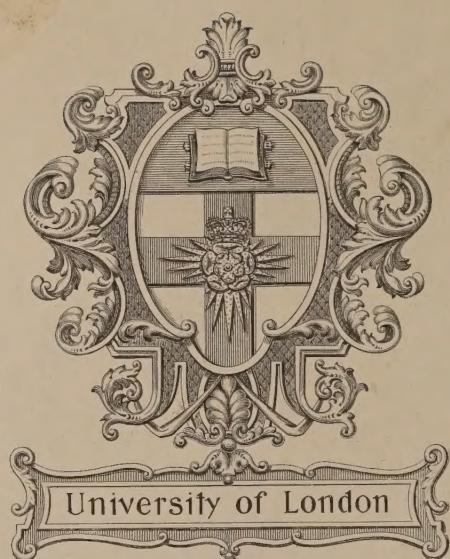
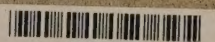






606237

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-TWO VOLUMES.

— (23.) —

TRADE; SLAVE TRADE.

Session

10 *December* 1868 — 11 *August* 1869.

VOL. LVI.

1868-9.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1868-9.

THIRTY-TWO VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

TRADE:

Brewers, &c.:

- ✓ 309. Number of Persons in each of the several Collections of the United Kingdom Licensed as Brewers, Victuallers, to Sell Beer to be Drunk on the Premises, and to Sell Beer not to be Drunk on the Premises; Number of each Class who Brew their own Beer, and Quantity of Malt consumed by them:—Number of Barrels of Beer Exported from the United Kingdom, Declared Value thereof, and where Exported to:—And, Number of Common Brewers paying for Licenses, under 1,000 Barrels to over 600,000, from 1st October 1867 to the 30th September 1868:—Also, Total Number of Bushels of Malt Made, and the Amount of Duty Charged, for 1868 (in continuation of Paper, No. 237, of Session 1867-8) - - - - - p. 1

Coals, Cinders, and Culm, &c.:

- ✓ 253. Quantities of Coals, Cinders, and Culm, and Patent Fuel Shipped at the several Ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Coastways, to other Ports of the United Kingdom, in 1868, compared with 1867:—Quantities and Declared Value Exported in 1868, compared with 1867; with the Rate and Amount of Duty thereon:—Quantities brought Coastways, by Inland Navigation, and by Railway, into the Port of London, during 1868, compared with 1867:—And, Quantities received Coastways at the various Ports of the United Kingdom - - - - - 7

Copper, &c.:

- ✓ 239. Exports and Imports of Copper and Copper Ore and Regulus, Tin and Tin Ore, Lead and Lead Ore, Spelter and Zinc, for Twelve Months, to 31st December 1868 (in continuation of Paper, No. 273, of Session 1867-8) - - - 15

Distillers, &c.:

- ✓ 334. Number of Distillers Distilling from Malt only and from Grain in England, Scotland, and Ireland, at the 31st December 1868; Quantity of Malt and Grain Spirits at Proof entered for Home Consumption, for 1868; Rate of Duty charged thereon per Proof Gallon; and the Revenue derived therefrom in said Year (in continuation of Paper, No. 455, of Session 1867-8) - - - 27

Friendly Societies:

- 399 Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies in England - - - 29 - 8vo
- ✓ 359. Names of all Societies whose Rules have been deposited with the Registrars of Friendly Societies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, under the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 44, and Date when Deposited (so far as relates to Societies in England) - - - - - 193
- ✓ 359-I. The same so far as relates to Societies in Ireland - - - - - 205
- ✓ 359-II. The same so far as relates to Societies in Scotland - - - - - 205*

Friendly Societies (Scotland):

- ✓ 292. Report of the Proceedings of the Registrar of Friendly Societies in Scotland, p. 207

Hops:

- ✓ 249. Quantity of Hops Imported for the Year ending 30th September 1868, Ports where Imported, and Countries whence Exported:—Quantity of Foreign Hops and British Hops Exported, from and to the same date, Countries to which the same have been Exported, and the Quantities to each Country, &c. (in continuation of Paper, No. 36, of Session 1867-8) - - - - - 211

Joint Stock Companies:

- ✓ 104. Names, Objects, Places where Business was Conducted, Date of Registration, Nominal Capital, Liability per Share, Paid-up Capital, Date of Winding-up Order, Amount of Liabilities at same Date, Number of Persons settled on the List of Contributories, Amount of Calls per Share, Expenses of Winding-up, and Name of Liquidator or Liquidators of all Joint Stock Companies Wound up or now Winding up, since August 1862 - - - - - 215
- ✓ 104-I. General Summary to Return of Joint Stock Companies Wound up or Winding up, since August 1862 - - - - - 275
- ✓ 413. Names, Objects, &c., of all Joint Stock Companies formed since 1st June 1868 to 31st May 1869; distinguishing Limited from Unlimited:—Number of Shareholders in each of the said Companies, &c.:—And, Total Number Registered in the City of London, or within Five Miles of the General Post Office, &c. (in continuation of Paper, No. 450, of Session 1868); with Index - - - 277

Life Assurance Companies:

- ✓ 188. Return of Names, Amount of Capital, specifying Nominal, Subscribed for, and Paid up, with Date of last Return thereof, of all Life Assurance Companies Registered since 1844; and, in cases of Amalgamation, the Companies with which, and the Date when, it has taken place; and whether Wound up or supposed to have ceased Business - - - - - 311
- ✓ 188-I. General Summary to Return relative to Life Assurance Companies - - - 319

Loan Societies:

- ✓ 295. Abstract of Accounts of Loan Societies in England and Wales, to 31st December 1868, by John Tidd Pratt, Esq. - - - - - 321

Malt and Barley:

- ✓ 228. Number of Bushels of Malt charged with Duty, and the Amount of Duty charged, in the Year 1868, in England, Scotland, and Ireland:—And, Quantity of Barley Imported (in continuation of Paper, No. 122, of Session 1867-8) - - - - - 363

Printed Books:

- ✓ 99. Quantities, and Value, of Printed Books Imported into and Exported from the United Kingdom in each of the Years 1828, 1838, 1848, 1858, and 1868:—And, Quantities and Values, of Printed Books Imported into and Exported from Foreign Countries in each of the Years 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1865, 1866, 1867 - - - - - 365

Savings Banks:

- ✓ 277. Return from each Savings Bank in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, containing the Names of the Officers, their Salaries, and Allowances, Amount of Security given, Number of Accounts Open; Total Amount Owing to Depositors; Total Amount Invested with the National Debt Commissioners; Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors, and the Average Rate of Interest on all Accounts; Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund, on the 20th November 1868; the Rate per Centum per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management; Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors; Annual Number of Payments; Average Amount of Receipts; Average Amount of Payments; Number and Amount of Annuities Granted; Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended the 20th November 1868, &c. (in continuation of Paper, No. 400, of Session 1867-8) - - - - - 371

Spirits :

- ✓ 144. Number of Gallons of Proof Spirits Distilled in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom; the Gallons Delivered, Duty Paid, from Distillers' Stocks, and the Gallons put into Bond.—Number of Gallons of Proof British Spirits on which Duty was Paid, with the Rate per Gallon, and the Amount of Duty:—Number of Gallons of Proof British Spirits Consumed, and the Net Amount of Duty retained thereon:—Number of Gallons of Proof British Spirits Removed, Duty Free and Duty Paid from each Part of the United Kingdom to each of the other Parts:—And, other Returns relative to Spirits for the Year 1868 (in continuation of Paper, No. 221, of Session 1867-8), p. 471
- ✓ 426. Number of Gallons of British, Foreign, and Colonial Spirits respectively consumed in Scotland in each of the Four Years ending the 31st December 1868, after giving effect to the Quantities sent Duty Paid from one part of the United Kingdom to other parts, and to the Quantities Methylated and Exported on Drawback (in continuation of Paper, No. 474, of Session 1865):—Like Return for England and Ireland:—And, Number of Houses Licensed for the Sale of Intoxicating Drinks in 1865 to 1868, in Scotland, in each Excise Collection and District - - - - - 477

Stannaries :

- ✓ 146. Return of all Mines within the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon registered as Joint Stock Companies in each Year 1844, to the 31st December 1868; distinguishing whether Registered with Limited or Unlimited Liability; and whether Registered in London or at Truro; with Index - - - - - 483

Sugar, &c. :

- ✓ 191. Quantities of Sugar Imported and retained for Home Consumption, Rates of Duty charged, and Net Revenue accruing therefrom, Average Prices of British Plantation and Foreign Sugar:—Imports of Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Coffee, Cocoa, and Cotton, from the West Indies, British Guiana, the Mauritius, and British Possessions in India:—Quantities of Foreign Sugar Imported:—Quantity of Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy Imported and retained for Home Consumption, Rates of Duty Paid, and Quantity Exported:—And, Quantity and Declared Value of British Refined Sugar Exported in the Year 1868 (in continuation of Paper, No. 213, of Session 1867-8) - - - - - 489

Sugar (Breweries) :

- ✓ 229. Total Consumption of Sugar for the Year ending 30th September 1868 in Breweries; distinguishing London and the Provinces, and Scotland and Ireland (in continuation of Paper, No. 69, of Session 1867-8) - - - - - 495

Sugar, Drawback on :

- ✓ [4098.] Additional Papers concerning the Execution of the Convention of 8th November 1864, between Great Britain, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands, relative to the Drawbacks on Sugar - - - - - 497

Sugar, Foreign :

- ✓ 192. Quantity of Foreign Sugar entered for Home Consumption during the Year 1868; distinguishing Refined from Unrefined; and from whence imported (in continuation of Paper, No. 214, of Session 1867-8) - - - - - 517

Tariffs (Foreign Countries) :

271. Rates of Import Duty Levied by the existing Tariffs of European Countries and of the United States, so far as relates to the Principal Articles of the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom. [Part I. Yarn and Thread] 519
- 271-I. Ditto. [Part II. Woven Manufactures] - - - - - 535
- 271-II. Ditto. [Part III. Metals, Unwrought and Wrought.—Iron and Steel] - 583

Wine Duties :

- ✓ 123. Correspondence on the subject of Proposals for a Reduction of the Wine Duties, in connection with Negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce with Portugal 611

SLAVE TRADE:

Slave Trade (Class A.):

- [4131.] Correspondence with the British Commissioners at Sierra Leone, Havana, the Cape of Good Hope, and Loanda; and Reports from British Vice-Admiralty Courts, and from British Naval Officers, relating to the Slave Trade, from 1st January to 31st December 1868 - - - - - p. 665

Slave Trade (Class B.):

- [4131-I.] Correspondence with British Ministers and Agents in Foreign Countries, and with Foreign Ministers in England, relating to the Slave Trade, from 1st January to 31st December 1868 - - - - - 729
-

BREWERS, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 May 1869 ;—for,

ACCOUNTS “of the Number of PERSONS in each of the several COLLECTIONS of the United Kingdom Licensed as BREWERS, VICTUALLERS, to Sell BEER to be Drunk on the PREMISES, and to Sell BEER not to be Drunk on the PREMISES; stating the Number of each Class who Brew their own BEER, and the Quantity of MALT consumed by them, particularising each Class in each Collection, from the 1st day of October 1867 to the 30th day of September 1868 :”

“Of the Number of Barrels of BEER Exported from the United Kingdom, and the Declared Value thereof, and where exported to, from the 1st day of October 1867 to the 1st day of October 1868, each Year separately; distinguishing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* :”

“Of the Total Number of BUSHELS of MALT Made, and the Amount of DUTY Charged, for the Year ending the 31st day of December 1868 :”

“And, of the Number of COMMON BREWERS paying for LICENCES, from the 1st day of October 1867 to the 30th day of September 1868, under 1,000 Barrels; over 1,000 and under 10,000; over 10,000 and under 20,000; over 20,000 and under 30,000; over 30,000 and under 50,000; over 50,000 and under 100,000; over 100,000 and under 150,000; over 150,000 and under 200,000; over 200,000 and under 250,000; over 250,000 and under 300,000; over 300,000 and under 350,000; over 350,000 and under 400,000; over 400,000 and under 450,000; over 450,000 and under 500,000; over 500,000 and under 550,000; over 550,000 and under 600,000; over 600,000; showing in each Case the Supplementary Charge or the Supplementary Diminution; stating the Amount Paid for Licences for each Class, and the Total Amount Paid by all Classes (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 237, of Session 1867–8).”

(*Mr. Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 July 1869.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of PERSONS in each of the several COLLECTIONS of the United Kingdom Licensed as BREWERS and VICTUALLERS, to sell BEER to be drunk on the PREMISES, and to sell BEER not to be drunk on the PREMISES; stating the Number of each Class who brew their own BEER, and the Quantity of MALT consumed by them; particularising each Class in each Collection, from the 1st October 1867 to the 30th September 1868.

COLLECTIONS.	Number of				Number who brew their own Beer.			Bushels of Malt consumed by each Class.			
	Brewers.	Victuallers.	Persons Licensed to sell Beer		Victuallers.	Persons Licensed to sell Beer		Brewers.	Victuallers.	Persons licensed to sell Beer	
			To be drunk on the Premises.	Not to be drunk on the Premises.		To be drunk on the Premises.	Not to be drunk on the Premises.			To be drunk on the Premises.	Not to be drunk on the Premises.
ENGLAND:											
Aylesbury -	37	1,093	706	70	162	41	15	337,165	57,935	66,265	8,279
Bangor -	16	1,050	109	1	163	1	-	38,111	26,825	429	-
Barnstaple -	4	484	55	10	349	43	5	18,625	64,632	7,605	1,929
Bath -	53	744	505	82	374	94	8	457,253	276,511	82,352	13,179
Birmingham -	8	863	1,409	15	755	1,011	2	46,940	492,724	436,264	163
Bolton -	32	1,735	2,413	47	773	1,002	3	543,929	247,153	285,338	6,310
Brighton -	50	847	706	40	8	16	9	476,764	7,493	12,887	31,208
Bristol -	40	616	1,019	34	229	74	1	553,376	127,808	11,489	14,977
Cambridge -	60	981	735	69	195	74	15	299,468	162,913	26,559	6,633
Canterbury -	49	1,254	345	49	7	7	1	611,783	4,966	6,728	240
Cardiff -	35	1,638	1,325	16	929	442	1	246,458	182,327	39,391	42
Carlisle -	31	1,403	290	17	96	22	16	133,918	58,490	13,283	72,668
Carmarthen -	8	1,155	33	2	814	17	1	15,032	76,986	862	17,528
Chester -	55	1,192	713	37	263	68	1	347,579	61,522	11,371	1,316
Colchester -	51	887	539	105	142	81	39	420,791	71,221	24,591	5,737
Coventry -	6	975	416	42	761	252	9	164,562	203,160	50,992	629
Derby -	22	1,386	716	36	852	309	1	210,935	232,436	63,391	104
Exeter -	19	775	173	29	325	10	6	177,225	101,090	1,695	3,198
Gloucester -	44	774	745	80	349	224	20	364,029	94,454	54,950	15,457
Halifax -	75	1,027	1,462	119	316	201	3	616,354	100,953	52,452	136
Hereford -	7	676	260	5	491	117	1	57,545	71,354	9,508	157
Hull -	65	964	425	81	103	15	1	243,838	31,143	3,745	279
Ipswich -	19	513	321	33	66	41	18	124,126	48,560	4,785	8,807
Kingston -	55	1,069	932	36	9	12	7	864,718	6,888	164,980	10,383
Lancaster -	16	1,065	795	14	594	348	2	143,763	183,124	133,097	1,124
Leeds -	18	610	673	105	500	376	4	550,425	294,678	186,312	533
Leicester -	19	942	441	37	666	218	12	81,630	176,316	48,057	2,520
Lichfield -	43	1,017	909	57	659	532	11	3,354,883	202,253	103,450	4,124
Lincoln -	70	913	528	51	333	62	8	204,791	145,473	20,869	7,716
Liverpool -	66	2,018	913	9	14	2	1	881,929	41,420	924	204
Lynn -	35	1,305	548	54	70	24	6	257,746	43,478	8,529	1,592
Maidstone -	53	1,639	1,411	83	20	31	4	693,718	16,222	38,414	4,740
Manchester -	95	1,379	3,731	167	175	252	9	1,799,331	189,342	85,353	1,440
Newcastle -	70	1,704	732	82	51	1	-	385,236	94,974	247	-
Northampton -	29	935	659	120	360	127	47	393,997	76,027	35,266	18,303
Norwich -	18	1,187	377	25	13	7	1	463,341	301,937	1,592	298
Nottingham -	15	660	423	39	547	297	3	105,140	233,328	103,775	3,679
Oxford -	40	967	509	111	179	36	16	357,346	65,834	6,913	4,103
Plymouth -	32	1,058	616	39	273	17	2	135,900	72,154	4,640	5,185
Portsmouth -	72	1,213	1,172	71	76	84	21	505,371	63,363	62,061	16,222
Reading -	52	1,048	908	75	18	20	4	633,806	56,801	39,683	704
Ripon -	37	1,140	140	4	272	17	1	161,883	68,572	3,064	374
Salisbury -	22	465	194	49	283	75	19	92,195	186,590	20,360	6,054
Sheffield -	35	1,537	1,464	139	124	18	4	971,840	18,821	2,613	1,131
Shrewsbury -	5	620	302	9	576	241	3	37,074	175,196	55,900	611
Southampton -	59	1,085	714	68	63	56	11	461,777	48,340	33,528	5,378
Stafford -	20	892	1,277	28	495	371	3	249,471	93,946	49,535	4,448
Stamford -	54	1,162	671	95	447	87	14	219,599	144,108	31,449	2,944
Stourbridge -	9	1,311	1,059	33	1,187	862	15	61,681	362,600	182,881	1,393
Sunderland -	81	2,191	1,196	76	77	9	1	323,841	23,543	3,663	1,223
Swansea -	24	1,397	539	2	792	169	-	161,113	94,821	19,414	-
Taunton -	43	721	570	57	158	48	2	241,222	28,129	7,431	625
Truro -	17	805	253	6	285	43	1	63,043	64,262	8,533	796
Ware -	63	1,102	896	63	24	26	8	596,378	28,382	19,176	9,732
Warrington -	76	1,611	1,807	55	361	116	1	860,562	158,633	27,300	189
Welshpool -	11	669	173	1	434	105	-	33,737	75,493	13,322	-
Weymouth -	32	497	257	50	94	11	8	238,985	28,064	2,963	1,107
Worcester -	7	778	494	74	678	334	26	33,139	171,425	48,404	2,800
York -	37	1,159	352	46	253	44	4	329,899	112,832	31,806	560
TOTAL COUNTRY	2,221	62,923	44,060	3,049	19,687	9,240	455	23,458,316	6,950,030	2,872,936	331,220
LONDON -	94	5,958	3,724	160	14	56	9	9,082,715	12,191	287,759	28,448
TOTAL ENGLAND	2,315	68,881	47,784	3,209	19,701	9,296	464	32,542,031	6,962,221	3,160,695	359,668

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Persons in each of the several Collections of the United Kingdom, &c.—continued.

COLLECTIONS.	Number of				Number who brew their own Beer.			Bushels of Malt consumed by each Class.			
	Brewers.	Victuallers	Persons Licensed to sell Beer		Victuallers.	Persons Licensed to sell Beer		Brewers.	Victuallers.	Persons Licensed to sell Beer	
			To be drunk on the Premises.	Not to be drunk on the Premises.		To be drunk on the Premises.	Not to be drunk on the Premises.			To be drunk on the Premises.	Not to be drunk on the Premises.
SCOTLAND:											
Aberdeen -	-	905	-	-	22	-	-	-	55,663	-	-
Campbeltown -	-	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries -	5	495	-	-	6	-	-	17,162	25,485	-	-
Dundee -	4	1,368	-	-	31	-	-	4,726	88,448	-	-
Edinburgh -	26	1,126	-	-	-	-	-	1,322,695	-	-	-
Elgin -	2	451	-	-	9	-	-	2,614	18,500	-	-
Fort William -	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glasgow -	8	2,184	-	-	-	-	-	343,941	-	-	-
Greenock -	9	1,822	-	-	1	-	-	65,108	1,723	-	-
Haddington -	10	788	-	-	11	-	-	59,195	41,038	-	-
Inverness -	1	369	-	-	7	-	-	72	8,079	-	-
Linlithgow -	6	1,250	-	-	3	-	-	27,617	2,230	-	-
Oban -	1	67	-	-	1	-	-	28	8	-	-
Orkney -	-	48	-	-	3	-	-	-	568	-	-
Perth -	1	522	-	-	22	-	-	150	37,824	-	-
Poolewe -	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland -	-	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	86	-	-
Skye -	-	46	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,625	-	-
Stirling -	12	735	-	-	5	-	-	184,373	17,009	-	-
Stornoway -	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thurso -	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wick -	1	81	-	-	-	-	-	189	-	-	-
TOTAL SCOTLAND	86	12,589	-	-	123	-	-	2,027,870	298,286	-	-
IRELAND:											
Athlone -	7	921	-	-	-	-	-	15,535	-	-	-
Bandon -	5	1,154	-	-	-	-	-	42,468	-	-	-
Belfast -	7	1,457	-	-	-	-	-	39,406	-	-	-
Carlow -	6	1,098	-	-	-	-	-	131,324	-	-	-
Coleraine -	5	998	-	-	-	-	-	14,252	-	-	-
Cork -	5	1,258	-	-	-	-	-	321,940	-	-	-
Dublin -	6	1,021	-	-	-	-	-	161,538	-	-	-
Dundalk -	11	1,565	-	-	-	-	-	1,854,503	-	-	-
Galway -	4	719	-	-	-	-	-	13,946	-	-	-
Limerick -	5	1,588	-	-	-	-	-	33,470	-	-	-
Londonderry -	3	976	-	-	-	-	-	23,184	-	-	-
Sligo -	4	951	-	-	-	-	-	14,842	-	-	-
Waterford -	8	1,210	-	-	-	-	-	181,023	-	-	-
Wexford -	5	660	-	-	-	-	-	25,012	-	-	-
TOTAL IRELAND	81	15,576	-	-	-	-	-	2,872,443	-	-	-

TOTALS COLLECTED.

ENGLAND -	2,315	68,881	47,784	3,209	19,701	9,296	464	32,542,031	6,962,221	3,160,695	359,668
SCOTLAND -	86	12,589	-	-	123	-	-	2,027,870	298,286	-	-
IRELAND -	81	15,576	-	-	-	-	-	2,872,443	-	-	-
UNITED KING- DOM -	2,482	97,046	47,784	3,209	19,824	9,296	464	37,442,344	7,260,507	3,160,695	359,668

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Number of BUSHELS of MALT made, and the Amount of DUTY charged, for the Year ending the 31st day of December 1868.

Bushels of Malt made.	Amount of Duty charged.
	£. s. d.
49,703,931	6,739,707 13 11½

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of COMMON BREWERS paying for LICENCES, from the 1st day of October 1867 to the 30th day of September 1868, under 1,000 Barrels; over 1,000 and under 10,000; over 10,000 and under 20,000; over 20,000 and under 30,000; over 30,000 and under 50,000; over 50,000 and under 100,000; over 100,000 and under 150,000; over 150,000 and under 200,000; over 200,000 and under 250,000; over 250,000 and under 300,000; over 300,000 and under 350,000; over 350,000 and under 400,000; over 400,000 and under 450,000; over 450,000 and under 500,000; over 500,000 and under 550,000; over 550,000 and under 600,000; over 600,000; showing in each case the Supplementary Charge or the Supplementary Diminution; stating the Amount paid for Licences for each Class, and the Total Amount paid by all Classes.

UNITED KINGDOM.

YEAR ended 30th September 1868.

Common Brewers paying for Licences.			Amount of Licence Duty Charged on each Class.			Supplementary Charge.			Supplementary Diminution.		
Over	Under	Number.									
Barrels.	Barrels		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
—	1,000	28,869	85,108	10	—	13,881	11	6	10,094	18	6
1,000	10,000	1,770	84,123	2	—	11,089	1	—	4,693	19	—
10,000	20,000	192	37,756	4	—	5,205	5	—	1,440	15	—
20,000	30,000	65	22,492	12	—	1,155	14	—	886	—	—
30,000	50,000	44	23,643	8	—	1,001	17	—	778	8	—
50,000	100,000	27	25,020	6	6	2,101	12	6	923	14	6
100,000	150,000	8	11,983	17	6	724	7	6	165	12	6
150,000	200,000	3	6,101	7	6	552	10	—	—	—	—
200,000	250,000	2	5,987	7	6	197	10	—	—	—	—
250,000	300,000	3	10,972	—	—	415	—	—	214	7	6
300,000	350,000	2	7,882	7	6	913	15	—	—	—	—
350,000	400,000	1	4,730	17	6	161	17	6	—	—	—
400,000	450,000	1	5,493	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
450,000	500,000	1	5,829	12	6	—	—	—	378	15	—
500,000	550,000	—	—	—	—	914	7	6	—	—	—
550,000	600,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
600,000	—	2	16,403	12	6	319	7	6	55	12	6
Beginners at 12 s. 6 d.		4,639	2,899	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
		35,629	356,423	—	—	38,633	16	—	19,632	2	6
						19,632	2	6			
Net Supplementary Charge		—	19,001	13	6	19,001	13	6			
TOTAL Amount paid by } all Classes - - - }		£.	375,429	13	6						

Inland Revenue Office, }
2 July 1869. }

Fred. Gripper,
Accountant and Comptroller General.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Barrels of BEER Exported from the United Kingdom, and the Declared Value thereof, and where Exported to, from the 1st day of October 1867 to the 1st day of October 1868, distinguishing *England, Scotland, and Ireland* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 237, of Session 1867-8).

BEER EXPORTED from 1st October 1867 to 1st October 1868.

COUNTRIES to which Exported.	From ENGLAND.		From SCOTLAND.		From IRELAND.		From the UNITED KINGDOM.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>£.</i>
Russia - - - - -	2,163	8,409	-	-	-	-	2,163	8,409
Sweden - - - - -	165	839	-	-	-	-	165	839
Norway - - - - -	157	611	-	-	-	-	157	611
Denmark (including Iceland) -	141	511	13	48	-	-	154	559
Prussia - - - - -	2,548	9,355	10	39	-	-	2,558	9,394
Schleswig Holstein - - - - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3
Hanover - - - - -	2	6	-	-	-	-	2	6
Mecklenburgh - - - - -	13	44	3	8	-	-	16	52
Hamburg - - - - -	2,377	7,860	1,066	4,959	-	-	3,443	12,819
Bremen - - - - -	310	1,084	-	-	-	-	310	1,084
Holland - - - - -	2,007	6,956	563	2,050	-	-	2,570	9,006
Belgium - - - - -	2,461	7,859	112	363	-	-	2,573	8,222
Channel Islands - - - - -	7,279	22,373	-	-	-	-	7,279	22,373
France - - - - -	7,234	22,361	43	178	1	2	7,278	22,541
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira -	718	2,694	130	542	1	2	849	3,238
Spain and Canaries - - - - -	1,014	4,269	4	17	-	-	1,018	4,286
Gibraltar - - - - -	10,226	34,377	154	420	-	-	10,380	34,797
Italy - - - - -	187	827	3	11	-	-	190	838
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia -	2	15	-	-	-	-	2	15
Malta - - - - -	5,116	16,953	79	335	-	-	5,195	17,288
Greece - - - - -	119	569	-	-	-	-	119	569
Ionian Islands - - - - -	25	114	-	-	-	-	25	114
Turkey - - - - -	1,156	4,605	-	-	-	-	1,156	4,605
Wallachia and Moldavia - - - -	17	85	-	-	-	-	17	85
Syria and Palestine - - - - -	74	416	-	-	-	-	74	416
Egypt - - - - -	2,533	10,436	273	1,454	-	-	2,806	11,890
Algeria - - - - -	1	10	-	-	-	-	1	10
Morocco - - - - -	7	30	-	-	-	-	7	30
Western Africa - - - - -	1,631	7,885	72	312	-	-	1,703	8,197
Cape Verde Islands - - - - -	26	192	-	-	-	-	26	192
Ascension and St. Helena - - -	1,170	4,054	-	-	-	-	1,170	4,054
British Possessions in South Africa.	14,370	55,513	35	150	-	-	14,405	55,663
Eastern Africa - - - - -	41	290	76	269	-	-	117	559
Mauritius - - - - -	4,489	16,511	480	2,112	-	-	4,969	18,623
Aden - - - - -	2,141	6,260	-	-	-	-	2,141	6,260
Persia - - - - -	48	268	-	-	-	-	48	268
British India, Continental Territory.	163,875	443,657	6,487	28,120	-	-	170,362	476,777
" Singapore - - - - -	1,046	4,577	1,214	5,214	-	-	2,260	9,791
" Ceylon - - - - -	6,115	21,139	1,137	4,023	-	-	7,252	25,162
Java - - - - -	315	1,588	261	1,511	-	-	576	3,099
Sumatra - - - - -	52	328	-	-	-	-	52	328
Philippine Islands - - - - -	702	4,634	446	1,924	-	-	1,148	6,558
China and Hong Kong - - - -	9,464	36,835	600	2,654	-	-	10,064	39,489
Japan - - - - -	1,695	7,222	144	498	-	-	1,839	7,720
Australia :								
West Australia - - - - -	4,085	14,111	-	-	-	-	4,085	14,111
South Australia - - - - -	9,736	39,435	20	120	-	-	9,756	39,555
Victoria - - - - -	31,730	133,961	5,615	26,751	-	-	37,345	160,712
New South Wales - - - - -	38,060	153,550	2,192	10,389	-	-	40,252	163,939
Queensland - - - - -	10,632	42,952	-	-	-	-	10,632	42,952
Tasmania - - - - -	814	3,150	-	-	-	-	814	3,150
New Zealand - - - - -	8,188	35,185	1,138	4,733	-	-	9,326	39,918
Islands in the Pacific - - - - -	355	1,604	-	-	-	-	355	1,604
British North America - - - -	5,498	22,636	2,103	6,680	-	-	7,601	29,316
British West Indies - - - - -	15,394	54,390	6,817	25,399	246	495	22,457	80,284
Foreign West Indies - - - - -	9,497	58,295	5,361	26,813	-	-	15,358	85,108
United States - - - - -	16,843	79,134	3,348	17,954	-	-	20,191	97,088
Mexico - - - - -	1,024	7,099	-	-	-	-	1,024	7,099
Central America - - - - -	600	3,934	-	-	-	-	600	3,934
New Granada - - - - -	1,197	5,656	-	-	-	-	1,197	5,656
Venezuela - - - - -	224	1,548	-	-	-	-	224	1,548
Ecuador - - - - -	338	2,309	-	-	-	-	338	2,309
Peru - - - - -	6,390	38,222	1,339	6,232	-	-	7,729	44,454
Chili - - - - -	2,511	14,278	2,273	9,888	-	-	4,784	24,166
Brazil - - - - -	14,289	72,934	5,356	24,377	-	-	20,145	97,311
Uruguay - - - - -	2,103	10,273	4,191	16,685	-	-	6,294	26,958
Argentine Confederation - - - -	2,366	11,321	4,959	21,131	-	-	7,325	32,452
Falkland Islands - - - - -	254	901	-	-	-	-	254	901
TOTAL - - - - -	437,361	1,586,502	59,117	254,363	248	499	496,726	1,841,364

BREWERS, &c.

ACCOUNTS of the Number of Persons in each of the several Collections in the United Kingdom licensed as BREWERS, VINTNERS, and to Sell BEER to be Drunk on the Premises, from 1 October 1867 to 30 September 1868;—and, the Number of Barrels of BEER Exported from the United Kingdom, and the Declared Value thereof, and where Exported to, from 1 October 1867 to 1 October 1868, distinguishing *England, Scotland, and Ireland*; &c.

(*Mr. Locke.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 July 1869.*

309.

Under 1 oz.

COALS, CINDERS, AND CULM, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 April 1869;—for,

- No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT “of the Quantities of COALS, CINDERS, and CULM, and PATENT FUEL Shipped at the several Ports of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, Coastways, to other Ports of the United Kingdom, in the Year 1868; distinguishing the Quantity Shipped at each of the said Ports, as compared with the Year 1867:”
- No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT “of the Quantities and Declared Value of COALS, CINDERS, and CULM, and PATENT FUEL Exported from the several Ports of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, to Foreign Countries and the *British Settlements* Abroad, in the Year 1868; distinguishing the Countries to which the same were sent, and comparing the same with the Year 1867; also distinguishing the Ports of the United Kingdom from which the same were Shipped:”
- No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT “of the Quantities of COALS, CINDERS, and CULM, and PATENT FUEL Exported from the United Kingdom in the Year 1868, with the Rate and Amount of Duty thereon:”
- No. 4.—AN ACCOUNT “of the Quantities of COALS and PATENT FUEL brought COASTWAYS, by INLAND NAVIGATION, and by RAILWAY, into the Port of *London*, during the Year 1868, comparing the same with the Quantities brought during the Year 1867:”
- No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT “of the Quantities of COALS and PATENT FUEL received COASTWAYS at the various Ports of the United Kingdom.”

— No. 1. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of COALS, CINDERS, and CULM, and PATENT FUEL Shipped at the several Ports of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, Coastways, to other Ports of the United Kingdom.

PORTS from which SHIPPED.	COALS, CINDERS, AND CULM.								PATENT FUEL.	
	YEAR 1867.				YEAR 1868.				Year 1867.	Year 1868.
	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	TOTAL.	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	TOTAL.		
ENGLAND:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
LONDON - - -	3,659	-	-	3,659	3,155	-	-	3,155	-	-
Rochester - - -	4,575	165	-	4,740	4,071	15	-	4,086	-	-
Dover - - -	-	490	-	490	-	50	-	50	-	-
Portsmouth - - -	9,680	-	267	9,947	6,912	-	162	7,074	-	-
Cowes - - -	200	-	-	200	82	-	-	82	-	-
Weymouth - - -	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth - - -	64	-	-	64	100	-	132	232	-	-
Bristol - - -	540	455	-	995	908	-	-	908	-	-
Gloucester - - -	160,681	-	-	160,681	170,979	-	-	170,979	-	-
Cardiff - - -	872,911	1,442	145	874,498	786,853	1,131	-	787,984	2,680	2,594
Newport - - -	785,833	731	-	786,564	645,790	422	-	646,212	-	-
Swansea - - -	250,361	498	43,174	294,033	206,060	707	41,275	248,042	37,429	18,333
— Neath - - -	166,966	-	63,354	230,320	137,435	-	61,846	199,281	-	-
— Port Talbot - - -	80,501	-	62	80,563	77,128	-	370	77,498	-	-
— Porth Cawl - - -	89,191	1,777	-	90,968	108,254	425	-	108,679	-	-
Llanelli - - -	194,357	-	15,379	209,736	171,488	-	9,393	180,881	-	-
Milford - - -	20,663	-	28,082	48,745	23,570	-	26,254	49,824	-	-
Chester - - -	79,433	-	-	79,433	66,412	-	-	66,412	-	-
Liverpool - - -	277,579	-	-	277,579	226,275	-	-	226,275	-	-
Runcorn - - -	87,462	60	-	87,522	45,049	-	-	45,049	-	-
Preston - - -	31,257	-	-	31,257	21,758	-	-	21,758	-	-
Fleetwood - - -	10,912	-	-	10,912	6,809	-	-	6,809	-	-
Lancaster - - -	909	552	-	1,461	907	790	-	1,697	-	-
Whitehaven - - -	161,998	-	7,956	169,954	136,512	-	7,182	143,694	-	-
Workington - - -	136,607	-	-	136,607	106,886	-	-	106,886	-	-
Maryport - - -	476,162	-	-	476,162	406,719	250	-	406,969	-	-
Carlisle - - -	52,705	44	-	52,749	55,362	112	-	55,474	-	-
Berwick - - -	335	-	-	335	22	-	-	22	-	-
Newcastle - - -	2,523,784	13,229	-	2,537,013	2,420,877	11,504	-	2,432,381	-	-
North Shields - - -	119,193	-	-	119,193	96,235	-	-	96,235	-	-
South Shields - - -	22,367	-	-	22,367	5,836	6	-	5,842	-	-
Sunderland - - -	2,313,934	297	-	2,314,231	2,442,959	317	-	2,443,276	-	-
Hartlepool - - -	894,785	685	-	895,470	858,458	173	-	858,631	-	-
Middlesborough - - -	134,627	-	3,682	138,309	89,587	3,418	-	93,005	-	-
Stockton - - -	45	210	-	255	115	65	-	180	-	-
Gainsborough - - -	15,132	-	-	15,132	12,052	-	-	12,052	-	-
Scarborough - - -	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	180	-	-
Hull - - -	11,268	-	-	11,268	22,162	-	-	22,162	-	-
Goole - - -	76,527	-	-	76,527	83,901	-	-	83,901	-	-
Grimsby - - -	44,923	-	-	44,923	37,479	-	-	37,479	-	-
Boston - - -	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lowestoft - - -	-	-	-	-	488	-	-	488	-	-
Colchester - - -	-	70	-	70	350	60	-	410	-	-
SCOTLAND:										
Leith - - -	12,404	-	-	12,404	6,798	-	-	6,798	-	-
Granton - - -	33,142	-	-	33,142	28,562	-	-	28,562	-	-
Borrowstoness - - -	30,000	-	-	30,000	66,721	-	-	66,721	-	-
Grangemouth - - -	2,666	-	-	2,666	1,679	-	-	1,679	-	-
Alloa - - -	8,807	-	-	8,807	16,437	-	-	16,437	-	-
Kirkcaldy - - -	57,467	-	-	57,467	55,792	-	-	55,792	-	-
Perth - - -	84	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundee - - -	408	-	-	408	999	-	-	999	-	-
Greenock - - -	12,831	-	-	12,831	8,597	-	-	8,597	-	-
Port Glasgow - - -	-	-	-	-	1,730	-	-	1,730	-	-
Glasgow - - -	152,125	-	-	152,125	126,460	21	-	126,481	-	-
Ardrossan - - -	166,952	-	1,023	167,975	142,677	-	-	142,677	-	-
Troon - - -	406,001	-	-	406,001	355,874	-	40	355,914	-	-
Ayr - - -	120,438	-	-	120,438	110,614	-	-	110,614	-	-
IRELAND:										
Youghal - - -	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	-	-
TOTAL - - -	11,115,561	20,705	163,124	11,299,390	10,409,155	19,466	146,654	10,575,275	40,109	20,927

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities and Declared Value of COALS, CINDERS, and CULM, and PATENT FUEL Exported

YEAR 1867.

PORTS from which SHIPPED.	QUANTITIES EXPORTED.					DECLARED VALUE THEREOF.				
	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	TOTAL of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	TOTAL of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
ENGLAND:										
LONDON -	66,694	4,429	-	71,123	5,146	65,376	6,212	-	71,588	6,115
Littlehampton -	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	6
Portsmouth -	38	14	-	52	-	50	8	-	58	-
Cowes -	20	-	-	20	-	16	-	-	16	-
Southampton -	104	-	-	104	-	58	-	-	58	-
Poole -	33	-	-	33	-	33	-	-	33	-
Dartmouth -	10	-	-	10	31	10	-	-	10	16
Plymouth -	43	-	-	43	5	16	-	-	16	8
Falmouth -	465	-	-	465	-	369	-	-	369	-
Penzance -	80	-	-	80	-	61	-	-	61	-
Fowey -	125	-	-	125	-	55	-	-	55	-
Hayle -	320	-	-	320	-	168	-	-	168	-
Bristol -	8,218	264	-	8,482	-	4,993	264	-	5,257	-
Bridgewater -	273	-	-	273	-	135	-	-	135	-
Gloucester -	1,440	-	-	1,440	-	786	-	-	786	-
Newport -	389,368	1,405	-	390,773	-	204,351	959	-	205,310	-
Cardiff -	1,929,917	15,394	-	1,945,311	37,433	1,120,649	10,906	-	1,131,555	27,115
Swansea -	474,377	4,252	50	478,679	105,895	257,878	2,869	15	260,762	62,291
Neath -	43,791	683	1,559	46,033	-	19,996	267	616	20,879	-
Port Talbot -	6,606	374	-	6,980	-	3,409	236	-	3,645	-
Porth Cawl -	13,743	233	-	13,976	-	6,775	154	-	6,929	-
Llanelli -	140,824	-	18,080	158,904	-	60,377	-	3,416	63,793	-
Milford -	847	-	-	847	-	508	-	-	508	-
Chester -	15	-	-	15	-	5	-	-	5	-
Liverpool -	656,150	26,251	-	682,401	1,530	413,078	29,346	-	442,424	942
Runcorn -	2,152	-	-	2,152	-	1,078	-	-	1,078	-
Preston -	351	-	-	351	-	165	-	-	165	-
Fleetwood -	1,010	-	-	1,010	-	490	-	-	490	-
Lancaster -	2,472	-	-	2,472	-	1,372	-	-	1,372	-
Whitehaven -	1,506	-	-	1,506	-	695	-	-	695	-
Maryport -	4,085	-	-	4,085	-	1,793	-	-	1,793	-
Carlisle -	1,124	-	-	1,124	-	562	-	-	562	-
Berwick -	210	-	-	210	-	94	-	-	94	-
Newcastle -	2,470,826	208,727	-	2,679,553	-	1,192,116	153,500	-	1,345,616	-
North Shields -	332,357	902	-	333,259	-	159,507	765	-	160,272	-
South Shields -	114,719	1,962	-	116,681	-	48,084	1,532	-	49,616	-
Sunderland -	1,168,930	18,939	-	1,187,869	-	507,277	13,587	-	520,864	-
Hartlepool -	642,860	27,953	-	670,813	-	282,831	20,216	-	303,047	-
Middlesborough -	79,072	28,070	-	107,142	-	33,141	20,330	-	53,471	-
Stockton -	179	6	-	185	-	91	4	-	95	-
Gainsborough -	174	-	-	174	-	70	-	-	70	-
Hull -	163,009	1,048	-	164,057	-	87,153	1,154	-	88,307	-
Goole -	16,316	-	-	16,316	-	7,965	-	-	7,965	-
Grimsby -	195,886	380	-	196,266	-	98,527	380	-	98,907	-
Yarmouth -	138	51	-	189	-	103	43	-	146	-
Lowestoft -	307	-	-	307	-	77	-	-	77	-
SCOTLAND:										
Leith -	80,254	125	-	80,379	-	71,765	160	-	71,925	-
Granton -	36,580	-	-	36,580	-	22,965	-	-	22,965	-
Borrowstones -	184,737	296	-	185,033	-	91,481	248	-	91,679	-
Alloa -	88,857	-	-	88,857	-	31,649	-	-	31,649	-
Grangemouth -	119,061	48	4	119,113	-	55,154	37	3	55,194	-
Kirkcaldy -	154,645	-	-	154,645	-	64,044	-	-	64,044	-
Dundee -	40,240	-	-	40,240	-	19,293	-	-	19,293	-
Arbroath -	2,258	-	-	2,258	-	818	-	-	818	-
Montrose -	239	-	-	239	-	120	-	-	120	-
Aberdeen -	125	-	-	125	-	94	-	-	94	-
Peterhead -	20	-	-	20	-	15	-	-	15	-
Kirkwall -	9	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	9	-
Lerwick -	17	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	17	-
Greenock -	103,844	-	-	103,844	-	48,406	-	-	48,406	-
Port Glasgow -	9,071	-	-	9,071	-	4,029	-	-	4,029	-
Glasgow -	134,074	1,520	-	135,594	-	63,326	2,085	-	65,411	-
Ardrossan -	59,909	-	-	59,909	-	24,219	-	-	24,219	-
Troon -	102,250	-	-	102,250	-	40,733	-	-	40,733	-
Ayr -	2,549	-	-	2,549	-	1,034	-	-	1,034	-
Stranraer -	208	-	-	208	-	93	-	-	93	-
IRELAND:										
Dublin -	580	-	-	580	-	421	-	-	421	-
Waterford -	70	-	-	70	-	35	-	-	35	-
Cork -	278	-	-	278	-	213	-	-	213	-
Belfast -	1,700	-	-	1,700	-	914	-	-	914	-
TOTAL -	10,052,759	343,326	19,693	10,415,778	150,051	5,123,140	265,262	4,050	5,392,452	96,493

from the several Ports of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, to Foreign Countries and the *British Settlements* Abroad.

YEAR 1867.

COUNTRIES to which EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES EXPORTED.					DECLARED VALUE THEREOF.				
	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	TOTAL of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	TOTAL of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Russia: Northern Ports	449,613	17,626	-	467,239	-	227,902	13,328	-	241,130	-
" Southern Ports	129,632	607	-	130,239	-	66,127	351	-	66,478	-
Sweden	255,466	18,433	-	273,899	-	123,641	13,594	-	137,235	-
Norway	217,423	7,461	-	224,884	-	98,199	5,769	-	103,968	-
Denmark, including Iceland	535,218	8,392	-	543,610	-	255,168	6,361	-	261,529	-
Prussia	492,789	15,180	-	507,969	1	210,715	10,442	-	221,157	1
Schleswig-Holstein	150,177	1,336	-	151,513	-	65,317	974	-	66,291	-
Hanover	68,777	1,419	-	70,196	-	30,891	959	-	31,850	-
Mecklenburg Schwerin	50,565	1,180	-	51,745	-	20,405	820	-	21,225	-
Oldenburg	22,412	851	-	23,263	-	9,512	655	-	10,167	-
Hamburg	637,152	12,569	-	649,721	-	290,532	9,379	-	299,911	-
Bremen	15,458	95	-	15,553	-	10,035	69	-	10,104	-
Lubeck	25,032	1,380	-	26,412	-	11,944	893	-	12,837	-
Holland	269,720	3,881	-	273,601	4	131,292	2,891	-	134,183	5
Belgium	159,380	-	-	159,380	-	73,097	-	-	73,097	-
Channel Islands	75,888	338	-	76,246	36	37,018	253	-	37,271	24
France	1,971,256	5,231	19,163	1,995,650	14,453	923,897	4,330	3,951	937,178	8,218
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	163,297	2,648	-	165,945	5,674	84,762	1,922	-	86,684	3,309
Spain and the Canaries	409,089	99,065	-	508,154	43,424	229,433	71,596	-	301,029	25,487
Gibraltar	102,569	25	-	102,585	2	57,983	19	-	58,002	2
Italy	512,065	13,144	530	525,739	25,024	259,714	9,901	99	269,714	14,831
Papal Territory	13,234	-	-	13,234	3,429	6,726	-	-	6,726	2,171
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	55,370	2,094	-	57,464	2,094	30,171	1,277	-	31,448	1,317
Malta	145,130	665	-	145,795	-	85,314	532	-	85,846	-
Greece	38,040	18,196	-	56,236	-	23,355	12,881	-	36,236	-
Ionian Islands	29,288	990	-	30,278	-	16,365	740	-	17,105	-
Turkey	211,057	870	-	211,927	-	116,765	565	-	117,330	-
Wallachia and Moldavia	9,513	-	-	9,513	-	5,771	-	-	5,771	-
Syria and Palestine	14,401	-	-	14,401	1,036	7,947	-	-	7,947	777
Egypt	353,018	54,990	-	413,008	4,593	189,988	40,271	-	230,259	2,884
Tunis	4,530	-	-	4,530	-	2,657	-	-	2,657	-
Algeria	35,551	66	-	35,617	1,006	18,938	45	-	18,983	667
Morocco	856	-	-	856	-	447	-	-	447	-
Western Coast of Africa	19,181	-	-	19,181	3,266	11,928	-	-	11,928	1,769
Cape Verde Islands	43,576	-	-	43,576	3,947	25,870	-	-	25,870	2,219
Ascension	6,744	-	-	6,744	-	3,522	-	-	3,522	-
St. Helena	1,755	-	-	1,755	51	1,126	-	-	1,126	63
British Possessions in South Africa	73,672	924	-	74,596	470	44,607	764	-	45,371	570
Eastern Coast of Africa	2,646	-	-	2,646	-	1,747	-	-	1,747	-
Madagascar	121	-	-	121	-	70	-	-	70	-
Mauritius	31,010	20	-	31,030	3,468	18,283	25	-	18,308	3,921
Arabia, Aden	115,572	-	-	115,572	5,630	62,931	-	-	62,931	3,942
" Muscat	9,821	-	-	9,821	-	6,638	-	-	6,638	-
Persia	545	-	-	545	-	537	-	-	537	-
British India: Continental Territories	474,870	35,651	-	510,521	12,983	260,935	37,479	-	298,414	9,437
" Straits Settlements	80,743	-	-	80,743	5,590	48,332	-	-	48,332	3,885
" Ceylon	86,206	302	-	86,508	2,702	48,150	342	-	48,492	2,048
French Possessions in India	1,190	-	-	1,190	-	694	-	-	694	-
Siam	358	-	-	358	-	194	-	-	194	-
Cochin China	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	612	-	-	612	-
Java	27,793	617	-	28,410	-	15,780	689	-	16,469	-
Sumatra	806	-	-	806	-	445	-	-	445	-
Philippine Islands	3,506	-	-	3,506	-	2,070	-	-	2,070	-
China and Hong Kong	128,995	880	-	129,875	7,038	74,141	1,394	-	75,535	5,112
Japan	8,617	-	-	8,617	-	5,279	-	-	5,279	-
Australia	13,370	1,403	-	14,773	800	9,804	1,911	-	11,715	1,067
Sandwich Islands	170	-	-	170	-	143	-	-	143	-
British North America	169,309	1,748	-	171,057	-	85,821	1,315	-	87,136	-
British West Indies	109,298	132	-	109,430	508	63,045	148	-	63,193	580
Foreign West Indies	375,017	174	-	375,191	-	203,368	147	-	203,515	-
United States of America:										
Ports on the Atlantic	108,835	-	-	108,835	-	75,512	-	-	75,512	-
Ports on the Pacific	14,557	-	-	14,557	-	10,547	-	-	10,547	-
Mexico	5,961	20	-	5,981	-	4,659	20	-	4,679	-
Central America	158	-	-	158	-	100	-	-	100	-
New Granada	18,286	-	-	18,286	350	11,063	-	-	11,063	228
Venezuela	429	10	-	439	-	249	10	-	259	-
Ecuador	18	10	-	28	-	18	10	-	28	-
Pern	34,783	773	-	35,556	1,992	25,166	586	-	25,752	1,644
Bolivia	921	-	-	921	-	470	-	-	470	-
Chili	83,354	1,502	-	84,856	-	43,545	1,245	-	44,790	-
Brazil	207,521	8,758	-	216,279	-	125,364	7,008	-	132,372	-
Uruguay	124,401	151	-	124,552	-	75,405	130	-	75,535	-
States of the Argentine Confederation	38,193	1,499	-	39,692	480	27,175	1,222	-	28,397	315
Falkland Islands	1,194	-	-	1,194	-	767	-	-	767	-
Northern Whale Fisheries	200	-	-	200	-	100	-	-	100	-
TOTAL	10,052,759	343,326	19,693	10,415,778	150,051	5,123,140	265,292	4,050	5,392,452	96,493

No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities and Declared Value of COALS, CINDERS, and CULM, and PATENT FUEL Exported

YEAR 1868.

P O R T S from which S H I P P E D.	QUANTITIES EXPORTED.					DECLARED VALUE THEREOF.				
	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	TOTAL of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	TOTAL of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.
ENGLAND:	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
LONDON - - -	59,668	1,375	-	61,043	1,169	58,946	1,893	-	60,839	1,492
Shoreham - - -	90	-	-	90	-	41	-	-	41	-
Portsmouth - -	80	13	-	93	-	70	8	-	78	-
Cowes - - -	15	-	-	15	-	8	-	-	8	-
Southampton -	352	138	-	990	-	487	84	-	571	-
Poole - - -	25	-	-	25	-	25	-	-	25	-
Weymouth - - -	50	-	-	50	-	40	-	-	40	-
Plymouth - - -	912	-	-	912	-	467	-	-	467	-
Hayle - - -	240	7	-	247	-	110	4	-	114	-
Bristol - - -	12,008	317	-	12,320	429	7,418	302	-	7,720	257
Bridgewater - -	328	-	-	328	-	181	-	-	181	-
Gloucester - - -	880	-	-	880	-	458	-	-	458	-
Newport - - -	331,750	1,157	-	332,907	-	170,317	758	-	171,075	-
Cardiff - - -	2,143,913	13,193	-	2,156,206	54,128	1,194,937	8,837	-	1,203,774	40,391
Swansea - - -	514,366	3,248	-	518,671	73,399	272,936	1,937	664	275,537	43,125
— Neath - - -	45,578	-	-	47,242	-	20,257	-	611	20,868	-
— Port Talbot -	8,276	-	-	8,276	-	4,325	-	-	4,325	-
— Porth Cawl -	21,526	3,459	236	25,221	-	10,269	2,376	150	12,795	-
Llanelli - - -	116,636	83	11,970	128,689	-	51,320	62	2,561	53,943	-
Milford - - -	250	-	-	250	-	120	-	-	120	-
Beaumaris - - -	324	-	-	324	-	179	-	-	179	-
Chester - - -	750	-	-	750	-	335	-	-	335	-
Liverpool - - -	641,322	14,968	-	656,290	133	388,358	16,692	-	405,050	132
Runcorn - - -	510	-	-	510	-	353	-	-	353	-
Preston - - -	430	-	-	430	-	215	-	-	215	-
Fleetwood - - -	194	-	-	194	-	82	-	-	82	-
Lancaster - - -	3,091	-	-	3,091	-	1,579	-	-	1,579	-
Whitehaven - -	1,132	-	-	1,132	-	501	-	-	501	-
Workington - -	1,446	-	-	1,446	-	561	-	-	561	-
Maryport - - -	8,086	-	-	8,086	-	2,959	-	-	2,959	-
Carlisle - - -	3,357	-	-	3,357	-	1,567	-	-	1,567	-
Berwick - - -	502	-	-	502	-	231	-	-	231	-
Newcastle - - -	2,380,475	184,560	-	2,565,035	-	1,107,791	126,479	-	1,234,270	-
North Shields -	303,358	1,749	-	305,107	-	146,474	1,124	-	147,598	-
South Shields -	117,193	1,597	-	118,790	-	49,354	1,133	-	50,492	-
Sunderland - - -	1,203,600	30,862	-	1,234,462	-	502,608	19,056	-	521,664	-
Hartlepool - - -	653,541	35,505	-	689,046	-	293,698	23,982	-	317,680	-
Middlesborough -	51,414	30,469	-	81,883	-	21,951	22,011	-	43,962	-
Stockton - - -	1,253	30	-	1,283	-	571	20	-	591	-
Gainsborough - -	658	-	-	658	-	321	-	-	321	-
Hull - - -	181,861	1,176	-	183,037	-	93,616	747	-	94,363	-
Goole - - -	15,172	50	-	15,222	-	7,107	37	-	7,144	-
Grimsby - - -	228,668	119	-	228,787	-	118,737	78	-	118,815	-
Wisbeach - - -	1,498	-	-	1,498	-	840	-	-	840	-
Yarmouth - - -	374	16	-	390	-	201	9	-	210	-
Harwich - - -	30	-	-	30	-	18	-	-	18	-
SCOTLAND:										
Leith - - -	87,506	166	-	87,672	-	66,739	180	-	66,919	-
Granton - - -	43,685	-	-	43,685	-	27,472	-	-	27,472	-
Borrowstoness -	260,379	51	-	260,430	-	97,128	41	-	97,169	-
Alloa - - -	121,181	-	-	121,181	-	38,101	-	-	38,101	-
Grangemouth - -	133,503	52	-	133,555	-	58,488	44	-	58,532	-
Kirkcaldy - - -	220,215	-	-	220,215	-	81,132	-	-	81,132	-
Dundee - - -	62,309	-	-	62,309	-	27,201	-	-	27,201	-
Aberdeen - - -	739	-	-	739	-	385	-	-	385	-
Kirkwall - - -	6	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	6	-
Greenock - - -	133,905	82	-	133,987	-	53,036	59	-	53,095	-
Port Glasgow - -	21,817	-	-	21,817	-	8,098	-	-	8,098	-
Glasgow - - -	148,780	624	-	149,404	-	64,019	609	-	64,628	-
Ardrossan - - -	81,004	-	-	81,004	-	25,928	-	-	25,928	-
Troon - - -	113,617	-	-	113,617	-	35,899	-	-	35,899	-
Ayr - - -	2,768	-	-	2,768	-	899	-	-	899	-
Stranraer - - -	624	-	-	624	-	187	-	-	187	-
IRELAND:										
Dublin - - -	131	-	-	131	-	99	-	-	99	-
Waterford - - -	135	-	-	135	-	105	-	-	105	-
Cork - - -	365	-	-	365	-	275	-	-	275	-
Belfast - - -	3,065	-	-	3,065	-	1,656	-	-	1,656	-
Dundalk - - -	800	-	-	800	-	180	-	-	180	-
TOTAL - - -	10,497,811	325,066	14,927	10,837,804	129,253	5,119,972	228,567	3,986	5,352,525	85,397

from the several Ports of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, to Foreign Countries and the *British Settlements Abroad*—*continued*.

- YEAR 1868.

COUNTRIES to which EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES EXPORTED.					DECLARED VALUE THEREOF.				
	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	TOTAL of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.	Coals.	Cinders.	Culm.	TOTAL of Coals, Cinders, and Culm.	Patent Fuel.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Russia: Northern Ports - -	499,556	15,661	-	515,217	-	239,581	10,873	-	250,454	-
„ Southern Ports - -	112,636	1,136	-	113,772	-	57,629	653	-	58,282	-
Sweden - - - -	315,843	17,192	-	333,035	763	150,562	12,279	-	162,841	480
Norway - - - -	230,318	7,728	-	238,046	10	98,234	5,430	-	103,664	7
Denmark, including Iceland -	633,892	7,838	-	641,730	-	283,701	5,565	-	289,266	-
Prussia - - - -	563,080	21,375	-	584,455	-	225,840	14,550	-	240,390	-
Schleswig Holstein - -	188,944	606	-	189,550	-	76,241	429	-	76,670	-
Hanover - - - -	64,630	1,206	-	65,836	-	27,992	857	-	28,849	-
Mecklenburg Schwerin -	58,677	1,744	-	60,421	-	21,522	1,090	-	22,612	-
Oldenburg - - - -	27,040	1,076	-	28,116	-	12,491	585	-	13,076	-
Hamburg - - - -	702,519	15,740	-	718,259	-	309,878	11,070	-	320,948	-
Bremen - - - -	17,720	231	-	17,951	-	11,035	139	-	11,174	-
Lubeck - - - -	29,637	1,846	-	31,483	-	13,167	1,127	-	14,294	-
Heligoland - - - -	442	-	-	442	-	164	-	-	164	-
Holland - - - -	257,261	2,787	-	260,048	29	123,994	2,014	-	126,008	25
Belgium - - - -	95,768	-	-	95,768	-	41,179	-	-	41,179	-
Channel Islands - - -	68,124	242	-	68,366	45	33,113	171	-	33,284	27
France - - - -	1,905,791	5,501	14,369	1,925,661	9,279	865,233	3,585	3,750	872,568	5,413
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira -	162,964	2,964	-	165,928	4,498	81,584	1,999	-	83,583	2,682
Spain and the Canaries - -	435,946	88,004	-	523,950	29,015	236,773	59,420	-	296,193	16,942
Gibraltar - - - -	112,057	96	-	112,153	-	62,646	63	-	62,709	-
Italy - - - -	594,615	17,768	558	612,941	9,795	288,804	11,553	236	300,593	6,001
Papal Territory - - -	11,975	83	-	12,058	1,163	6,003	60	-	6,063	659
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia -	71,806	2,489	-	74,295	-	37,812	1,747	-	39,559	-
Malta - - - -	132,966	156	-	133,122	1,740	73,316	150	-	73,466	1,137
Greece - - - -	38,101	20,000	-	58,101	-	21,150	12,962	-	34,112	-
Ionian Islands - - -	19,365	-	-	19,365	-	11,544	-	-	11,544	-
Turkey - - - -	227,766	1,672	-	229,438	16	121,415	1,219	-	122,634	10
Wallachia and Moldavia -	43,375	-	-	43,375	-	23,096	-	-	23,096	-
Syria and Palestine - -	9,753	-	-	9,753	-	5,286	-	-	5,286	-
Egypt - - - -	302,252	49,625	-	351,877	10,901	165,585	34,517	-	200,102	7,275
Tunis - - - -	2,489	-	-	2,489	-	1,355	-	-	1,355	-
Algeria - - - -	38,521	103	-	38,624	2,845	19,845	63	-	19,908	1,707
Morocco - - - -	826	-	-	826	-	492	-	-	492	-
Western Coast of Africa -	18,880	-	-	18,880	2,634	10,943	-	-	10,943	1,630
Cape Verde Islands - -	38,889	-	-	38,889	4,969	22,402	-	-	22,402	2,755
Ascension - - - -	2,232	-	-	2,232	-	1,256	-	-	1,256	-
St. Helena - - - -	624	-	-	624	-	566	-	-	566	-
British Possessions in South Africa -	40,836	364	-	41,200	253	24,378	300	-	24,678	207
Eastern Coast of Africa -	411	-	-	411	-	205	-	-	205	-
Mauritius - - - -	14,319	-	-	14,319	390	6,977	-	-	6,977	472
Arabia, Aden - - - -	106,265	-	-	106,265	10,462	57,639	-	-	57,639	7,838
„ Muscat - - - -	9,426	-	-	9,426	-	4,774	-	-	4,774	-
Persia - - - -	1,450	-	-	1,450	-	1,450	-	-	1,450	-
British India: Continental Territories -	384,488	15,825	-	400,313	7,001	199,338	17,135	-	216,473	5,252
„ Straits Settlements - -	74,974	-	-	74,974	7,399	40,831	-	-	40,831	5,474
„ Ceylon - - - -	67,589	12	-	67,601	9,647	36,178	16	-	36,194	7,115
Siam - - - -	604	-	-	604	-	332	-	-	332	-
Cochin China - - - -	505	-	-	505	-	303	-	-	303	-
Java - - - -	57,504	677	-	58,181	-	29,922	649	-	30,571	-
Sumatra - - - -	343	-	-	343	-	234	-	-	234	-
Celebes - - - -	106	-	-	106	-	42	-	-	42	-
Philippine Islands - -	11,284	-	-	11,284	-	6,353	-	-	6,353	-
China and Hong Kong - -	109,728	205	-	109,933	2,860	62,730	264	-	62,994	2,145
Japan - - - -	30,109	-	-	30,109	5,753	18,051	-	-	18,051	4,157
Australia - - - -	17,830	1,240	-	19,070	150	12,273	1,414	-	13,687	225
Sandwich Islands - - -	91	-	-	91	-	70	-	-	70	-
British North America -	226,985	2,194	-	229,179	-	101,944	1,207	-	103,151	-
British West Indies - -	151,574	179	-	151,753	491	78,888	192	-	79,080	539
Foreign West Indies - -	319,959	7	-	319,966	-	157,153	6	-	157,159	-
United States of America:										
Ports on the Atlantic - -	76,277	-	-	76,277	-	54,746	-	-	54,746	-
Ports on the Pacific - -	29,144	-	-	29,144	-	17,808	-	-	17,808	-
Mexico - - - -	4,521	-	-	4,521	-	2,645	-	-	2,645	-
Central America - - -	117	115	-	232	-	49	81	-	130	-
New Granada - - - -	27,954	300	-	28,254	390	16,049	150	-	16,199	303
Venezuela - - - -	3,413	-	-	3,413	-	1,991	-	-	1,991	-
Ecuador - - - -	100	-	-	100	-	80	-	-	80	-
Peru - - - -	75,151	831	-	75,982	5,913	47,620	615	-	48,235	4,402
Bolivia - - - -	2,210	-	-	2,210	-	952	-	-	952	-
Chili - - - -	96,930	1,724	-	98,654	648	48,978	1,510	-	50,488	422
Brazil - - - -	282,983	10,412	-	293,395	102	164,270	6,838	-	171,108	100
Uruguay - - - -	179,679	2,528	-	182,207	32	104,146	1,544	-	105,690	21
States of the Argentine Confederation -	55,144	3,584	-	58,728	60	36,714	2,476	-	39,190	75
Falkland Islands - - -	130	-	-	130	-	130	-	-	130	-
Northern Whale Fisheries - -	398	-	-	398	-	300	-	-	300	-
TOTAL - - - -	10,497,811	325,066	14,927	10,837,804	129,258	5,119,972	228,567	3,986	5,352,525	85,397

— No. 3. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of COALS, CINDERS, and CULM, and PATENT FUEL, Exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries and *British Settlements* Abroad, with the Rate and Amount of Duty Received thereon.

YEAR 1868.

	QUANTITIES EXPORTED.
	<i>Tons.</i>
Coals - - - - -	10,497,811
Cinders - - - - -	325,066
Culm - - - - -	14,927
TOTAL - - -	10,837,804
	<i>Tons.</i>
Patent Fuel - - - - -	129,258

The Duties on Coals, Cinders, and Culm Exported, were wholly repealed by Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 95, from 14th August 1850.

— No. 4. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of COALS and PATENT FUEL brought COASTWAYS, by INLAND NAVIGATION, and by Railway, into the Port of *London* during the Year 1868, comparing the same with the Quantities brought during the Year 1867.

COALS and PATENT FUEL brought into the Port of *London*.

	COALS.		PATENT FUEL.	
	Years		Years	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Coastways - - - - -	3,016,416	2,981,230	29,730	14,555
By Inland Navigation and by Rail- way - - - - -	3,313,134	2,995,222	—	—
TOTAL - - -	6,329,550	5,976,452	29,730	14,555

The Quantities of Coals brought into the Port of London, as shown above, are stated on the authority of the Registrar of the Coal Market.

— No. 5. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of COALS and PATENT FUEL received Coastways at the various Ports of the United Kingdom.

COALS AND PATENT FUEL Received Coastways at the various Ports of the United Kingdom.					COALS AND PATENT FUEL Received Coastways at the various Ports of the United Kingdom.				
P O R T S at which R E C E I V E D.		C O A L S.		P A T E N T F U E L.	P O R T S at which R E C E I V E D.		C O A L S.		P A T E N T F U E L.
		Years		Years			Years		Years
		1867.	1868.	1867. 1868.			1867. 1868.	1867. 1868.	1867. 1868.
ENGLAND :					SCOTLAND :				
Tons. Tons. Tons. Tons.					Tons. Tons. Tons. Tons.				
London - - -	3,016,416	2,981,230	29,730	14,555	Leith - - -	57,701	57,775	-	-
Rochester - - -	457,308	411,530	-	-	Granton - - -	-	170	-	-
Faversham - - -	135,362	132,835	-	-	Grangemouth - - -	4,029	3,151	-	-
Ramsgate - - -	21,857	21,085	-	-	Alloa - - -	288	133	65	-
Deal - - -	16,409	15,209	-	-	Kirkcaldy - - -	7,825	5,691	-	-
Dover - - -	57,267	55,458	-	-	Dundee - - -	204,723	193,906	-	-
Folkestone - - -	55,141	50,546	-	-	Montrose - - -	22,851	23,207	-	-
Rye - - -	56,695	51,628	-	-	Arbroath - - -	43,152	40,672	-	-
Newhaven - - -	88,984	84,062	-	-	Aberdeen - - -	210,392	195,372	-	-
Shoreham - - -	127,768	116,915	-	-	Peterhead - - -	20,692	21,515	-	-
Littlehampton - - -	56,403	55,059	-	-	Banff - - -	31,371	27,217	-	-
Portsmouth - - -	203,285	193,212	-	-	Inverness - - -	91,596	86,922	-	-
Southampton - - -	256,300	225,900	265	230	Wick - - -	19,834	15,367	15	7
Cowes - - -	62,244	60,417	-	-	Kirkwall - - -	7,230	8,282	11	-
Poole - - -	56,769	45,194	-	-	Lerwick - - -	2,441	2,536	-	-
Weymouth - - -	26,383	26,914	-	-	Stornoway - - -	1,520	1,470	-	-
Bridport - - -	4,515	5,241	-	-	Greenock - - -	7,115	12,928	-	-
Lyme - - -	5,924	5,652	-	-	Port Glasgow - - -	-	270	-	-
Exeter - - -	60,583	53,758	-	-	Glasgow - - -	3,677	2,206	200	443
Teignmouth - - -	57,482	53,205	-	-	Ardrossan - - -	1,484	1,140	-	-
Dartmouth - - -	45,910	43,940	-	-	Troon - - -	265	183	-	-
Plymouth - - -	270,260	242,275	865	394	Ayr - - -	496	110	-	-
Fowey - - -	72,234	61,369	310	-	Campbeltown - - -	23,738	22,672	-	-
Falmouth - - -	42,457	36,715	-	635	Dumfries - - -	11,477	11,488	-	-
Truro - - -	90,776	75,661	-	-	Wigtown - - -	15,825	13,916	-	-
Penzance - - -	57,492	50,448	-	-	Stranraer - - -	16,055	16,042	-	-
Scilly - - -	2,176	1,677	-	-	IRELAND :				
Padstow - - -	43,232	36,156	-	-	Dublin - - -	797,464	659,006	-	-
Bideford - - -	32,507	29,657	-	-	Wexford - - -	47,069	37,087	-	-
Barnstaple - - -	69,329	70,495	-	-	Waterford - - -	147,706	117,428	-	-
Bridgewater - - -	241,089	231,192	-	-	New Ross - - -	27,231	25,964	-	-
Bristol - - -	249,765	240,616	-	-	Cork - - -	298,371	253,736	-	-
Gloucester - - -	13,092	18,688	200	-	Youghal - - -	32,716	24,998	-	-
Chepstow - - -	8,603	8,766	-	-	Skibbereen - - -	15,388	10,023	-	-
Swansea - - -	2,287	369	-	-	Limerick - - -	59,100	39,340	-	-
Llanelli - - -	4,922	4,261	-	-	Tralee - - -	7,013	6,663	-	-
Milford - - -	21,076	17,762	-	-	Galway - - -	14,113	10,782	-	-
Cardigan - - -	2,794	2,585	-	-	Westport - - -	2,926	2,226	-	-
Aberystwith - - -	17,828	14,098	-	-	Sligo - - -	16,543	11,675	-	-
Carnarvon - - -	78,435	77,391	-	-	Ballina - - -	3,003	1,622	-	-
Beaumaris - - -	50,673	38,552	-	-	Londonderry - - -	98,328	80,465	-	-
Castletown - - -	12,018	11,340	-	-	Coleraine - - -	23,995	20,080	-	-
Ramsay - - -	11,100	9,456	576	233	Belfast - - -	793,181	694,927	-	-
Liverpool - - -	169,517	159,241	5,590	5,417	Newry - - -	146,855	111,476	619	1,170
Lancaster - - -	35,471	26,062	-	-	Dundalk - - -	88,324	67,235	-	-
Workington - - -	605	1,296	-	-	Drogheda - - -	57,324	42,166	-	-
Berwick - - -	6,903	6,876	-	-	TOTAL - - -				
Newcastle - - -	195	-	70	-	10,611,705	9,751,990	38,516	23,084	
Stockton - - -	1,362	2,437	-	-					
Hartlepool - - -	58	-	-	-					
Whitby - - -	15,982	16,818	-	-					
Scarborough - - -	18,663	20,069	-	-					
Hull - - -	7,036	4,811	-	-					
Grimsby - - -	3,650	3,349	-	-					
Boston - - -	30,772	23,035	-	-					
Wisbeach - - -	12,852	10,762	-	-					
Lynn - - -	96,656	83,230	-	-					
Wells - - -	22,390	21,900	-	-					
Yarmouth - - -	136,650	115,928	-	-					
Lowestoft - - -	79,642	92,039	-	-					
Woodbridge - - -	19,626	18,199	-	-					
Ipswich - - -	65,803	62,205	-	-					
Harwich - - -	27,042	28,919	-	-					
Maldon - - -	66,682	61,255	-	-					
Colchester - - -	48,571	43,800	-	-					

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 5 June 1869.Edw. Bernard,
Inspector General.

COALS, CINDERS, AND CULM, &c.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of Coals, Cinders, Culm, and PARENT FUEL Shipped Coastways, from the Ports of *England, Scotland, and Ireland* severally; of the Quantities Exported from the same Ports to Foreign Countries and British Settlements Abroad; and, of the Quantities brought Coastways into the Port of *London*; and of the Quantities received Coastways at the various Ports of the United Kingdom in the Years 1867 and 1868.

(*Mr. Hussey Vivian.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 June 1869.*

C O P P E R, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 March 1869;—for,

RETURN “of all EXPORTS and IMPORTS of COPPER and COPPER ORE
and REGULUS, TIN and TIN ORE, LEAD and LEAD ORE, SPELTER
and ZINC, for Twelve Months, to the 31st day of December 1868
(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 273, of Session 1867-8).”

(*Mr. St. Aubyn.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 June 1869.

C O P P E R.

COPPER IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year ended 31 December 1868.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks or Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture (including Yellow Metal Sheathing).	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Sheets.	Plates for Coin and Copper Coin.	Copper Manufac- tures and Copper Plates Engraved
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Value. £.
London - - - - -	12,698	111	4,715	199	246	76	29	5,505
Liverpool - - - - -	21,483	8,787	447	69	21,934	166	35	2,115
Bristol - - - - -	51	10	-	2	-	-	-	-
Cardiff - - - - -	280	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Dover - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,357
Goole - - - - -	2,491	-	-	3	-	-	-	25
Harwich - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	188
Hull - - - - -	5,196	-	23	17	35	1	-	411
Littlehampton - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
Llanelly - - - - -	15	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle - - - - -	2,841	9	1,434	11	158	1	-	-
Newport - - - - -	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
Runcorn - - - - -	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Shields, North - - - - -	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" South - - - - -	-	-	287	4	-	-	-	-
Southampton - - - - -	873	-	-	12	3	-	-	6
Swansea - - - - -	37,628	21,785	390	32	5,351	-	-	-
Truro - - - - -	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Ports of England - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	31
Leith - - - - -	52	-	-	-	14	-	-	99
Glasgow - - - - -	-	-	-	2	65	-	-	11
Greenock - - - - -	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Other Ports of Scotland - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dublin - - - - -	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IMPORT - - -	83,334	30,702	7,361	368	27,806	244	64	10,234
COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.								
Sweden—Ports within the Baltic - - -	2,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Ports without the Baltic - - -	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	20
Norway - - - - -	6,871	-	36	21	156	1	-	-
Denmark - - - - -	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Prussia - - - - -	244	-	-	8	-	-	-	60
Hamburg - - - - -	69	-	28	13	2	-	-	548
Holland - - - - -	161	-	9	68	-	5	-	355
Belgium - - - - -	105	-	-	-	12	-	-	360
France—Ports without the Mediterranean - - -	423	10	22	60	136	27	29	2,626
" Ports within the Mediterranean - - -	1,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal - - - - -	1,774	-	-	11	-	-	-	400
Spain—Ports without the Mediterranean - - -	2,292	-	1,956	20	144	86	-	-
" Ports within the Mediterranean - - -	1,067	9	25	1	-	-	-	-
Italy—Genoa - - - - -	2,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
" Tuscany - - - - -	3,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Naples - - - - -	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Sicily - - - - -	69	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Malta - - - - -	-	-	-	2	31	-	-	-
Turkey, European - - - - -	720	-	37	3	13	23	-	-
" Natalia - - - - -	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt - - - - -	19	-	-	6	1	-	-	150
Algeria - - - - -	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in South Africa - - -	2,700	143	26	12	-	-	-	-
Philippine Islands - - - - -	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Australia: West Australia - - - - -	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" South Australia - - - - -	4,524	34	2,788	-	122	-	-	1,000
" Victoria - - - - -	8,463	25	280	1	-	-	-	1,090
" New South Wales - - - - -	1,370	-	1,281	1	209	-	-	713
" New Zealand - - - - -	180	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
British North America - - - - -	12,706	625	-	-	-	-	-	8
British West Indies - - - - -	405	-	-	54	-	-	-	40
Cuba - - - - -	10,374	487	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Thomas - - - - -	1	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
United States—Northern Atlantic Ports - - -	2,302	1,185	47	2	350	100	35	2,237
" Southern Atlantic Ports - - -	2,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Ports on the Pacific - - - - -	-	196	2	-	5	-	-	-
New Granada - - - - -	649	140	310	-	775	-	-	-
Peru - - - - -	675	280	-	-	685	-	-	-
Bolivia - - - - -	4,443	1,925	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chili - - - - -	7,481	25,643	443	7	24,398	-	-	-
Brazil - - - - -	1	-	-	11	58	1	-	-
Argentine Confederation - - - - -	-	-	20	-	559	-	-	-
Falkland Islands - - - - -	-	-	-	2	96	-	-	-
Other Parts - - - - -	38	-	11	34	23	1	-	527
TOTAL IMPORT - - -	83,334	30,702	7,361	368	27,806	244	64	10,234

COPPER EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year ended 31 December 1868.

PORTS FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	Ore.	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal).	Wire.	Wrought Copper of other Sorts.	TOTAL of British Copper (exclusive of Ore).
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
BRITISH COPPER:							
London	-	3,011	289	16,564	24	75	19,963
Liverpool	1	1,073	884	7,438	7	315	9,717
Bristol	-	-	-	17	-	5	22
Cardiff	-	-	-	23	-	-	23
Dover	-	-	-	-	32	2	34
Goole	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Gravelly	-	977	-	237	-	2	1,216
Hull	-	387	-	940	2	172	1,501
Llanelli	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Newcastle	-	1,312	-	75	-	2	1,389
Newhaven	-	-	-	8	-	81	89
Southampton	-	730	-	58	-	47	835
Swansea	-	505	-	1,829	-	389	2,723
Weymouth	-	-	-	29	-	-	29
Other Ports of England	-	-	1	7	-	-	8
Dundee	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Glasgow	-	8	-	425	-	4	437
Greenock	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
Leith	1	171	-	14	-	3	188
TOTAL Export of British Copper	2	8,184	1,174	27,675	66	1,100	38,199
COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.							
Russia: Northern Ports	-	169	-	750	-	78	997
" Southern Ports	-	1	-	272	1	4	278
Sweden: Ports within the Baltic	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
" Ports without the Baltic	-	1	-	137	-	1	139
Norway	-	4	-	393	-	4	401
Denmark	-	53	-	29	1	3	86
Prussia	-	405	-	151	1	53	610
Hamburg	-	774	-	635	-	27	1,436
Bremen	-	2	-	635	-	1	638
Holland	-	2,126	-	991	3	12	3,132
Belgium	1	541	-	432	1	15	989
Channel Islands	-	-	-	55	-	-	55
France: Ports without the Mediterranean	1	1,607	-	2,182	43	504	4,336
" Ports within the Mediterranean	-	-	-	40	-	11	51
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	-	1	-	255	1	5	262
Spain: Ports without the Mediterranean	-	-	-	51	-	5	56
" Ports within the Mediterranean	-	-	-	16	-	21	37
" Canaries	-	-	-	16	-	-	16
Gibraltar	-	-	1	29	-	-	30
Italy: Genoa	-	60	185	915	1	60	1,221
" Tuscany	-	33	-	30	-	1	64
" Naples	-	15	579	223	-	71	888
" Sicily	-	3	-	58	-	2	63
" Venetia	-	-	-	15	-	-	15
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	-	23	-	337	-	3	363
Malta	-	-	4	131	-	-	135
Greece	-	-	60	115	-	-	175
" Ionian Islands	-	-	-	22	-	-	22
Turkey	-	-	60	1,346	-	2	1,408
Wallachia and Moldavia	-	2	252	140	-	3	397
Syria and Palestine	-	-	-	358	-	-	358
Egypt	-	-	-	514	1	-	515
West Coast of Africa	-	-	-	23	-	9	32
British Possessions in South Africa	-	-	-	41	1	1	43
Mauritius	-	-	1	245	-	2	248
Persia	-	-	-	70	-	-	70
British India: Continental Territories	-	2,288	-	11,115	7	43	13,453
Straits Settlements (Singapore, &c.)	-	-	-	421	-	-	421
Ceylon	-	2	-	80	-	-	82
Java	-	5	-	206	-	10	221
Philippine Islands	-	-	-	89	-	-	89
China and Hong Kong	-	-	-	1,138	-	5	1,143
Australia: West Australia	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
" South Australia	-	-	-	33	-	-	33
" Victoria	-	1	-	201	1	2	209
" New South Wales	-	-	27	332	-	9	368
" Tasmania	-	-	-	20	-	-	20
" New Zealand	-	-	-	44	-	2	46
British North America	-	12	-	420	2	2	436
British West India Islands, and British Guiana	-	-	-	138	-	29	167
Foreign West Indies	-	1	-	359	-	32	392
United States, on the Atlantic, Northern Ports	-	2	-	113	-	2	117
" Ports on the Pacific	-	-	-	25	-	-	25
New Granada, Ports on the Atlantic	-	-	-	35	-	1	36
Peru	-	-	-	201	-	5	206
Chili	-	2	-	204	-	9	215
Brazil	-	50	-	756	-	43	849
Uruguay	-	-	-	17	-	2	19
States of the Argentine Confederation	-	-	-	19	-	1	20
Other Parts	-	1	1	47	2	5	56
TOTAL Export of British Copper	2	8,184	1,174	27,675	66	1,100	38,199

COPPER Exported from the United Kingdom in the Year ended 31 December 1868—continued.

PORTS from which EXPORTED.	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks and Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture.	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures and Copper Plates Engraved.
FOREIGN COPPER:	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£.
London - - - - -	-	25	3,198	-	842	14	310
Liverpool - - - - -	1,352	76	740	-	14,270	-	29
Hull - - - - -	10	-	-	-	319	10	2,630
Southampton - - - - -	-	-	439	-	142	-	-
Goole - - - - -	46	-	-	-	68	-	-
Harwich - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Swansea - - - - -	-	-	49	-	784	-	-
TOTAL Export of Foreign Copper - - - - }	1,408	102	4,426	-	16,425	24	2,969
COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.							
Russia: Southern Ports - -	-	-	1,085	-	43	-	-
Denmark - - - - -	10	-	25	-	40	10	2,630
Prussia - - - - -	-	-	250	-	56	-	-
Hamburg - - - - -	-	74	422	-	851	-	36
Bremen - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Holland - - - - -	-	-	86	-	501	-	-
Belgium - - - - -	-	1	152	-	4,353	-	-
France: Ports without the Me- diterranean.	1,367	27	1,312	-	9,734	-	50
„ Ports within the Medi- terranean.	-	-	58	-	-	-	-
Spain: Ports within the Medi- terranean.	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy: Genoa - - - - -	-	-	98	-	43	-	-
„ Tuscany - - - - -	-	-	1	-	24	-	-
„ Naples - - - - -	5	-	31	-	98	14	-
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia -	-	-	41	-	191	-	-
British India: Continental Ter- ritories.	-	-	857	-	491	-	140
Straits Settlements (Singapore, &c.).	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Australia: New South Wales -	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Other Parts - - - - -	-	-	7	-	-	-	29
TOTAL Export of Foreign Copper - - - - }	1,408	102	4,426	-	16,425	24	2,969

COPPER Exported from the Port of London in the Year ended 31 December 1868.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal).	Wire.	Wrought Copper of other Sorts.	TOTAL of British Copper (exclusive of Ore).
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
BRITISH COPPER:						
Russia: Northern Ports	44	-	747	-	-	791
" Southern Ports	1	-	271	1	4	277
Sweden: Ports within the Baltic	-	-	4	-	-	4
" Ports without the Baltic	-	-	106	-	1	107
Norway	1	-	85	-	-	86
Prussia	49	-	105	1	-	155
Hamburg	6	-	444	-	1	451
Bremen	2	-	426	-	-	428
Holland	459	-	807	2	4	1,272
Belgium	162	-	172	-	7	341
France: Ports without the Mediterranean	181	-	638	11	3	833
" Ports within the Mediterranean	-	-	32	-	-	32
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	-	-	155	-	1	156
Spain: Ports without the Mediterranean	-	-	27	-	1	28
" Ports within the Mediterranean	-	-	1	-	-	1
" Canaries	-	-	16	-	-	16
Gibraltar	-	1	24	-	1	26
Italy: Genoa	1	-	102	-	-	103
" Naples	5	-	26	-	-	31
" Sicily	-	-	5	-	-	5
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	-	-	123	-	-	123
Malta	-	4	45	-	-	49
Greece	-	-	39	-	-	39
Turkey	-	-	392	-	1	393
Wallachia and Moldavia	2	252	43	-	-	297
British Possessions in South Africa	-	-	41	1	1	43
Mauritius	-	-	201	-	-	201
Persia	-	-	70	-	-	70
British India: Continental Territories	2,089	-	9,062	7	8	11,166
Straits Settlements (Singapore, &c.)	-	-	230	-	-	230
Ceylon	2	-	80	-	-	82
Java	5	-	57	-	-	62
Philippine Islands	-	-	18	-	-	18
China and Hong Kong	-	-	1,092	-	2	1,094
Australia: West Australia	-	-	3	-	-	3
" South Australia	-	-	29	-	-	29
" Victoria	-	4	129	-	1	134
" New South Wales	-	27	302	-	9	338
" Tasmania	-	-	20	-	-	20
" New Zealand	-	-	43	-	2	45
British North America	-	-	31	-	2	33
British West India Islands and British Guiana	-	-	101	-	17	118
Foreign West Indies	-	-	17	-	-	17
United States: Ports on the Pacific	-	-	25	-	-	25
Peru	-	-	17	-	-	17
Brazil	-	-	74	-	1	75
Other Parts	2	1	87	1	8	99
TOTAL Export of British Copper from London	3,011	289	16,564	24	75	19,963

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks and Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture.	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures, and Copper Plates Engraved.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£.
FOREIGN COPPER:							
Russia: Southern Ports	-	-	1,085	-	43	-	-
Denmark	-	-	25	-	-	-	-
Prussia	-	-	250	-	16	-	-
Hamburg	-	25	419	-	43	-	36
Bremen	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Holland	-	-	55	-	212	-	-
Belgium	-	-	42	-	25	-	-
France: Ports without the Mediterranean	-	-	244	-	50	-	50
" Ports within the Mediterranean	-	-	58	-	-	-	-
Italy: Genoa	-	-	98	-	14	-	-
" Naples	-	-	31	-	49	14	-
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	-	-	26	-	150	-	-
British India: Continental Territories	-	-	857	-	235	-	140
Straits Settlements (Singapore, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Australia: New South Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Other Parts	-	-	7	-	5	-	-
TOTAL Export of Foreign Copper from London	-	25	3,198	-	842	14	310

COPPER EXPORTED from the PORT of LIVERPOOL in the Year ended 31 December 1868.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Ore,	Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal).	Wire.	Wrought Copper of other Sorts.	TOTAL of British Copper (exclusive of Ore).
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
BRITISH COPPER:							
Hamburg - - - - -	-	305	-	10	-	1	316
Holland - - - - -	-	289	-	-	-	-	289
France, Ports without the Mediterranean - - -	1	85	-	129	-	59	273
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira - - - - -	-	1	-	95	1	4	101
Spain, Ports without the Mediterranean - - -	-	-	-	24	-	4	28
„ Ports within the Mediterranean - - - -	-	-	-	14	-	20	34
Italy:							
Genoa - - - - -	-	56	185	378	1	44	664
Tuscany - - - - -	-	33	-	25	-	1	59
Naples - - - - -	-	10	579	193	-	70	852
Sicily - - - - -	-	3	-	54	-	2	59
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia - - - - -	-	23	-	194	-	3	220
Malta - - - - -	-	-	-	86	-	-	86
Greece - - - - -	-	-	60	75	-	-	135
„ Ionian Islands - - - - -	-	-	-	20	-	-	20
Turkey - - - - -	-	-	60	952	-	1	1,013
Wallachia and Moldavia - - - - -	-	-	-	97	-	3	100
Syria and Palestine - - - - -	-	-	-	358	-	-	358
Egypt - - - - -	-	-	-	513	1	-	514
West Coast of Africa - - - - -	-	-	-	14	-	4	18
Mauritius - - - - -	-	-	-	30	-	1	31
British India:							
Continental Territories - - - - -	-	199	-	2,008	-	34	2,241
Straits Settlements (Singapore, &c.) - - -	-	-	-	60	-	-	60
Java - - - - -	-	-	-	15	-	10	25
Philippine Islands - - - - -	-	-	-	65	-	-	65
China and Hong Kong - - - - -	-	-	-	24	-	4	28
Australia:							
South Australia - - - - -	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Victoria - - - - -	-	1	-	69	-	-	70
British North America - - - - -	-	5	-	343	1	1	350
British West India Islands and British Guiana -	-	-	-	34	-	8	42
Foreign West Indies - - - - -	-	1	-	335	-	25	361
United States on the Atlantic, Northern Ports -	-	2	-	113	-	2	117
New Granada, Ports on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	-	23	-	1	24
Peru - - - - -	-	-	-	177	-	5	182
Chili - - - - -	-	2	-	168	-	1	171
Brazil - - - - -	-	50	-	682	-	1	733
Uruguay - - - - -	-	-	-	17	-	2	19
Other Parts - - - - -	-	8	-	40	3	4	55
TOTAL Export of British Copper from Liverpool - - - - -	1	1,073	884	7,438	7	315	9,717

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Ore.	Regulus.	Unwrought, in Bricks and Pigs, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper.	Old, fit only for Re-manufacture.	Part Wrought; viz., Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Copper Manufactures and Copper Plates Engraved.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£.
FOREIGN COPPER:							
Prussia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Hamburg - - - - -	-	49	3	-	667	-	-
Holland - - - - -	-	-	31	-	289	-	-
Belgium - - - - -	-	-	110	-	4,323	-	-
France, Ports without the Mediterranean - - -	1,321	27	581	-	8,557	-	-
Spain, Ports within the Mediterranean - - -	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy:							
Genoa - - - - -	-	-	-	-	29	-	-
Tuscany - - - - -	-	-	-	-	19	-	-
Naples - - - - -	5	-	-	-	49	-	-
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia - - - - -	-	-	15	-	41	-	-
British India:							
Continental Territories - - - - -	-	-	-	-	256	-	-
New Granada, Ports on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
TOTAL Export of Foreign Copper from Liverpool - - - - -	1,352	76	740	-	14,270	-	29

T I N.

TIN Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year ended 31 December 1868.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Tin.	Tin Ore, and Regulus.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Hamburg - - - - -	60	—
Holland - - - - -	1,161	2
France : Ports without the Mediterranean - - - - -	75	90
" Ports within the Mediterranean - - - - -	1	—
Spain - - - - -	—	42
British Possessions in South Africa - - - - -	40	—
Straits Settlements (Singapore, &c.) - - - - -	3,932	12
Australia : Victoria - - - - -	1	246
United States : Northern Atlantic Ports - - - - -	103	—
New Granada - - - - -	152	—
Peru - - - - -	55	73
Bolivia - - - - -	26	—
Chili - - - - -	16	—
Other Ports - - - - -	3	5
TOTAL IMPORT - - -	5,625	470

TIN Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year ended 31 December 1868.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	T I N.		Tin Ore, and Regulus of Tin.
	British.	Foreign.	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Russia : Northern Ports - - - - -	429	5	—
" Southern Ports - - - - -	62	8	—
Sweden : Ports within the Baltic - - - - -	10	—	—
" Ports without the Baltic - - - - -	15	3	—
Prussia - - - - -	156	19	—
Hamburg - - - - -	126	18	—
Bremen - - - - -	88	—	—
Holland - - - - -	147	5	—
Belgium - - - - -	14	4	—
France : Ports without the Mediterranean - - - - -	1,129	563	—
" Ports within the Mediterranean - - - - -	5	85	—
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira - - - - -	46	1	—
Spain : Ports without the Mediterranean - - - - -	45	1	—
" Ports within the Mediterranean - - - - -	58	32	—
Italy : Genoa - - - - -	31	65	—
" Tuscany - - - - -	18	44	—
" Naples - - - - -	55	2	—
" Sicily - - - - -	10	4	—
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia - - - - -	3	31	—
Greece - - - - -	32	—	—
" Ionian Islands - - - - -	13	—	—
Turkey - - - - -	319	—	—
Wallachia and Moldavia - - - - -	29	—	—
Syria and Palestine - - - - -	41	1	—
Egypt - - - - -	60	—	—
British India : Continental Territories - - - - -	49	—	—
Australia : South Australia - - - - -	9	—	—
" Victoria - - - - -	31	—	—
" New South Wales - - - - -	13	—	—
" Tasmania - - - - -	3	—	—
" New Zealand - - - - -	2	—	—
British North America - - - - -	65	2	—
United States on the Atlantic, Northern Ports - - - - -	747	167	—
" Southern Ports - - - - -	2	6	—
" Ports on the Pacific - - - - -	6	28	—
Brazil - - - - -	115	—	—
Other Parts - - - - -	78	11	—
TOTAL EXPORT - - -	4,061	1,105	—

Z I N C.

ZINC and ZINC ORE Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year ended 31 December 1868.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Zinc or Spelter.	Ore of Zinc.	Oxide of Zinc.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sweden: Ports within the Baltic	—	125	—
Norway	—	160	—
Prussia	4,539	1	3
Hamburg	9,885	2	226
Holland	6,274	4	280
Belgium	9,800	—	364
France: Ports without the Mediterranean	600	1,319	208
Portugal	—	36	—
Spain:	—	—	—
Ports without the Mediterranean	—	6,675	—
Ports within the Mediterranean	—	6,765	—
Sardinia, Island of	—	24,491	—
Algeria	—	217	—
Australia: Victoria	88	—	7
British West Indies	4	165	—
United States: Northern Atlantic Ports	29	7	1,604
Other Parts	3	—	8
TOTAL IMPORT	31,222	39,967	2,700

ZINC and ZINC ORE Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year ended 31 December 1868.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	ZINC or SPELTER.		Zinc Ore,	Oxide
	British.	Foreign.	British.	of Zinc, Foreign.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Russia, Southern Ports	48	6	—	—
Norway	60	25	1	—
Hamburg	29	—	—	—
Holland	3	5	987	—
Belgium	14	—	659	—
France:	—	—	—	—
Ports without the Mediterranean	1,399	30	—	—
Ports within the Mediterranean	250	—	—	—
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	48	9	—	—
Gibraltar	8	13	—	—
Italy:	—	—	—	—
Genoa	23	—	—	—
Naples	4	—	—	—
Sicily	76	—	—	—
Malta	10	10	—	—
Greece	28	—	—	—
Turkey	85	79	—	—
Wallachia and Moldavia	15	—	—	—
Egypt	32	5	—	—
West Coast of Africa	20	—	—	—
British Possessions in South Africa	23	5	—	—
British India: Continental Territories	4,195	2,548	—	—
Straits Settlements (Singapore, &c.)	18	74	—	4
Ceylon	12	10	—	—
Java	11	25	—	—
Philippine Islands	42	21	—	—
China and Hong Kong	23	7	—	—
Japan	15	—	—	—
Australia:	—	—	—	—
South Australia	52	18	—	—
Victoria	260	69	—	—
New South Wales	88	42	—	—
Tasmania	2	—	—	—
New Zealand	81	44	—	—
British North America	80	89	—	—
British West India Islands and British Guiana	36	1	—	—
Foreign West Indies	14	—	—	—
United States:	—	—	—	—
On the Atlantic, Northern Ports	1,107	460	—	—
Southern Ports	2	—	—	—
Ports on the Pacific	19	53	—	—
New Granada: Ports on the Atlantic	16	3	—	2
Peru	14	—	—	—
Chili	26	25	—	—
Brazil	93	28	—	—
Other Parts	74	17	—	1
TOTAL EXPORT	8,455	3,711	1,647	7

LEAD AND LEAD ORE.

LEAD and LEAD ORE IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year ended 31 December 1868.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	Lead, Pig and Sheet.	Lead Ore.	Lead, Red.	Lead, White.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
London - - - - -	14,365	1,070	34	561
Liverpool - - - - -	2,991	392	-	142
Bristol - - - - -	-	255	-	40
Cardiff - - - - -	-	110	-	-
Gloucester - - - - -	59	-	-	-
Harwich - - - - -	15	-	-	3
Hull - - - - -	648	8	-	117
Llanelly - - - - -	-	7,182	-	-
Newcastle - - - - -	18,224	2,184	-	-
Shields, North - - - - -	980	-	-	-
„ South - - - - -	9,630	-	-	-
Sunderland - - - - -	48	-	-	-
Swansea - - - - -	114	668	-	-
Other Ports of England - - - - -	1	1	-	6
Leith - - - - -	428	5	1	213
Aberdeen - - - - -	1,124	-	-	-
Dundee - - - - -	300	-	-	-
Glasgow - - - - -	385	-	-	5
Grangemouth - - - - -	-	7	40	8
Lerwick - - - - -	24	-	-	-
Montrose - - - - -	100	-	-	-
Dublin - - - - -	25	-	-	12
TOTAL IMPORT - - -	49,461	11,882	75	1,107
COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED:				
Sweden:—Ports without the Baltic - - -	72	-	-	-
Norway - - - - -	275	9	-	-
Hamburg - - - - -	93	90	-	44
Bremen - - - - -	35	-	2	278
Holland - - - - -	1,036	3	71	501
Belgium - - - - -	300	-	-	167
Channel Islands - - - - -	31	-	-	-
France:—Ports without the Mediterranean - - -	-	211	2	7
Portugal - - - - -	532	267	-	3
Spain:—Ports without the Mediterranean - - -	8,785	339	-	-
Ports within the Mediterranean - - -	28,444	110	-	93
Gibraltar - - - - -	1,040	-	-	-
Italy:—Genoa - - - - -	-	63	-	-
Sardinia, Island of - - - - -	-	9,389	-	-
Naples - - - - -	-	26	-	-
Sicily - - - - -	46	2	-	-
Greece - - - - -	7,722	-	-	-
Morocco - - - - -	17	16	-	-
British India:—Continental Territories - - -	-	85	-	-
China - - - - -	-	160	-	-
Australia:—West Australia - - - - -	-	595	-	-
South Australia - - - - -	188	95	-	-
New South Wales - - - - -	3	32	-	-
British North America - - - - -	23	-	-	-
United States:—Northern Atlantic Ports - - -	148	-	-	-
Southern Atlantic Ports - - - - -	-	2	-	5
New Granada - - - - -	185	32	-	-
Venezuela - - - - -	-	196	-	-
Chili - - - - -	453	151	-	-
Other Parts - - - - -	33	9	-	19
TOTAL IMPORT - - -	49,461	11,882	75	1,107

LEAD and LEAD ORE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year ended 31 December 1868.

PORTS FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	Lead Ore.	Pig.	Roled and Sheet.	Piping.	Shot.	Litharge.	Red Lead.	White Lead.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
BRITISH LEAD:								
London	4	19,402	3,105	525	1,242	147	1,722	2,932
Liverpool	37	2,624	1,392	1,156	941	67	308	1,281
Bristol	-	14	1	6	3	-	-	3
Cardiff	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2
Grimsby	-	3	4	-	15	-	-	1
Hartlepool	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hull	-	2,243	556	83	12	54	195	84
Llanelly	-	2,670	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle	-	6,229	388	376	96	278	1,437	370
Shields, North	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-
" South	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Southampton	-	105	-	-	2	10	2	379
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Swansea	-	155	1	-	-	-	-	1
Weymouth	-	1	2	6	3	-	-	-
Other Ports of England	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Leith	-	-	5	1	3	10	45	61
Glasgow	-	181	42	127	12	3	63	69
Granton	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Dublin	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Export of British Lead	41	33,697	5,577	2,281	2,330	570	3,800	5,193
COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.								
Russia:—Northern Ports	-	4,203	635	72	5	92	159	103
" Southern Ports	-	33	32	7	-	8	103	69
Sweden, Ports within the Baltic	-	3	22	-	-	1	27	17
" Ports without the Baltic	-	39	6	6	-	3	17	15
Norway	-	88	41	7	25	14	48	10
Denmark	-	26	15	9	28	28	100	145
Prussia	-	69	25	1	-	6	19	7
Mecklenburg	-	3	5	-	-	16	5	2
Hamburg	-	2,663	267	369	55	58	188	10
Bremen	-	1,891	-	-	-	9	-	-
Holland	-	842	-	21	1	10	137	1
Belgium	-	117	-	-	7	9	191	2
Channel Islands	-	4	25	45	6	-	1	11
France, Ports without the Mediterranean	-	3,164	76	-	6	62	111	1
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	-	22	183	56	3	22	93	188
Spain: Ports without the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	5	35	23
" Ports within the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	8	88	-
" Canaries	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	3
Italy:—Genoa	-	12	1	-	-	30	221	2
" Tuscany	-	9	-	-	-	8	60	-
" Naples	-	-	2	-	-	10	69	-
" Venetia	-	-	16	-	-	-	40	-
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	-	-	-	-	-	54	174	1
Malta	-	-	6	18	2	1	4	-
Turkey	-	8	16	20	1	7	106	32
Wallachia and Moldavia	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	6
Syria and Palestine	6	-	-	8	2	-	4	2
Egypt	4	-	4	1	-	1	54	5
West Coast of Africa	-	51	26	6	68	-	-	9
British Possessions in South Africa	-	171	47	18	71	-	16	34
Mauritius	-	-	109	27	12	-	5	4
Aden	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
British India:—Continental Territories	21	1,262	720	116	314	2	1,059	293
Straits Settlements (Singapore, &c.)	-	958	39	1	11	-	8	-
Ceylon	-	33	24	6	65	-	-	8
Java	-	10	49	-	1	-	4	-
Philippine Islands	-	6	15	-	3	-	-	-
China and Hong Kong	-	9,967	143	19	15	-	25	11
Japan	-	320	668	-	4	-	-	1
Australia:—West Australia	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	4
" South Australia	-	15	83	13	34	-	17	35
" Victoria	-	745	277	1	184	2	36	641
" New South Wales	-	1	202	6	102	1	30	243
" Queensland	-	-	19	2	13	-	-	2
" Tasmania	-	-	-	2	30	-	-	11
" New Zealand	-	-	131	42	28	-	3	91
British North America	2	181	251	90	182	37	114	503
British West India Islands, and British Guiana	-	27	123	33	41	-	6	41
British Honduras	-	-	3	-	26	-	-	2
Foreign West Indies	-	14	21	21	23	1	8	8
United States on the Atlantic, Northern Ports	8	6,160	719	-	13	29	203	2,087
" " Southern Ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
" " Ports on the Pacific	-	-	17	73	2	6	19	20
Mexico:—Ports on the Atlantic	-	4	1	4	32	-	-	2
New Granada:—Ports on the Atlantic	-	94	12	3	55	-	1	6
Venezuela	-	-	-	15	5	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	3	-	-	42	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	38	83	26	-	2	14
Chili	-	171	14	61	97	-	18	4
Brazil	-	240	333	725	433	28	113	373
Uruguay	-	-	21	42	83	1	6	3
States of the Argentine Confederation	-	5	70	221	153	2	23	62
Other Parts	-	33	23	8	8	7	21	25
TOTAL Export of British Lead	41	33,697	5,577	2,281	2,330	570	3,800	5,193

LEAD and LEAD ORE Exported from the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

PORTS FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	Lead Ore.	Lead, Pig or Sheet.	Shot.	Litharge.	Lead, Red.	Lead, White.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
FOREIGN LEAD :						
London - - - - -	—	259	—	3	38	21
Liverpool - - - - -	35	240	—	—	—	—
Glasgow - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	4
TOTAL Export of Foreign Lead - -	35	499	—	3	38	25
COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.						
Belgium - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	4
France :						
Ports without the Mediterranean -	6	—	—	—	—	—
Ionian Islands - - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	—
Egypt - - - - -	7	—	—	—	—	—
British India :						
Continental Territories - - -	20	45	—	—	30	15
China - - - - -	—	182	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong - - - - -	—	34	—	—	—	—
Japan - - - - -	—	18	—	—	—	—
United States :						
On the Atlantic :—Northern Ports -	—	220	—	—	—	—
Other Parts - - - - -	2	—	—	—	8	6
TOTAL Export of Foreign Lead - -	35	499	—	3	38	25

Office of the Inspector General
of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 12 May 1869. }

Edw. Bernard,
Inspector General.

C O P P E R, &c

RETURN of all Exports and Imports of Copper and Copper Ore and Reagents, Tin and Tin Ore, Lead and Lead Ore, Spelter and Zinc, for Twelve Months, ending the 31st day of December 1868 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 273, of Session 1867-8).

(*Mr. St. Aubyn.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 June 1869.*

DISTILLERS, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 July 1869;—*for*,

RETURN “ showing the Number of DISTILLERS in *England, Scotland, and Ireland* respectively, at the 31st day of December 1868, distinguishing as far as possible the Number Distilling from Malt only from those Distilling from Grain; showing also the Quantity of MALT and GRAIN SPIRITS at Proof entered for Home Consumption in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, for the Year ending the 31st day of December of said Year; the Rate of DUTY charged thereon per Proof Gallon; and the amount of REVENUE derived therefrom in said Year (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 455, of Session 1867-8).”

Y E A R ended 31st day of December	Number of Distillers on 31st December, Distilling in						Number of Proof Gallons of Spirits on which Duty was Paid for Home Consumption in			Rate of Duty, per Proof Gallon.				Amount of Duty Paid in		
	England		Scotland		Ireland		England	Scotland	Ireland	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	
	From Malt only.	From Grain and other Materials.	From Malt only.	From Grain and other Materials.	From Malt only.	From Grain and other Materials.	From Malt and Grain.	From Malt and Grain.	From Malt and Grain.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£.	£.	£.	
	-	8	102	8	2	18	9,084,033	7,105,433	5,855,548	10	-	10	-	4,542,015	3,552,717	2,927,774
1868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Inland Revenue Office,
24 July 1869.

Fred. Gripper,
Accountant and Comptroller General.

DISTILLERS, &c.

RETURN showing the Number of DISTILLERS in
England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, at
31st December 1868, distinguishing, as far as
possible, the Number Distilling from Malt only
from those Distilling from Grain; showing also
the Quantity of MALT and GRAIN SEPARATELY at
Proof entered for Home Consumption in *England,*
Scotland, and *Ireland*, for the Year ending 31st
December of said Year; &c.

(*Mr. Pinn.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 July 1869.

244. Paper of the Registrar of
Friendly Societies



FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 July 1869;—*for*,

RETURN “of all SOCIETIES whose RULES have been deposited with the REGISTRARS of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, under the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 44, and the Date when Deposited.”

(So far as relates to SOCIETIES in ENGLAND.)

RETURN of all SOCIETIES whose RULES have been deposited with the REGISTRAR of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in *England*, under the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 44, and the Date when Deposited.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
BEDFORDSHIRE :		Cumberland— <i>continued</i> .	
Women's Benefit Society, Silsoe - -	22 Jan. 1859	Cumberland Star Lodge, I. U. O. Mechanics, Red Lion Inn, Botchergate, Carlisle.	29 July 1860
Friendly Society, Mrs. Austin's, Wymington.	1 Mar. 1864	Lanercost Benevolent Lodge, I. U. O. Mechanics, Merry Thorn Inn, Kirkcambek.	29 July 1860
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE :		Humane Lodge, I. U. O. Mechanics, White Lion Inn, Cumwhitton.	13 July 1860
Benefit Society, Westbury - - -	23 Jan. 1862	Castleton Humane Lodge, I. U. O. Mechanics, Mechanics' Hall, Floriston.	12 July 1860
Locomotive Department Provident Sick Society, Wolverton.	1 July 1862	City District, A. O. F., Carlisle.	31 Oct. 1860
CAMBRIDGESHIRE :		DERBYSHIRE :	
Friendly Society, Little Wilbraham -	2 Mar. 1859	Court 2,693, A. O. F., Foresters' Arms Inn, Mellor.	30 April 1859
Wisbech District, L. O. A. Shepherdesses, Wisbech.	29 Jan. 1862	Industrious Bee Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Fountain Tavern, Millford.	21 April 1859
CHESHIRE :		Disley and New Mills District, A. O. F., Mr. Wm. Platts, Tor Top, New Mills.	28 June 1860
Court 105, A. O. F., White Lion Inn, Disley.	5 Nov. 1858	Sanctuary, 256 A. O. S., Crown Inn, Market-street, New Mills.	1 Aug. 1859
Macclesfield Hurdfield, and Sutton No. 2, Independent Burial Society, Bull's Head Inn, Macclesfield.	20 Mar. 1856	Coronation Lodge, U. A. O. Druids, Three Horseshoes Inn, Ripley.	14 Sept. 1858
Wesleyan Sick and Burial Society, Wesleyan Schoolroom, Portwood.	19 Mar. 1859	Social Design Lodge, U. A. O. Druids, White Hart Inn, Duffield.	1 Nov. 1864
Independent Friendly Society, Leigh Arms Inn, Sale.	16 Feb. 1859	Cobden Lodge Friendly Society, No. 765, in the Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of Odd Fellows, Black Bull Inn, Lordsmill-street, Chesterfield.	4 March 1867
Independent Bramhall Friendly Society, Crown Inn, Stockport Great Moor.	25 Sept. 1857	Royal Charter Lodge Friendly Society, No. 726 of the same Order, Woolpack Inn, Holywell-street, Chesterfield.	9 Jan. 1868
Provident Burial Society, Black Lion Inn, Middle Hillgate, Stockport.	16 Feb. 1858	DEVONSHIRE :	
CORNWALL :		New Mount Edgcumbe Friendly Society, Coopers' Arms Inn, Millbrook.	24 Nov. 1857
United Permanent, Coopers' Arms Inn, Millbrook.	4 May 1857	Friendly Society of Men, Roborough -	27 June 1862
Cornwall District Branch of the Merthyr Unity Philanthropic Institution.	5 July 1867	United Provident Society, Dartmouth -	9 Feb. 1867
Maker Friendly Society, Millbrook -	1 Jan. 1868	Royal Naval Engineers' Pension Society, 32, St. Aubyn-street, Devonport.	25 June 1866
CUMBERLAND :		Grand Provision for Widowers, Widows, Orphans, Nominees, &c., Bratton Fleming.	18 April 1868
Carlisle District, I. U. O. Mechanics, Longtown.	1 July 1860	Plymouth Church Burial Society, conducted by the Brotherhood of St. Winfred, Plymouth, Guild of St. Alban.	15 Dec. 1868
Border Chieftain Lodge, I. U. O. Mechanics, Mechanics' Hall, Longtown.	8 Aug. 1860		
Northern Benevolent Lodge, I. U. O. Mechanics, Grey Coat Inn, English-street, Carlisle.	12 July 1860		

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
DURHAM :		Lancashire—continued.	
East Boldon Annual Friendly Society, Black Bull Inn, East Boldon.	30 April 1859	Purity Lodge, U. F. G., Astley Arms Inn, Astley.	15 Jan. 1859
Friendly Society of Women, Mr. G. Howes, Great Lumley.	18 Jan. 1858	Church Sunday School Sick and Burial Society, Barton.	29 July 1858
West Boldon Annual Benefit Society, Lion Inn, West Boldon.	18 Jan. 1866	Philanthropical Society, Bowling Green Inn, Peel Green, Barton-upon-Irwell.	25 May 1860
District Incidental Fund, N. A. S. U. O. O. F., 166, High-street, Sunderland.	9 April 1866	Burial Society, Methodist Sunday School, Lately Common, Bedford.	24 Feb. 1857
Boldon Annual Friendly Society, Wheat Sheaf Inn, West Boldon.	14 Feb. 1867	Friendly Society of Iron-moulders of England, Ireland, and Wales, Bolton-le-Moors.	21 Aug. 1858
National Amalgamated Association of Malleable Ironworkers, Westbourne Branch, Gladstone Inn, Tompson-street, Stockton.	18 July 1868	Rose of Bradford Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Stag Inn, Bradford.	14 April 1858
GLOUCESTERSHIRE :		Royal Albert Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Church Inn, Bradford.	19 Oct. 1859
Philanthropic Coopers, Sick and Burial Society, Angel Inn, High-street, Bristol.	27 April 1858	National Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Albert Inn, Moreton-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock.	6 July 1857
Progressive Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U., Full Moon Tavern, Broad-street, Bristol.	10 Nov. 1860	Queen Victoria Lodge of Female Florists, Queen's Arms Inn, Bickershaw, Abram.	21 Sept. 1865
Sick and Burial Society, Swan Inn, Woolastone.	20 Nov. 1863	Duchess of Manchester Lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U., Bird-in-hand Inn, Great Ancoats-street, Manchester.	10 Jan. 1861
Clerks and Warehousemen's Mutual Provident Association, Athenæum, Corn-street, Bristol.	6 April 1865	Humane Burial Society, Chapel House Inn, Gorton, near Manchester.	13 Feb. 1861
Annual Benevolent Society, King's Head Inn, Dunkirk.	24 Nov. 1865	Court 59, A. O. F., Old Windmill Inn, Newton-street, Manchester.	11 April 1861
Friendly Society, George Inn, Kempsford.	2 July 1866	Bethesda Lodge, A. F. G., Falcon Inn, Littleborough.	19 April 1861
HAMPSHIRE :		Friendly Society, Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., Ship-yard, Sefton-street, Liverpool.	13 May 1861
Mutual Provident Association, Andover -	12 Nov. 1858	Clerks' Mutual Provident Association, Slater Court, 5, Castle-street, Liverpool.	29 May 1861
HERTFORDSHIRE :		Farmers' Glory Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Bradford, near Openshaw.	25 June 1861
Court 3,050, A. O. F., Green Dragon Inn, Hertford.	29 Jan. 1859	Trinity Hall, No. 1, U. Order Catholic Brethren, Blackburn Unity, Blackburn.	10 Aug. 1861
Court 4,258, A. O. F., Wellington Inn, Barnet.	19 April 1864	Good Intent Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Junction Inn, Hyde-road, West Gorton.	5 March 1862
Amicable and Brotherly Society, Hoops Inn, Thetford.	31 July 1865	Lily of the Valley Lodge, U. F. G., Swan Inn, Chowbent.	30 July 1859
KENT :		A Society, General Elliot Inn, Croft -	2 July 1857
Social Druids of Kent, Lodge U. A. O. D., London Tavern, High-street, Chatham.	5 March 1862	Charitable Burial Society, King's Head Inn, Lane-end, Droylesden, Manchester.	18 July 1856
Amicable Society, Plough Inn, Crayford.	17 June 1863	Britannia Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., King's Head Inn, Eccles.	7 Aug. 1856
Hope of Eynsford, M. U., Harrow Inn, Eynsford.	11 Feb. 1864	Napier Lodge, Greenheys, near Manchester.	18 Sept. 1857
Accident Fund, Men's, Maudsley's Yard, East Greenwich.	5 Sept. 1865	Court 2,540, A. O. F., Welcome Inn, Upper Medlock-street, Hulme.	12 March 1857
United Brotherhood of Paper-makers, Paper Mill Inn, Tovil.	19 Sept. 1865	National I. O. Odd Fellows, Hulme -	22 Dec. 1855
Ashurst Benefit Society, Ashurst - -	19 Aug. 1867	Good Intent Burial Society, George and Dragon Inn, Lower Moss Lane, Hulme.	15 Jan. 1856
Blaxtol Friend-in-Need Society, Tiger's Head Inn, Wrotham.	21 July 1868	Friendly Burial Society, Greyhound Inn, Chester-road, Hulme.	22 Feb. 1856
LANCASHIRE :		Christchurch Cloughton Christian Fellowship Society, Cloughton	31 July 1862
Earl of Oxford Family Burial, 46, Vernon-street, Ardwick.	13 Aug. 1857	Lord Byron Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., New Inn, Sudell-street, Manchester.	14 Aug. 1862
English Union Branch Burial, George and Dragon Inn, Ashton Lane, Ardwick.	6 May 1858	District G. U. O. O. F., Manchester -	6 Aug. 1862
Valentine's Glory Lodge, A. N. O. U. O. F., Seneley Green, Ashton-in-Makerfield.	16 April 1860	Poor Man's Friend Lodge, Wigan Lodge, Buck-i'-th'-Vine Inn, Hindley.	26 Jan. 1863
		May it Blossom Lodge, O. D., Odd Fellows' Arms Inn, Every-street, Manchester.	7 Feb. 1863
		U. O. Free Gardeners, Blackburn - -	6 March 1863
		Court 179, A. O. F., Manchester - -	16 Feb. 1860

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES when Deposited.
<i>Lancashire—continued.</i>		<i>Lancashire—continued.</i>	
Friend-in-Need Lodge, Female Foresters, Woolpack Inn, near Haslingden.	26 March 1863	Economical Burial Society, George Inn, Mossley.	22 May 1858
Rose and Pink Lodge of Female Florists, Mr. John Battersby's, Welsh Hill, Leigh.	12 Oct. 1858	Economical Burial Society, Mr. W. Dunkerley's, Mossley.	19 June 1858
Independent U. O. of Mechanics, 274, Scotland place, Liverpool.	6 Feb. 1856	Manchester District Sickness Benefit Association, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., White Hart Inn, Great Ancoats-street, Manchester.	6 May 1864
U. O. Female Rechabites, Liverpool	19 Feb. 1856	Sick and Burial Society, Lever-street Sunday-school, Manchester.	17 June 1864
City Manchester Burial Society, 51, Back Piccadilly, Manchester.	19 Nov. 1856	Pride of England, Div. S. T., Lum-street, Bolton.	1 Sept. 1864
Providence Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Engravers' Arms Tavern, Gee-street, Cross-street, Manchester.	23 Feb. 1857	Methodist Sick and Burial Society, Lever-street, Manchester.	17 June 1864
Humphrey Cheetham, Family Burial Society, White Lion Inn, Thomas-street, Manchester.	19 March 1857	Prince of Wales Lodge, O. D., George and Dragon Inn, Livesey-street, Manchester.	17 Jan. 1865
Third Temperance Burial Society, 28, Brown-street, Manchester.	18 July 1857	Burial Fund, Wigan District, and Orange-men, Wigan.	14 Feb. 1865
Robert Naylor Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Navigation Inn, Great Ancoats-street, Manchester.	15 May 1857	Sir Rowland Hill Lodge, O. D., Waggon and Horses Inn, Rochdale-road, Manchester.	10 March 1865
Warehoumen and Clerks' Provident Association, 26, Market-street, Manchester.	20 Aug. 1857	Funeral Fund, U. F. G., Lee and Chow-bent District.	13 March 1865
Manchester Arms Burial Society, White Lion Inn, Thomas-street, Manchester.	21 Sept. 1857	Blooming Tree Lodge, O. D., Albert Inn, Bradford.	24 April 1865
Trafalgar Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Sun Inn, Smithfield-market, Manchester.	25 Nov. 1857	Old and Original Affectionate Burial Society, Boathouse Hotel, Salford.	23 June 1865
Lodge 848, G. U. O. O. F. Society, New Inn, Barnes Green, near Manchester.	31 March 1858	Newton-in-Makerfield Burial Society, Blue Bell Inn, Newton.	19 Feb. 1859
Manchester, No. 1 District, Order of Druids, Manchester.	1 June 1863	Benevolent Sick and Funeral Society, Greaves-street, Townfield and Glodwick Sunday School, Oldham.	29 March 1859
Manchester and Salford Independent Burial Society, Manchester Arms Inn, Long Millgate, Manchester.	17 July 1863	Mother to the Distressed Lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U., Barley Mow Inn, Pitt-street, Preston.	23 March 1857
Golden Fleece Lodge, A. O. S. A. U. Seven Stars Inn, York-street, Hulme.	19 Aug. 1863	U. O. Catholic Brethren, Blackburn Unity, White Hart Inn, Preston.	26 April 1860
Venture Lodge, N. O. I. O. F., Greyhound Inn, Little Marsden.	19 Aug. 1863	Equity and Economy Reformed Penny Club, Boathouse, Oldfield-road, Salford.	28 Aug. 1858
District N. I. O. O. F., Openshaw	20 Nov. 1863	The Old and Original Affectionate Society, Bolton Canal Packet House, Oldfield-road, Salford.	28 Aug. 1858
Funeral Funds Lands, Openshaw District, I. O. O. F., Openshaw.	20 Nov. 1863	Manchester Arms Burial Society, White Lion Inn, Thomas-street, Manchester.	13 Aug. 1860
Hope Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Odd Fellows Hall, Newchurch.	1 Dec. 1863	Botanical Rose of Sharon Lodge, U. O. F. G., Victoria Inn, Westleigh.	16 Aug. 1860
Light Moon Lodge, A. N. O. U. O. F., Ashton-in-Makerfield.	18 Feb. 1864	Good Intent Lodge, Ancient Shepherds, Mossley, near Manchester.	26 Aug. 1860
Prince Consort Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Gorton Brook Hotel, Gorton Brook.	24 Feb. 1864	Bradford Friendship Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Farm Yard Tavern, Bradford-road, Manchester.	20 Sept. 1860
Star of Brunswick, O. D., Cemetery Hotel, Stacksteads.	22 April 1864	Philanthropic Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Manchester.	6 Oct. 1860
Scotch Church Funeral Society, Manchester	10 Sept. 1858	St. George Lodge, N. I. O. F., Eagle Inn, Stratford New-road, Hulme, Manchester.	1 Jan. 1866
Bradford Friendship Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Albert Inn, Ridgway-street, Manchester.	26 Jan. 1859	Duke of Bridgewater Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Bridgewater Arms Inn, Wallgate, Wigan.	1 Jan. 1866
Court 59, A. O. F., Haunch of Venison Inn, Dale-street, Manchester.	7 April 1859	District Funeral Fund, U. F. G., Droylsden.	1 Feb. 1866
Heart of Oak Lodge Family Burial Society, Clarendon Inn, Oxford-road, Manchester.	19 April 1859	Manchester District, O. D. Club, Pendleton.	2 March 1866
Chalmers' Presbyterian Church, Mill-street, Manchester Sabbath School, Manchester.	6 Feb. 1859	Mt. Gilead Lodge, N. I. O. F., Manchester.	8 May 1866
Prince of Wales Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Hop Pole Inn, Hardman-street, Manchester.	26 March 1860	Court 154, A. O. F., Forester's Home, Ancoats-street, Manchester.	18 May 1866
King of the Forest Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Ellesmere Inn, Dawson-street, Manchester.	5 June 1860	Liverpool Mill Sawyers' Beneficial Benevolent Association, 74, Gt. Crosshall-street, Liverpool.	6 July 1865
Humphrey Cheetham Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Manchester.	13 Nov. 1866	Ship Sawyers' Friendly Trade and Burial Society, 4, Jackson-street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.	30 Jan. 1856
Marsden Annuity Society, Nelson Inn, Nelson, Marsden.	4 June 1859		

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.		NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	
Lancashire—continued.			Lancashire—continued.		
Mersey Ship Joiners' Association, 62, Renshaw-street, Liverpool.	26 Feb.	1861	Prince's Park Children's Friendly Society, Peel-street, Liverpool.	1 Jan.	1869
Friendly Society of Operative Plasterers, Railway Inn, Deansgate, Manchester.	7 Dec.	1866	King William Lodge, No. 1,240, of the Grand Protestant Association of Loyal Orangemen, Glen Terrace Inn, Waterfoot.	28 Jan.	1869
Artisans' and Tradesman's General Assurance Association, 22, Kennedy-street, Manchester.	6 Sept.	1866	National Lifeboat Lodge, No. 334, Manchester District of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, 34, Tame-street, Ancoats.	30 Jan.	1869
Steam Engine Makers' Society, 68, Faulkner-street, Manchester.	15 May	1865	Operative House Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain and Ireland, Manchester.	18 Feb.	1869
United Order of Smiths, Manchester	26 May	1857	True Friendship Lodge, No. 62, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester New-road, Middleton.	9 March	1869
Friendly Society of Iron Moulders of England, Ireland, and Wales, Bolton-le-Moors.	21 Aug.	1858	No. 1,230 Lodge of the Grand Protestant Association of Loyal Orangemen, Higham.	31 May	1869
Amicable and Brotherly Society of Machine Printers, Brickmakers' Arms Inn, Chapel-street, Salford.	25 July	1860	Rock of Hope Lodge, No. 1,122, of the Manchester No. 3 District of the Order of Druids' Friendly Society, Hanover-street, Manchester.	9 June	1869
Pattern Card Makers' Friendly Society, Manchester.	5 June	1861	Certain to Prosper Lodge, No. 692, of the National Independent Order of Odd Fellows Friendly Society, Star Inn, Accrington.	8 July	1869
Liverpool Friendly Society of Tin Plate Workers, Sawyers' Arms Inn, Clayton-street, Everton, Liverpool.	14 Jan.	1861	LEICESTERSHIRE :		
United Machine Workers' Association, White Lion Inn, Port-street, Manchester.	27 May	1862	Hosier Warehousemen's Society, 11, Ashwell-street, Leicester.	11 Sept.	1856
Coppersmiths' and Braziers' Friendly Society, 38, Leeds-street, Liverpool.	23 April	1863	Leicester Provincial Chapter of the Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of Odd Fellows.	3 Sept.	1867
United Operative Spindle and Fly Makers' Friendly Society, Oldham.	18 May	1863	LINCOLNSHIRE :		
Amalgamated Metal Planers' Friendly Society, Waggon and Horses Inn, Shambles-street, off Bridge-street, Manchester.	22 March	1865	District U. A. O. D., Great Grimsby - Griffin Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Griffin Inn, Irnham.	1 June	1863
Princess Alexandra Lodge, No. 324, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Star of Denmark, Upper Moss-lane, Manchester.	13 Feb.	1867	Bridgewater Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., White Swan Inn, Great Grimsby.	3 June	1863
Railway Servants' Mutual Benefit Society, Manchester.	19 Feb.	1867	District I. O. O. F. K. U., Apollo Inn, Grimsby.	17 Aug.	1864
Benevolent Medical Aid Society, Islington, Liverpool.	1 March	1867	Poor Man's Friend Lodge, White Swan Inn, Long Bennington.	11 Oct.	1864
Manchester Coachman's Benefit Society, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester.	2 April	1867	Dysart Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Blue Bull Inn, Grantham.	23 Dec.	1864
True Britons' Lodge, No. 418, of the Order of Druids, Horse and Jockey Inn, Edenfield.	7 May	1867	St. Alban's Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Blue Bell Inn, Pickworth.	6 Feb.	1865
Shakspeare Lodge, No. 908, Manchester, No. 3 District of the Order of Druids.	30 May	1867	Spittlegate Perseverance Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Three Tuns Inn, Grantham.	24 Feb.	1865
S. Joseph's Church of England Burial Association, Liverpool.	7 Aug.	1867	Weightman Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Black Horse Inn, Foston.	22 March	1866
Milner's Pride Lodge, No. 315, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, 26, Great Jackson-street, Hulme.	20 Sept.	1867	Yarborough Lodge, U. A. O. D., White Swan Inn, Fleetgate, Barton-on-Humber.	24 July	1866
Shepherds' Glory Lodge, No. 928, of the Order of Druids Friendly Society, Queen's Arms Hotel, Rawtenstall.	2 Oct.	1867	Lunæ Lodge, U. A. O. D., Foresters' Arms Inn, Aswell-lane, Louth.	14 Sept.	1866
Morning Star Lodge, No. 311, Manchester District of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Gaythorn-street, Manchester.	27 Nov.	1867	St. Helen's Lodge, No. 520, United Ancient Order of Druids, Grimsby District, Friendly Society.	13 Dec.	1866
Pride of Rossendale Lodge, No. 1,112, of the Order of Druids, Buck Inn, Bacup.	31 March	1868	MIDDLESEX :		
Manchester No. 3 District of the Order of Druids Friendly Society, Mayes-street, Manchester.	24 July	1868	Pension Fund for Aged and Decayed Druids and their Widows, King's Arms Inn, Aldersgate-street.	18 Sept.	1859
Spread Eagle Lodge, No. 354, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Garibaldi-street, Ardwick.	17 Aug.	1868	Marlborough Lodge, U. O. A. D., Blenheim Tavern, Bridge-road. St. John's Wood.	25 June	1860
Independent Burial Society, Oldham-road, Manchester.	30 Sept.	1868	Court 1,092, A. O. F., Plough Inn, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields.	11 April	1857
Pride of Orrell Lodge, No. 1,210, of the Order of Druids, Wigan.	1 Dec.	1868			
Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 973, of the Order of Druids Friendly Society, Wellington Inn, Hareholme.	7 Dec.	1868			

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
<i>Middlesex—continued.</i>		<i>Middlesex—continued.</i>	
Amicable Contributionship Society, Hole-in-the-wall Tavern, Chancery-lane.	14 April 1858	Perseverance Association of Carpenters and Joiners, 1, Tufnell-place, Essex-road, Islington, London.	18 Dec. 1866
Court 2,882, A. O. F., Printers' Arms Tavern, New Church-street, Strand.	14 Sept. 1857	London, No. 2 District of the Order of Druids Friendly Society, Red Lion Tavern, Red Lion Court, Fleet-street, London.	27 May 1867
Concordian Society, Olympic Music Hall, Drury-lane.	20 Nov. 1857	United Coach Makers' Labourers' Benefit Society, Carnaby-street, St. James's, Westminster.	5 Aug. 1867
Reform Union Female Benefit Society, Old George Tavern, Drury-lane.	14 April 1858	Amalgamated Society of House Decorators and Painters, Broad street, Bloomsbury, London.	25 March 1868
Grand Lodge of Benevolence of the G. A. O. Old Friends, George and Blue Boar Inn, High Holborn.	25 Feb. 1858	Jacob Julian Lodge, No. 1,186 of the Order of Druids, Hooper-square, White-chapel, London.	6 July 1868
Golden Anchor Coal Society, Old Baptist's Head Inn, St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell.	31 March 1858	Loyal Good Intent Lodge, No. 1,185 of the same Order, Rose-lane, Stepney, London.	6 July 1868
Apollo and Hercules Lodge, O. F., Duke of Wellington Inn, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, E.	26 April 1860	Loyal Pride of the City Lodge, No. 1,140 of the same Order, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, London.	6 July 1868
L. and I. Prss. Victoria Lodge of Odd Fellows, Plough Tavern, Old Manor-road Stepney.	19 Dec. 1859	Original Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London.	31 July 1868
U. A. O. Druids, King's Arms, Aldersgate-street.	13 Nov. 1855	Loyal Chelsea Briton's Lodge, No. 566 of the United Ancient Order of Druids, Lawrence-street, Chelsea.	20 May 1868
Sick Fund Society, Messrs. Hammond, 250, Oxford-street.	8 Dec. 1861		
Church Burial Society of the Guild of St. Alban, Clerkenwell.	29 March 1862	MONMOUTHSHIRE :	
Court, 1,681, A. O. F., Prince Albert, Inn, York-street, Kingsland-road.	21 April 1857	Guild of St. Patrick, Catholic Church, Newport.	6 March 1861
Marylebone Lodge, U. A. O. D., Harcourt Arms Inn, Harcourt-street.	20 Jan. 1857		
Church of England Scripture Readers' Widow and Orphan Fund, 20, Spring-Gardens.	3 July 1866	NORFOLK :	
Hope Mutual Winter Fund of Painters and Glaziers, Blue Posts Tavern, Newman-street, Oxford-street.	10 Dec. 1866	Evening Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U., Swan Inn, Downham.	13 Sept. 1859
Mr. Allen's Fathers' Meeting, Queen-square Chapel, Westminster.	2 July 1859		
Mr. Allen's Mothers' Meeting, Queen-square Chapel, Westminster.	2 July 1859	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE :	
Court 3,142, A. O. F., Monmouth Arms Tavern, Singleton-street, East-road, Hoxton.	4 June 1859	Friendly Society, Crown Inn, Towcester - Victoria Lodge Friendly Society, No. 796 of the Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of Odd Fellows, Angel Inn, Brigstock.	14 July 1865 17 April 1867
Vernon Lodge, U. A. O. D., Rising Sun Inn, Vernon-street, Hammersmith Gate.	16 June 1860	Queen's Cross Lodge Friendly Society, No. 384 of the same Order, White Hart Inn, Geddington.	13 May 1869
Volunteers' Assurance Friendly Society, 2, Buckingham-street, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.	30 July 1860		
Metropolitan Theatrical Operatives' Mutual Friendly Society, 4, Maiden-lane, Covent Garden.	4 May 1861	NORTHUMBERLAND :	
Sanctuary 1,681, A. O. S., Prince Albert Tavern, York-street, Kingsland.	21 Nov. 1864	S. Tyne Humane Lodge, I. U. O. Mechanics, Sun Inn, Haltwhistle.	9 Aug. 1860
Garment Dyers' Society, Fox Tavern, Duke-street, Bloomsbury, London.	29 July 1858	Mechanical Locomotive Lodge, I. U. O. Mechanic, Morpeth Arms Inn, Old Gate, Haltwhistle.	16 July 1860
United Society of Journeymen Curriers of Great Britain, Black Jack Inn, Portsmouth-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.	12 April 1860		
The Trade Society of United Vellum Binders, White Swan Inn, Upper Thames-street, London.	21 Nov. 1863	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE :	
Great Western Engineers' and Firemen's Mutual Assurance Sick and Superannuation Society, Paddington Station.	6 March 1868	Annuity Fund Friendly Society, N. A. I. U. O. O. F. Low Pavement, Nottingham.	7 April 1859
Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Moore Arms Inn, Cadogan-street, Chelsea, London.	24 March 1864	Nightingale Lodge, U. A. O. D., New George Inn, Warser Gate, Nottingham.	31 May 1860
London Wood and Tin Packing Case Makers' Society, White Horse Tavern, Moor-lane, Cripplegate, London.	- Jan. 1867	Kingston Lodge Benevolent Society, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Black Lion Inn, Radcliffe-on-Trent.	19 April 1859
		Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Annuity Society, White Swan Inn, Sneinton Hermitage.	10 June 1856
		Wanderers' Home Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. F., Dolphin Inn, Tollhouse, Nottingham.	15 Nov. 1859

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
<i>Nottinghamshire—continued.</i>		<i>Staffordshire—continued.</i>	
Victory Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Old Angel Inn, Stoney-street, Not- tingham.	7 Mar. 1861	Independent Society, George and Dragon Inn, Rushall.	26 Aug. 1857
Perseverance, Lodge, A. O. D., Notting- ham.	7 May 1861	Female Funeral Society, Jolly Colliers' Inn, Moor-street, Wolverhampton.	23 Sept. 1862
Friendly Society of Joiners, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Turners, &c., Star Inn, corner of Wheeler-gate, Nottingham.	8 May 1861	N. Staffordshire Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths, &c., Hanley.	14 Jan. 1867
Fruits of Perseverance Female F. S., Warren's Arms Inn, Stapleford.	23 Aug. 1862	United Britons Grand Lodge, No. 1, of the Walsall Free and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Stafford-street, Walsall.	6 April 1869
British Lion Lodge, U. A. O. D., White Lion Inn, Sneinton.	16 Dec. 1862	SURREY:	
Benevolent Society, Brickmakers' Arms Inn, Sneinton Elements.	14 April 1863	Surrey Lodge, U. A. O. D., Black Bull Tavern, Free School-street, Horsley- down.	8 Nov. 1859
Hive Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Bee- hive Inn, Sneinton.	21 May 1863	Mutual Permanent Coal Club, Queen Elizabeth Inn, King's-row, Walworth.	6 May 1861
Temple of Unity Lodge, N.A.I.U.O.O.F., Grapes Inn, Platt-street, Nottingham.	19 Oct. 1863	Loyal United Friends Society, Peacock Inn, Newington Butts.	24 July 1861
Heart of Oak Lodge Benevolent Society, Black Bull Inn, Blidworth.	13 Jan. 1864	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, 21, Cumberland-place, New- ington Butts.	14 Aug. 1862
Kirke White Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Duke of Newcastle Inn, Kirke White- street, Nottingham.	4 April 1864	Canterbury Arms Coal Club, Royal Road, Kennington Park.	3 Oct. 1862
Osberton Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Plough and Harrow Inn, New Basford.	19 July 1864	Operative Bricklayers' Society, Black- friars-road.	28 Nov. 1862
King William Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Black Horse Inn, Stone-street, Not- tingham.	10 May 1860	Friendly Society of Iron Founders of England, Ireland, and Wales, 3, Wellington-terrace, Wellington-street, Blackfriars.	30 Sept. 1863
Denman Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., White Horse Inn, Barker Gate, Nottingham.	4 April 1865	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Ma- chinists, Millwrights, Smiths, and Pattern Makers, 54, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road.	9 Nov. 1864
Armstrong Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Princess Royal Inn, Northumberland- street, Nottingham.	12 Jan. 1866	St. Paul's, Walworth, Church Burial Society, Lorrimore Church Schools, Walworth.	1 Sept. 1865
Prince Alfred Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., George and Dragon Inn, Chapel Bar, Nottingham.	23 May 1866	Female Friendly Society, Old Swan Inn, Battersea.	20 Feb. 1866
Philanthropic Friendly Society, George and Dragon Inn, Market-place, Not- tingham.	2 June 1866	SUSSEX:	
Inkerman Lodge, U. A. O. D., Horse and Groom Inn, Clumber-street, Notting- ham.	28 Aug. 1866	£. 10 Burial Society, Wadhurst - -	30 Aug. 1865
Nottingham Lodge, No. 13, of the United Ancient of Druids, Carlton-street, Not- tingham.	20 Sept. 1860 & 26 Aug. 1867	Benefit Society, National School, Wad- hurst.	30 May 1866
Creswell Lodge Friendly Society, No. 628 in the Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of Odd Fellows, Toll- house-hill, Nottingham.	16 July 1867	WARWICKSHIRE:	
Nottingham District and Funeral Fund of the United Ancient Order of Druids, Carlton-street, Nottingham.	2 Sept. 1867	Lodge of United Brothers, No. 7, Bir- mingham.	20 Feb. 1857
Children's Funeral Fund Friendly Society, belonging to the Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of Odd Fellows.	20 Feb. 1868	Lodge of United Brothers, No. 114, Bir- mingham.	21 Sept. 1857
OXFORDSHIRE:		Lodge of United Brothers, No. 48, Leo- pard Inn, Breasley-street, Birmingham.	24 Feb. 1858
Friendly Society, Leafeld - - -	9 Oct. 1863	Lodge of United Brothers, No. 22, Town Hall Tavern, Birmingham.	4 Aug. 1857
Church Benefit Society, Midbury - -	5 April 1864	Lodge of United Brothers, No. 21, Rising Sun Inn, Suffolk-street, Birmingham.	5 Aug. 1857
SALOP:		Court 942, A. O. F., Golden Lion Inn, Aston-street, Birmingham.	1 Aug. 1857
Juvenile Branch of Philanthropic Lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U., Market Drayton.	16 Jan. 1861	Earl of Oxford Family Burial Society, Birmingham.	13 Aug. 1857
SOMERSETSHIRE:		Perseverance Sick Gift Society, Shake- spear Tavern, Harding-street, Bir- mingham.	16 Sept. 1858
Royal Blue Patriotic Society, Farrington Gurney.	6 July 1860	Lodge of United Brothers, No. 112, Joy Tavern, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.	14 Jan. 1859
STAFFORDSHIRE:		Lodge of United Brothers, No. 113, Bull's Head Inn, Upper Tower-street, Bir- mingham.	8 June 1859
Tradesmen and Miners Benefit Society, Troopers Inn, Harden.	15 March 1858	Lodge of United Brothers, No. 96, Queen's Head Inn, Camden-street, Birmingham.	3 March 1857

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.		NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	
Warwickshire—continued.			YORKSHIRE—continued.		
Bee-hive Gift Society, Bee-hive Inn, Breasley-street, Birmingham.	28 July	1858	Rose in Bloom Lodge, G. O. M. D., Swan Inn, Meltham.	25 Feb.	1860
Grand Lodge of Good Fellows, No. 1, Old Fox Inn, Fleet-street, Birmingham.	8 Dec.	1857	Unity and Economy Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Bull's Head Inn, Huddersfield.	17 May	1856
Coventry and Warwickshire Friendly à la Bar Loom Society, Bee-hive Tavern, Tower-street, Coventry.	9 Nov.	1859	Jacob's Tent Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Waggon and Horses Inn, Honley.	18 Feb.	1861
Factory Operatives Association of Coventry and its Vicinity, Anchor Tavern, Coventry.	19 Feb.	1859	H. O. Peaceful Doves Friendly Society, 10, Summer Hill-street, Lidget Green, near Bradford.	18 June	1861
United Society of Boat and Flat Builders, Birmingham.	— Jan.	1867	Honesty Lodge, H. O. Peaceful Dove, Britannia Hotel, Bradford.	10 Oct.	1861
Lodge of United Brothers, No. 3, Snow-hill, Birmingham.	24 July 1867 & 10 May 1869		Leeds and Yorkshire Clerks and Warehousemen's Provident Association, Leeds.	23 Jan.	1862
United Brothers' Lodge Friendly Society, Duke of Marlborough Inn, Mount-street, Birmingham.	3 March	1857	Offspring of Virtue Lodge, H. O. P. Doves, King's Head Inn, Cow Green, Halifax.	24 June	1862
A. I. O. O. F., Warwickshire District, Coventry.	7 June	1859	H. Female, O. P. Doves, 10, Summer Hill-street, Lidget Green, near Bradford.	14 Nov.	1861
Lodge of United Brothers, No. 4, Duke of York Inn, Doe-street, Birmingham.	14 Sept.	1866	England's Temperance Lodge, U.A.O.D., Salthouse-lane, Kingston-on-Hull.	23 Nov.	1862
WESTMORELAND :			Sheffield Economical Independent O. Odd Fellow, Mr. W. Clarke, 55, Duke-street Lane, Sheffield.	16 Feb.	1863
Kendal and County of Westmoreland Society of Licensed Victuallers, Commercial Hotel, Kendal.	4 Aug.	1858	Rose of Hightown Lodge, A.N.O.U.O.F., Hightown.	24 Feb.	1859
WILTSHIRE :			St. Paul's Lodge, F. and A. Gardeners, Masons' Arms Inn, Underbank, Holmfirth.	5 April	1860
Mutual Cattle Assurance Association, Angel Inn, Wootton Bassett.	25 Jan.	1859	Friendly Society, 67, G. U. O., Modern Druids, Coach and Horses Inn, Honley.	6 May	1858
Mutual Cattle Insurance Association, Chippenham.	17 Aug.	1860	District G. U. O. O. F., 30, Union-street, Huddersfield.	27 Oct.	1859
Mutual Cattle Assurance, Calne - -	23 Jan.	1862	Warehousemen's and Clerks' Provident Association, 13, Albert Buildings, New-street, Huddersfield.	26 April	1860
Friendly Society of Tradesmen and Others, Shoulder-of-Mutton Inn, Branham.	6 Nov.	1865	District A. O. D., 10, Church-street, Drypool, Kingston-on-Hull.	5 Oct.	1859
YORKSHIRE :			Holy Trinity Funeral Association, Kingston-on-Hull.	25 June	1858
Golden Pheasant Lodge, A. N. O. U. O. F., Batley.	21 April	1859	I. O. O. F. K. U., Kingston-on-Hull -	8 July	1858
District A. O. F., Lamb Inn, Beverley -	25 Jan.	1859	W. and O. and Juvenile Funeral Fund, I. O. O. F. K. U., Kingston-on-Hull.	19 Aug.	1858
Rosebud of Bradford Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Stag Inn, Bradford.	10 Feb.	1859	North Sea Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Hope and Anchor Inn, Salthouse-lane, Kingston-on-Hull.	2 Feb.	1859
Bowling District, A. N. O. U. O. F., B. U., Ebenezer-street, Bradford.	9 April	1860	Hand and Heart Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Prince George Inn, High-street, Kingston-on-Hull.	2 Feb.	1859
Honourable Order of the Peaceful Dove, Bradford.	28 April	1859	District I. O. O. F. K. U., 24, Grosvenor-square, Leonard-street, Kingston-on-Hull.	30 June	1859
Conqueror Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Free Trade Inn, Boothroyd-lane, Dewsbury.	12 Oct.	1859	Bannister Lodge, U. A. O. D., Globe Hotel, High-street, Hull.	13 March	1863
Independent Lodge, A. N. O. U. O. F., B. U., Dewsbury.	31 March	1859	Shakespeare Lodge, U. A. O. D., Shakespeare Hotel, Humber-street, Hull.	4 April	1863
Rock of Hope Lodge, A. N. O. U. O. F. Star Inn, Daw-green, Dewsbury.	14 May	1859	Crown and Anchor Birmingham Sick Society, Crown and Anchor Inn, Bright-street, Sheffield.	8 June	1863
Daw-green District, N. I. O. O. F., 263, Kiln-cross, Dewsbury.	9 April	1860	Pride of the Valley Lodge, H. O. Peaceful Dove, Rose and Crown, Cheapside, Halifax.	2 July	1863
District H. O. Peaceful Doves, Golden Plough Inn, Halifax.	12 May	1858	St. James Lodge, U. A. O. D., Eight Bells Inn, Neptune, Hull.	15 Aug.	1863
Stannary's Glory Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Northgate Hotel, Northgate-street, Halifax.	15 June	1859	Sherwood Lodge, U. A. O. D., Three Tuns, Patrington.	2 Nov.	1863
Rose of Sharon Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Railway Hotel, Heckmondwike.	9 March	1858	Burlington Free Gift Society, Burlington Hotel, Burlington street, Sheffield.	18 Feb.	1864
Samuel Nicholson Lodge, O. D., Cricketers' Arms Inn, Shipley.	26 Nov.	1866	Primrose Lodge, U. A. O. D., Keighley	17 June	1864
Municipal Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Municipal Inn, Walkley, near Sheffield.	10 Dec.	1866	Rose of Kingston Lodge, U. A. O. D., Three Crowns Inn, Lime-street, Hull.	22 July	1864
Rock of Hope Lodge, N. I. O. O. F., Hand and Tankard Inn, Wheatley, Halifax.	17 Dec.	1866			
Denison Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Montgomery Hotel, Montgomery-street, Sheffield.	28 Dec.	1866			

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.
Yorkshire—continued.		Yorkshire—continued.	
Lord Wenlock Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Golden Lion Inn, Sampson-square, York.	22 Sept. 1864	W. & O. Fund, Huddersfield District of Druids, Huddersfield.	8 Sept. 1860
Slingsby Duncombe Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Mr. T. Ball, Tanner Moat, York.	18 Oct. 1864	Prosperity Lodge, A. N. O. U. O. F., George and Dragon Inn, Manchester- street, Huddersfield.	10 May 1860
W. Warden Lodge, O.D., Kingston New Inn, Hopwood-street, Hull.	16 Nov. 1864	Rawcliffe Lodge, N. A. O. U. O. O. F., Royal Oak Inn, King-street, Sheffield.	16 Feb. 1866
Olive Branch Lodge, and Hull District, I. O. O. F. K. U., Talbot Inn, Scale- lane, Hull.	20 Aug. 1859	Provincial Chapter, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Packhorse Inn, Snig-hill, Sheffield.	2 March 1866
Barton Constable Lodge, I. O. O. F. K. U., Black Swan Inn, Dock-street, Hull.	16 Sept. 1859	Wilberforce Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Crown and Anchor Inn, Waterhouse- lane, Hull.	19 April 1866
Victoria Lodge, I. O. O. F. K. U., Lion and Key Inn, High-street, Hull.	7 Nov. 1859	United Society of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of Great Britain and Ire- land, Bradford Branch and Leeds Branch.	9 Nov. 1865
Catholic Provident Society, Old Railway Inn, Marsh-lane, Leeds.	4 April 1859	Halifax District of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds.	1 March 1867
Lord Brougham Lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U., New Inn, Vicar-lane, Leeds.	25 Aug. 1859	Pride of Bradford Lodge, No. 1,146, Bradford District of the Order of Druids, Park-road, Bradford.	27 May 1867
Bond of Friendship Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Swan Inn, Lockwood, near Hudders- field.	14 Jan. 1860	Norton and Malton District of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.	28 June 1867
Rechabite Society, New School-room, Troy-hill, Morley.	8 Jan. 1858	R. Kearsley Lodge, No. 543 of the United Ancient Order of Druids' Friendly Society, Low Skellgate, Ripon.	26 Sept. 1867
Nymph Lodge, A. O. D., George Inn, Ossett.	21 June 1860	Volunteers' Pride Lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Green- lane, Manningham.	28 Nov. 1867
Huddersfield Achieved Lodge, A. N. O. U. O. F., Paddock, near Huddersfield.	21 April 1859	Earl of Shaftesbury Lodge, No. 446, of the United Ancient Order of Druids' Friendly Society, Sun Inn, Skirlaugh.	14 Dec. 1867
Sheffield N. O. of the Ark, Sheffield	16 Sept. 1859	Mountain Rose Lodge, No. 3, Halifax District of the Honourable Order of the Peaceful Dove Friendly Society, High Road Well, Halifax.	14 Dec. 1867
Hallamshire Lodge, S. U. O. of the Ark, Grapes Tavern, Tuppett-lane, Sheffield.	29 July 1858	Druids' Welcome Lodge, No. 1,160, Bradford District of the Order of Druids, Barkerend-road, Bradford.	25 Feb. 1868
Albion Lodge, S. U. O. Ark, Three Cranes Inn, Queen-street, Sheffield.	14 Oct. 1858	Richmond Lodge, No. 164, of the Ancient Noble Order of United Odd Fellows, Huddersfield.	27 April 1868
Poor Man's Friend Lodge, H. O. Peace- ful Dove, Upper Green Schoolroom, Keighley.	25 Nov. 1864	Rock of Hope Lodge, No. 41, Branch of the British United Order of Odd Fel- lows, Bridge-street, Sheffield.	27 May 1868
Rising Oak Lodge, U. A. O. D., Duke of Cumberland Inn, Church-street, Hull.	16 Dec. 1864	Loyal Pride of the Village Lodge, No. 590, of the National Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Broomfield Hotel, Cleckheaton.	25 June 1868
Victoria Lodge, U. A. O. D., White Swan Inn, Market-place, Beverley.	8 Feb. 1865	Good Intent Lodge, No. 532, of the United Ancient Order of 'Druids' Friendly Society, Humber Dock Walls, Hull.	22 July 1868
Adult and Juvenile Funeral Society, Theatre Tavern, Arundel-street, Shef- field.	13 March 1865	City District Branch, G. U. O. O. F., York.	5 June 1866
Young Hopeful Lodge, O. D., Junction Inn, Manchester-road, Bradford.	13 April 1865	Myrtle of Airedale Lodge, G. U. O. O. F. Masons' Arms Inn, Bingley.	19 July 1866
District O. D., 39, Berwick-street, Clay- ton-lane, Manchester-road, Bradford.	22 June 1865	Lord Milton Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Turk's Head Inn, Scotland-street, Shef- field.	19 July 1866
Fountain Lodge, O. D., Fountain Inn, Manchester-road, Bradford.	23 June 1865	Acorn Lodge, U. O. O. D., Royal Oak Inn, Cleckheaton.	31 Aug. 1866
London's Pride Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Odd Fellows' Rest, West-street, Shef- field.	28 June 1865	District G. U. O. O. F., Sun Inn, Brad- ford.	24 Aug. 1866
Alta Lodge, U. A. O. D., Keighley	2 Aug. 1865	United Friendly Funeral Society, Pea- cock Inn, Hoyle-street, Sheffield.	7 Sept. 1866
New Society of Samaritans, Rotherham	22 Nov. 1865	Rose of England Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., Bradford.	6 Sept. 1866
Trust Lodge, H. O., Peaceful Dove, Wheatsheaf Inn, Halifax.	30 June 1860	Beaumont Benevolent Lodge, N. A. I. U. O. O. F., Prince of Wales Inn, Brown- street, Sheffield.	25 Oct. 1866
Interment Association, Bay Horse Inn, Stillington.	17 Dec. 1859	Funeral Fund Society of the Ancient Noble Order of United Odd Fellows, Halifax.	9 Oct. 1868
Court 1,435, A. O. F., Temperance Hotel, Goodeangate, York.	14 Jan. 1859		
Court 643, A. O. F., Star and Garter Inn, Nessgate, York.	2 July 1859		
Washington Lodge, O.D., Railway Hotel, Lockwood.	18 July 1860		
Ecclesall Church of England Sick Society, National School, Hermitage - street, Sheffield.	29 Jan. 1856		
Female Society of the Peaceful Dove, Wheatsheaf Inn, Halifax.	3 Sept. 1860		
John Fountain Lodge, U. A. O. D., Sa- racen's Head, Grimsby-lane, Hull.	31 Aug. 1860		

NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.		NAME OF SOCIETY.	RULES, when Deposited.	
Yorkshire— <i>continued.</i>			Glamorganshire— <i>continued.</i>		
Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Huddersfield District of the Ancient Noble Order of United Odd Fellows, Huddersfield.	12 Oct.	1868	Ebenezer Benefit Society, Trecynon, Aberdare.	3 April	1868
Sick and Funeral Society belonging to Queen-street Chapel and Branch Sabbath Schools, Leeds.	16 Oct.	1868	Gwenllian Benefit Society, Llwydcoed	10 June	1868
Amalgamated Stuff, Cloth, Slubbing, and Yarn Dyers', Crabers', Singers', and Finishers' Trade Protection and Philanthropic Society, Bradford, Halifax, and Leeds.	7 Jan.	1869	Aberdare Trade and Firemen's Society, Gloucester Arms Inn, Dean-street, Maesydre, Aberdare.	6 July	1860
Richmond Lodge, No. 164, of the Ancient Noble Order of United Odd Fellows, Huddersfield.	19 April	1869	Ancient Britons', Unity of Dowlais and Merthyr, 33, High-street, Pen-y-darran, Merthyr Tydvil.	10 Oct.	1861
Garibaldi Lodge, No. 459, of the United Ancient Order of Druids, Whitefriargate, Hull.	4 May	1869	Dowlais and Merthyr District O. Ancient Britons, Elizabeth-street, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydvil.	10 Oct.	1861
			District Merthyr U. Phil. Inst., Merthyr Tydvil.	10 May	1862
			Good Samaritan Lodge, Phil. Inst., Castle Hotel, Maesteg.	4 May	1864
			Great Britain Lodge, Phil. Inst., Merthyr U., Maesteg Inn, Maesteg.	31 Aug.	1864
			Lily of the Valley Lodge, Merthyr U., Phil. Inst., Angel Inn, High-street, Aberavon.	16 Dec.	1864
			Bee of Glamorganshire Lodge, M. U. P. I., Miners' Arms Inn, Pwll-y-glaw, Michaelstone.	16 Dec.	1864
			Beauty of Britain Lodge, M. U. P. I., Royal Oak Inn, Bryntroedgarn.	5 May	1865
			Flower of Avon Lodge, M. U. P. I., Prince of Wales Inn, Pant-ter.	5 Aug.	1865
			Grand Lodge, M. U. P. I., Railway Inn, Merthyr Tydvil.	16 July	1866
			Independent L. O. Alfreds, Merthyr Unity, Stag Inn, Trecynon, Aberdare.	6 Sept.	1866
			MONTGOMERYSHIRE:		
			Friendly Medical Aid Society, called the Independent Britons, Eagles Inn, Llanfylllein.	23 Nov.	1861
W A L E S.					
BRECKNOCK:					
Brynmaur District Philanthropic Institution, Merthyr Unity Friendly Society, Navigation Inn, Gilwern, Llanelly.	26 Oct.	1868			
GLAMORGANSHIRE:					
Order of Free Ivorites, Coach and Horses Inn, High-street, Swansea.	13 Sept.	1859			
I. O. L. Alfreds, Mr. Jno. Jones, Little Wind-street, Aberdare.	6 Aug.	1860			
Philanthropic Institution, Merthyr U., Railway Inn, Merthyr.	28 Dec.	1857			
District Merthyr U. Phil. Inst., 13, McGregor-row, Maesteg.	13 May	1861			
Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Ashton Unity, Cardiff.	2 July	1867			

W A L E S.

BRECKNOCK:

Brynmawr District Philanthropic Institution, Merthyr Unity Friendly Society, Navigation Inn, Gilwern, Llanelly.

GLAMORGANSHIRE:

Order of Free Ivorites, Coach and Horses Inn, High-street, Swansea.

I. O. L. Alfreds, Mr. Jno. Jones, Little Wind-street, Aberdare.

Philanthropic Institution, Merthyr U., Railway Inn, Merthyr.

District Merthyr U. Phil. Inst., 13, McGregor-row, Maesteg.

Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Ashton Unity, Cardiff.

THE following is a Copy of the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 44, with the Provisions of the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, applicable thereto.

In the case of societies whose rules are not certified, disputes between the society and its members to be settled as in cases of certified societies.

Punishment in case of fraud, &c.

"IN the case of any friendly society established for any of the purposes mentioned in section 9 of this Act, or for any purpose which is not illegal, having written or printed rules, whose rules have not been certified by the registrar, provided a copy of such rules shall have been deposited with the registrar, every dispute between any member or members of such society, and the trustees, treasurer, or other officer, or the committee of such society shall be decided in manner hereinbefore provided with respect to disputes, and the decision thereof, in the case of societies to be established under this Act, and the sections in this Act provided for such decision, and also the section in this Act which enacts a punishment in case of fraud or imposition by an officer, member, or person, shall be applicable to such uncertified societies: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer on any such society whose rules shall not have been certified by the registrar, or any of the members or officers of such society, any of the powers, exemptions, or facilities of this Act, save and except as in and by this section is expressly provided."

The purposes mentioned in sect. 9 are,—

For payments on death.

1. For insuring a sum of money to be paid on the birth of a member's child, or on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of the wife or child of a member.

For relief in sickness, &c.

2. For the relief or maintenance of the members, their husbands, wives, children, brothers or sisters, nephews or nieces, in old age, sickness, or widowhood, or the endowment of members or nominees of members at any age.

A friendly society, therefore, established for any of the above-mentioned purposes, or for any purpose which is not illegal, and whose rules are not certified, may, by depositing a copy of the printed or written rules with the registrar, obtain the benefit of having all disputes settled in the way directed by their rules, and enforced in the county courts; or if the rules contain no provision for settling disputes, then application may be made, in the first instance, to the county court: proceedings may also be taken before justices against any officer, member, or other person withholding or misapplying the property of the society.

The following are the sections of the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, referred to:

"Every dispute between any member or members of any society established under this Act or any of the Acts hereby repealed, or any person claiming through or under a member, or under the rules of such society, and the trustee, treasurer, or other officer, or the committee thereof, shall be decided in manner directed by the rules of such society, and the decision so made shall be binding and conclusive on all parties, without appeal."—18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 40.

In what cases by the County Court.

"In all friendly societies established under this Act, or any of the said repealed Acts, all applications for the settlement of disputes that may arise or may have arisen in any society, the rules of which do not prescribe any other mode of settling such disputes, or to enforce the decision of any arbitrators, or to hear or determine any dispute, if no arbitrator shall have been appointed, or if no decision shall be made by the said arbitrators within 40 days after application has been made by the member or person claiming through or under a member, or under the rules of the society, shall be made to the county court of the district within which the usual or principal place of business of the society shall be situate; and such court shall, upon the application of any person interested in the matter, entertain such application, and give such relief, and make such orders and directions in relation to the matter of such application, as hereinafter mentioned, or as may now be given or made by the Court of Chancery, in respect either of its ordinary or its special or statutory jurisdiction; and the decision of such county court upon and in relation to such application as aforesaid shall not be subject to any appeal: provided always, that in Scotland the sheriff within his county, and in Ireland the assistant barrister within his district, shall have the same jurisdiction as is hereby given to the judge of the county court."—s. 41.

Order of County Court, how enforced.

"In all cases where the order of such county court shall be for the payment of money, the same may be enforced in the same manner as the ordinary judgments of such court are enforced; but where the order of the said court shall be for the doing of some act, not being for the payment of money, it shall be lawful for the judge of such county court, in his said order, to order the party to do such act, or that in default of his doing it he shall pay a certain sum of money; and in case he refuse or neglect to do the act required, upon demand in that behalf, the sum of money or penalty in the said order may then be recovered in the same manner as a judgment for debt or damages in such court; and it shall not be lawful to remove the same by certiorari or other writ or process to any superior court of record."—s. 42.

“ If any officer, member, or other person, being or representing himself to be a member of such society, or the nominee, executor, administrator, or assignee of a member thereof, or any person whatsoever, by false representation or imposition, shall obtain possession of any moneys, securities, books, papers, or other effects of such society, or having the same in his possession shall withhold or misapply the same, or shall wilfully apply any part of the same to purposes other than those expressed or directed in the rules of such society, or any part thereof, it shall be lawful in England for any justice of the peace acting in the county or borough in which the place of business of such society shall be situated, upon complaint made by any person on behalf of such society, to summon the person against whom such complaint is made to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons; and any two justices present at the time and place mentioned in such summons shall proceed to hear and determine the said complaint, in manner directed by the Act passed in the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, chap. 43; and in Scotland every such offence may be prosecuted by summary complaint at the instance of the procurator fiscal of the county, or of the society, with his concurrence, before the sheriff; and if the said justices or sheriffs respectively shall determine the said complaint to be proved against such person, they shall judge and order him to deliver up all such moneys, securities, books, papers, or other effects to the society, or to repay the amount of money applied improperly, and to pay, if they think fit, a further sum of money not exceeding 20 *l.*, together with costs not exceeding 20 *s.*; and in default of such delivery of effects, or repayment of such amount of money, or payment of such penalty and costs aforesaid, the said justices or sheriffs may order the said persons so convicted to be imprisoned in the common gaol or house of correction, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months: provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said society, or in Scotland Her Majesty's Advocate, from proceeding by indictment against the said party: provided also, that no person shall be proceeded against by indictment if a conviction shall have been previously obtained for the same offence under the provisions of this Act.”—s. 24.

Punishment of fraud
in withholding
money, &c.

Friendly Societies Office,
28, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.
23 July 1869.

(signed) *John Tidd Pratt*,
Registrar of Friendly Societies
in England.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

RETURN of all SOCIETIES whose RULES have been deposited with the REGISTRAR of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in *England*, under the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 44, and the Date when Deposited.

(*Mr. Bonham-Carter.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 July 1869.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 July 1869;—for,

RETURN “ of all SOCIETIES whose RULES have been deposited with the
REGISTRARS of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*,
under the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 44, and the Date when Deposited.”

(So far as relates to SOCIETIES in IRELAND.)

RETURN of all SOCIETIES whose RULES have been deposited with the REGISTRAR of
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in *Ireland*, under 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 44, and the Date when
Deposited.

DATE.	NAME.
12 September 1860	St. Anne's Loan Fund, 47, Cuffe-street, Dublin.
20 November 1862	Beer Traders' (Licensed) Protection Society, 38, Castle-street Dublin.
8 October - 1864	Belfast Amateur Rowing Club.
31 August - 1863	Great Southern and Western Railway Enginemen and Firemen's Mutual Aid Society, Kilbarry, County Cork.
12 October - 1866	Crown Provident Society, Education Office, Dublin.
12 May - 1859	Kingstown, St. Joseph's Provident Loan Society.
6 July - 1860	Kingstown Penny Bank.
25 November 1862	Lily of the Valley Burial Society, Dublin.
13 June - 1866	Limerick Co-operative Loan Fund.
10 May - 1867	St. Luke's Benevolent Society of House Painters (Winter Fund).
8 July - 1868	Limerick Foresters' Co-operative Loan Fund.
30 October - 1857	Meath Provident Loan Fund, 31, Pimlico.
7 May - 1859	St. Michan's Loan Fund, Dublin.
15 February 1859	Protestant Loan Fund and Benefit Society, Dublin.
2 November 1857	Working Man's Joint Stock and Loan Fund, Dublin.
20 August - 1868	Waterford Co-operative Loan Fund.

24 July 1869.

Edward L. Griffin,
Registrar of Friendly Societies in Ireland.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

RETURN of all Societies whose Rules have been deposited with the Registrar of Friendly Societies in *Ireland*, under the 18 & 19 Vict., c. 63, s. 44, and the Date when Deposited.

(*Mr. Bonham-Carter.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 July 1869.*

225*

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 July 1869 ;—for,

RETURN “of all SOCIETIES whose RULES have been Deposited with the
REGISTRARS of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*,
under the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 44, and the Date when Deposited.”

(So far as relates to SOCIETIES in SCOTLAND.)

RETURN of all FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in *Scotland* whose RULES have been Deposited
with the REGISTRAR under Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 44.

Date of Depositing Rules.	TITLE OF SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.
1860:		
29 March -	Male and Female Yearly Friendly Society.	5, Dean-street, Edinburgh.
1862:		
6 February	Male and Female Yearly Friendly Society.	12, Semple-street, Edinburgh.
25 June -	Yearly Friendly Society - - -	104, High-street, Portobello.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

RETURN of all Societies whose Rules have been Deposited with the Registrar of Friendly Societies in *Scotland*, under the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 44, and the Date when Deposited.

(*Mr. Bonham-Carter.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 July 1869.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (SCOTLAND).

REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the REGISTRAR of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in
Scotland, in his Office of Registrar, showing the State or Condition of
FRIENDLY and Co-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES during the Year 1868-69.

FROM the Returns for last year received by the Registrar, he is very glad to give an encouraging account of the condition of the Friendly and Co-operative Societies. Whilst many of them do not seem to have had a large balance after meeting the expenditure, they are generally very prosperous.

He will now give some instances which he thinks will show this, but before doing so he must mention that in the case of Friendly Societies, in some of them the funds of the Society were not stated in the Returns, but the income above the expenditure was, and in other cases it was the reverse, the funds being mentioned and not the income above the expenditure, therefore he was obliged to give the cases as they were mentioned in the Returns.

Also as to the Co-operative Societies; in some cases property is mentioned, in others profits, and in some, both property and profits, and he has put them down as they are in the Returns.

First, then, as to FRIENDLY SOCIETIES :

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.			
Funds	-	-	1,860	13	-	Funds	-	-	6,186	7	11	Funds	-	-	487	5	9
Ditto	-	-	6,080	12	7	Ditto	-	-	102	10	9	Ditto	-	-	20,178	17	8
Ditto	-	-	93	17	5	Ditto	-	-	570	2	11	Ditto	-	-	1,162	11	8
Ditto	-	-	1,901	7	9	Ditto	-	-	123	7	-	Ditto	-	-	1,846	13	-
Ditto	-	-	226	14	8	Ditto	-	-	1,008	4	5	Ditto	-	-	1,092	-	-
Ditto	-	-	39	13	8	Ditto	-	-	2,419	7	6	Ditto	-	-	806	-	-

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Income above Expenditure -	47	-	2	Income above Expenditure -	173	2	10
Ditto - ditto -	97	8	5	Ditto - ditto -	7	-	-
Ditto - ditto -	108	10	8	Ditto - ditto -	150	-	-
Ditto - ditto -	530	-	-	Ditto - ditto -	45	-	-
Ditto - ditto -	212	12	-	Ditto - ditto -	116	-	-
Ditto - ditto -	12	2	11	Ditto - ditto -	152	18	-
Ditto - ditto -	13	4	-	Ditto - ditto -	130	18	-
Ditto - ditto -	75	16	8				

Capital - - - - - £. 169,392 2 s.

It is right to say that this last-mentioned society has branches in England, and also (the Registrar believes) in Ireland.

Next, as to Co-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES :

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Property	832	18	9	and Profits	410	6	—	Property	1,137	—	—	and Profits	1,054	9	7
Ditto	208	—	—	Ditto	421	4	8	Ditto	6,424	12	6	Ditto	1,963	2	7
Ditto	2,051	—	—	Ditto	1,244	6	8	Ditto	6,093	—	—	Ditto	1,012	14	—
Ditto	586	13	11	Ditto	376	14	—	Ditto	1,691	19	—	Ditto	1,004	4	—
Ditto	1,680	—	—	Ditto	508	5	—	Ditto	153	—	—	Ditto	643	—	—
Ditto	200	—	—	Ditto	80	10	—	Ditto	263	3	—	Ditto	262	14	—
Ditto	1,748	—	—	Ditto	591	17	—	Ditto	1,755	10	—	Ditto	362	10	—
Ditto	394	17	—	Ditto	154	—	—	Ditto	2,969	15	—	Ditto	5,169	—	—
Ditto	3,474	14	—	Ditto	1,743	—	—								

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.				
Capital	344	7	—	and Profits	117	18	—	Capital	406	17	9	and Profits	784	—	—
Ditto	204	6	—	Ditto	236	17	—	Ditto	149	11	—	Ditto	108	5	—
Ditto	320	10	7	Ditto	225	6	8	Ditto	1,633	—	—	Ditto	435	18	—
Ditto	3,268	6	8	Ditto	1,034	—	—								

Co-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES — *continued.*

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Property -	2,236	-	-	Property -	658	-	-	Property -	243	-	-
Ditto -	370	18	10	Ditto -	225	17	10	Ditto -	3,968	7	7
Ditto -	5,568	2	3								

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Profits -	67	7	6	Profits -	200	11	11	Profits -	1,012	16	7
Ditto -	2,641	6	11	Ditto -	83	-	-	Ditto -	497	-	-
Ditto -	282	5	10	Ditto -	56	19	-	Ditto -	117	3	5
Ditto -	455	8	9	Ditto -	759	15	-	Ditto -	814	-	-
Ditto -	41	-	-	Ditto -	1,206	14	-	Ditto -	78	-	-
Ditto -	111	18	-	Ditto -	588	19	-				

The Registrar considers that the foregoing are sufficient as examples.

In the case of Friendly Societies there are many instances of increase of funds mentioned, and in the Co-operative, of the great amount of sales, a few examples may now be given.

Increase of funds during the year, 600 *l.*, 97 *l.*, 88 *l.* 14 *s.*, 50 *l.* 7 *s.* 9 *d.*, &c. &c.

Then, as to sales, in a society of a few years' standing they have increased from 800 *l.* to 8,180 *l.*; in another, which has existed 4½ years, they have amounted in the aggregate to 22,257 *l.* 1 *s.* 7 *d.*, and for last year alone, to 7,022 *l.* 3 *s.* 2¼ *d.* Also several secretaries of both classes of societies have specially mentioned that they have proved a great blessing to the members, and in the case of Co-operative, to the neighbourhood. Regarding one of the latter, it is stated that during last year "141 families have been supplied with articles of clothing, the utmost care having been taken by the committee to restrict the benefit to those really requiring such aid."

The Registrar thinks that it may perhaps be interesting to give an extract from a notice relative to Co-operative Store Societies in Germany, which he observed in a newspaper. "It is a trite remark that the poor, who have to buy the necessities of life in the smallest possible quantity, for whom a couple of pence is an object, pay dearer than well-to-do-people. The seller has the same amount of work in selling a pennyworth of candles as a whole pound. The capital which he has invested in his stock yields slower returns; goods that are subject to spoiling do so with greater certainty when sold in little bits, instead of in quantities, which make a clean sweep of such risky materials. The dealer is compelled to protect himself against such losses by charging higher to small customers; a purchase at a wholesale rate insures a lower price and a better quality of the goods obtained; the purchaser enjoys, moreover, the advantage of paying when convenient, or at least at times when he can afford it with a certainty. These advantages, taken as a whole, amount alone in money value to the purchasers, to 20 or 30 per cent., leaving alone the better quality, and the chance of easily husbanding a larger quantity for the purpose of making both ends meet, which is denied to the poor man, who lives from day to day from hand to mouth, or for whom the period from Monday morning to next Saturday's paying hour is very often a dreary blank."

Since the Registrar's last Report he has received notice of the dissolution of five Friendly and three Co-operative Societies, but during that time he has certified many more new Societies of both kinds than those dissolved; he is, however, sorry to say that not any of the latter have been Female Societies, as he has always highly approved of them, and in his Report of last year he expressed his regret that they had not increased lately.

As to yearly Societies, he has so very often expressed his great disapproval of them that he will merely now say regarding them that during the last year he has only been applied to once to certify such.

The Registrar in his last Report referred to there being a rule in the case of Friendly Societies regarding aid being given in cases of temporal distress, not involving sickness, and stated that he would in future recommend such a rule to be made in cases where the distress was not brought on by misconduct. He may

may now say that he has done so, and that it has not generally been objected to.

Since writing the above the Registrar's attention was drawn to the following letter which appeared in the "Scotsman" of the 25th instant, which he thinks is worthy of notice.

"To the Editor of the 'Scotsman.'

"THE POOR LAW AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

"Sir,

"It would be interesting, and perhaps useful, to know to what extent the poor law is supplanting the operation of Friendly Societies. A correspondent in the 'Scotsman' has drawn attention to the fact that parochial boards in a great measure discharge the duties of infirmaries and hospitals. In the parish I am connected with during the past year, out of a gross expenditure of 345 *l.*,—12 *l.* went for cordials ordered by the medical officer, and 21 *l.* has been given to men thrown out of their employment for a time by accidents. If all other parishes give relief in the last case in a like proportion, then of the 800,000 *l.* given for the relief of poor, no less than 48,695 *l.* has been given in one year to men who, had they had the prudence to join a Friendly Sick Society, would not have required to ask relief at the inspector's hands.

"This is a subject touching the interests of employers of labour specially, inasmuch as they are generally the principal ratepayers. Why don't they insist that their *employés* shall be members of a Friendly Sick Society?

(signed) "A County Poor Inspector."

Before concluding the Registrar thinks it his duty to state that whilst he has endeavoured to give a correct account of the condition generally of the Friendly and Co-operative Societies in Scotland, it cannot by any means be esteemed at all a full account, as he has not received from the secretaries of these Societies nearly as many Returns as should have been transmitted to him, although it is expressly stated in the rules of every Society certified by him that such Returns should be sent.

All which is very humbly and respectfully reported by—

(signed) A. Carnegie Ritchie,
Registrar of Friendly Societies in Scotland.

Edinburgh, 8 Broughton-place,
26 June 1869.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (SCOTLAND).

REPORT of the REGISTRAR
of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in *Scotland*, in his Office
of Registrar, showing the State or Condition of
FRIENDLY and Co-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES during
the Year 1868-69.

(*Presented pursuant to the Acts 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 45.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 July 1869.*

H O P S.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 May 1869;—for,

RETURNS “of the Quantity of HOPS Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM for the Year ending the 30th day of September 1868, distinguishing the Ports where Imported, and the Countries whence Exported:”

“Of the Quantity of FOREIGN HOPS Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM, from and to the same date, distinguishing the Countries to which the same have been Exported, and the Quantities to each Country:”

“And, of the Quantity of BRITISH HOPS Exported from and to the same date, distinguishing the Countries to which the same have been Exported; and also, the Quantities to each Country, with the dates of the Years in which the HOPS were grown (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 36, of Session 1867-8).”

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of HOPS Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM, for the Year ending the 30th day of September 1868, distinguishing the Ports where Imported, and the Countries whence Exported.

										Quantities of Foreign Hops Imported into the United Kingdom in the Year ending 30th September 1868.
										Cwts.
Ports into which Imported	London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218,242
	Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,580
	Berwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
	Dover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	Folkestone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,202
	Goole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347
	Grimsby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,172
	Hartlepool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,411
	Harwich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,244
	Hull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,482
	Newcastle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
	Newhaven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408
	Southampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,602
	Wells	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
	Glasgow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
102	Grangemouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	992
	Leith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,586
	Belfast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301,968
Countries from which Imported	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,426
	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,938
	Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
	Hanover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,304
	Hamburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,707
	Bremen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,034
	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,438
	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,126
	France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,296
	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145
	United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,420
TOTAL										301,968

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of FOREIGN HOPS Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM, for the Year ending the 30th day of September 1868, distinguishing the Countries to which the same have been Exported, and the Quantities to each Country.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Quantities of Foreign Hops Exported from the United Kingdom in the Year ending 30th September 1868.
	<i>Cwts.</i>
Sweden - - - - -	61
Hanover - - - - -	17
Hamburg - - - - -	378
Holland - - - - -	28
Belgium - - - - -	2,227
Channel Islands - - - - -	9
France - - - - -	489
Portugal - - - - -	3
Italy: Genoa - - - - -	6
British Possessions in South Africa - - - - -	2
Australia - - - - -	1,166
British North America - - - - -	401
United States - - - - -	8,466
New Granada - - - - -	29
Chili - - - - -	75
TOTAL - - - - -	13,357

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of BRITISH HOPS Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM, for the Year ending the 30th day of September 1868, distinguishing the Countries to which the same have been Exported, and also the Quantities to each Country.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Quantities of British Hops Exported from the United Kingdom in the Year ending 30th September 1868.
	<i>Cwts.</i>
Russia - - - - -	4
Sweden - - - - -	50
Hanse Towns - - - - -	155
Holland - - - - -	85
Belgium - - - - -	270
Channel Islands - - - - -	76
France - - - - -	157
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira - - - - -	2
Gibraltar - - - - -	8
Malta - - - - -	10
Greece - - - - -	1
Ionian Islands - - - - -	6
Egypt - - - - -	53
St. Helena - - - - -	1
British Possessions in South Africa - - - - -	350
British India - - - - -	123
China - - - - -	20
Japan - - - - -	1
Australia - - - - -	15,248
British North America - - - - -	246
British West Indies - - - - -	26
United States - - - - -	2,528
Mexico - - - - -	15
New Granada - - - - -	10
Peru - - - - -	14
Chili - - - - -	30
Brazil - - - - -	2
Argentine Confederation - - - - -	1
TOTAL - - - - -	19,492

NOTE.—Since the repeal of the duty it has not been possible to exhibit the dates of the years in which the Hops were grown, no information on that point being afforded by the entries passed at the Custom House.

Office of the Inspector General
of Imports and Exports, Custom House, }
London, 1 June 1869.

Edw. Bernard,
Inspector General.

RETURNS of the Quantity of Hops Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM for the Year ending 30 September 1868, distinguishing the Ports where Imported and the Countries whence Exported; of the Quantities of Foreign Hops Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM during the same Period; and of the Quantities of British Hops Exported during the same Period; &c.

(Mr. Locke.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 June 1869.*

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 28 July 1868 ;—for,

“RETURN of the Names, Objects, Places where Business was Conducted, Date of Registration, Nominal Capital, Liability per Share, Paid-up Capital as far as known, Date of Winding up Order, Amount of Liabilities at same Date, Number of Persons settled on the List of Contributories, Amount of Calls per Share, Expenses of Winding up, and Name of Liquidator or Liquidators of all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Wound up or now Winding up, either Voluntarily or subject to the Supervision of the Court, under Direction of the High Court of Chancery, of the Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, and of the Court of Session in either Division thereof in *Scotland* since August 1862, distinguishing *Ireland* and *Scotland* from *England*.”

C O N T E N T S.

ENGLAND:	PAGE.
Return from the Court of the Master of the Rolls - - - - -	2
Return from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor Stuart - - - - -	26
Return from the Court of Vice Chancellor Malins - - - - -	36
Return from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor James - - - - -	46
SCOTLAND:	
Return from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies - - - - -	54
IRELAND:	
Returns from the several Departments in which Proceedings were taken - - - - -	58

(*Mr. Lusk.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 March 1869.

RETURN FROM THE COURT OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS. - - -

RETURN showing, so far as relates to the COURT of the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, of the Names, Objects, Capital as far as known, Date of Winding up Order, Amount of Liabilities at same Date, Number of Persons Liquidator or Liquidators of all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Wound up, or now Winding up, either since August 1862.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
Accidental Death Insurance Company.	Insurance against death and disability by injury, and for general marine insurance.	7, Bank-buildings, corner of Old Jewry, London.	Founded in 1854, empowered by special Acts of Parliament, 15 Vict. c. 56 and 22 & 23 Vict. c. 22.	£. 250,000 in 5,000 shares of 5 <i>l.</i> each.	£. 5
Adelphi Hotel Company (Limited)	Hotel keeping - - - -	London - - - -	12 Sept. - 1862	150,000	10
Aldborough Hotel Company (Limited).	Hotel keeping - - - -	London and Aldborough -	27 May - 1865	25,000	10
Alexandra Park Company (Limited).	The providing a spacious park, with all requisite buildings, gardens, &c., for the recreation, amusement and instruction of the people.	Offices of the Company, 12, Tokenhouse-yard, and 449, West Strand.	30 June - 1863	500,000	5
Alexandra Printing Ink Company (Limited).	- No official Return furnished by the Liquidator of this Company.				
Alliance Financial Company (Limited).	Employment of capital in monied operations throughout the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, as general dealers in money by way of banking or exchange, and in all kinds of commercial and financial operations.	95, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.	2 Jan. - 1865	100,000	20
Alto Douro Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited).	The purchasing of mines of silver lead ore in Portugal, and generally the carrying on mining and metallurgical operations; and also the purchasing or acquiring of other mines in Portugal, and the doing of all such things as are in any way incident to or connected with any of the above objects, or conducive to the attainment thereof.	17, St. Mary Axe, E.C. -	— April - 1866	60,000	5
Anglo-Danubian Steam Navigation and Colliery Company (Limited).	To purchase certain concessions granted by the Servian Government, under which to navigate the Rivers Danube and Save, and to work the coal fields of Dobra, on the banks of the Danube.	At Belgrade, in Servia, and in London.	18 July - 1862	220,000	10
Anglo-French Porcelain Company (Limited).	Manufacture of china, earthenware, &c.	3, Cannon-street, E.C. -	1 Oct. - 1857	64,000	20
Anglo-Greek Steam Navigation and Trading Company (Limited).	Carrying on the business of steamship owners.	9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.	19 July - 1865	750,000	25
Anglo-Romano Water Company (Limited).	Conducting the Aqua Marina Springs for the supply of City of Rome with water.	1, New Broad-street, London, E.C., and Rome.	17 Nov. - 1865	200,000	20
Argoed Colliery Company (Limited).	- No Return furnished by the Liquidator of this Company.				
Audley Hall Co-operative Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company (Limited).	The manufacturing of cotton cloth	Audley Hall Mills, Audley, Blackburn, Lancashire.	- - -	7,000 in 700 shares of 10 <i>l.</i> each; 390 shares taken up, representing 3,900 <i>l.</i>	10
Ballina Mills (Limited) - -	To purchase and carry on mills in Ireland.	London and Ballina -	— March - 1865	250,000	5
Balmgate Silk Yarn Works (Limited).	Silk spinning - - - -	Manufactory, Balmgate Silk Mills, Robert Town, near Normanton, Yorkshire; offices in London, 52, Fenchurch-street, City, London.	1 July - 1865	50,000	10
Bank of Gibraltar and Malta (Limited).	The carrying on the business of a bank, such as receiving money on deposit and lending same on securities.	19, Poultry, E.C. - -	4 March - 1863	250,000	100

RETURN FROM THE COURT OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Places where Business was Conducted, Date of Registration, Nominal Capital, Liability per Share, Paid up settled on the List of Contributories, Amount of Calls per Share, Expenses of Winding up, and Name of voluntarily or subject to the Supervision of the Court under the Direction of the High Court of Chancery,

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
21,423 - -	Resolution passed by shareholders on 3 April 1868, for voluntary liquidation, confirmed by the Court, under supervision, on 18 April 1868.	Believed to be about 30,000 £.	173	None since liquidation.	None allowed at present.	George Whiffin.
- nil -	7 November 1863	1,580 - -	7	10	374 - -	William Turquand.
6,545 - -	9 February - 1867	9,775 - -	56	10	271 - -	Charles Fitch Kemp.
339,829 - -	18 February - 1865	Secured Debts : Mortgages, 169,000 £. Debentures, 78,000 £. Unsecured Debts, 50,186 £.	98	3	5,243 - -	William Quilter.
3,642 - -	28 May - 1866	4,197 10 -	30	20	360 - -	James Francis Quartly.
1,130 - -	Resolution to wind up voluntarily, passed 6 September 1867; confirmed, 4 October 1867.	The liabilities, as claimed, amounted to a considerable sum; but the sum of 151 £. 9 s. 6 d. was the sum ultimately allowed by the Liquidator.	16	No call made; some of the shareholders paid 1 £., and some 2 £. per share.	144 1 6	William Cremer, Esq.
7,591 10 -	4 May - 1867	About 50,000 £.	36	- nil -	Amount not ascertained; nothing paid on account of expenses of winding up.	William Quilter.
44,764 - -	21 January - 1865	About 5,358 £.	13	No call yet made	None; no assets in hand.	George Scott, Accountant.
57,335 19 1	23 May - 1866	164,084 5 6	54	25	2,663 5 2	Henry Chatteris.
60,000 - -	25 January - 1868	15,500 - -	153	No call made under the winding up order.	Expenses of winding up unknown.	Frederick Bennett.
3,530 - -	26 January - 1865	£. s. d. Secured - 3,500 - - Unsecured 2,121 - - Settled 26 July 1866: Secured - 3,183 4 9 Unsecured 2,187 7 2 Total - £. 5,370 11 11	75	- nil -	Certified Solicitor's costs, 621 £. 3 s. 8 d.; Official Liquidator on account, including costs out of pocket, 200 £. Total, 821 £. 3 s. 8 d.	Robert Dickinson Broadbent.
According to register, 3,000 £.	30 May - 1868	2,451 £. 2 s. claimed	- none -	- - -	- - -	James Boatwright Gibbons.
454 - -	26 January - 1867	5,020 8 4	54	By Directors, 4 Master of Rolls, 6	Payments made to the present time: Solicitors, 190 £. 12 s. 11 d. Liquidator, 50 £.	Jonas Dearnley Taylor.
2,958 - -	Voluntary winding up, 1 February - 1865	353 13 5	38	5	231 - 11	James Arthur Morgan, and Abraham Sims Silvester.

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—*continued.* - - - - -

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
Bank of Turkey (Limited) - -	To carry on business of banking in the Ottoman Empire, and elsewhere.	Preliminary office, 20, Threadneedle - street, London. No business done in banking-office, Clement's-lane, London.	— Oct. - 1865	£. 1,000,000	£. 50
Barned's Banking Company (Limited).	Banking - - - - -	Liverpool - - - - -	27 June - 1865	2,000,000	50
Bersham Paper Company (Limited).	The manufacture of paper - -	Bersham, near Wrexham	5 Feb. - 1863	8,000	10
Birmingham Banking Company -	Banking - - - - -	Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, and Walsall.	Established, 1829; extended, 1837; deed of settlement, 7 Geo. 4, c. 46.	600,000	Unlimited -
Blackburn Spinning Company - -	No Return made by the Liquidator of this Company.				
Blakely Ordnance Company -	Manufacture of and dealing in ordnance and other materials for war.	Pall Mall, East, Bear-lane, Southwark, and East Greenwich.	10 June - 1865	750,000	25
Breech Loading Armoury Company (Limited).	To carry on the business of gun-making, to manufacture fire or other arms of every description, for military and other purposes, and machinery of every description, for the manufacture of all tools and implements, and in the aforesaid manufacture.	Manufactory, 21, 22, 23, and 24, Whittall-street, Birmingham; dépôt for sale of goods, 4, Pall Mall, London; office, 355, Strand, London.	15 May - 1865	150,000 in 6,000 shares of 25 £. each.	25
Bridport Old Brewery Company (Limited).	For purchasing the business of Gundry, Downe & Co., as brewers, and to trade as brewers.	Bridport and London -	19 Aug. - 1864	150,000	100
Brighton Arcade Company (Limited).	The purchasing of a plot of valuable freehold land, and erecting a handsome and spacious arcade.	9, Mincing-lane - -	24 April - 1865	50,000	20
Brighton Brewery Company (Limited).	The purchase of land and property for erection, &c., of breweries at Brighton, and elsewhere.	London and Brighton -	2 April - 1864	100,000	10
British Copper Company (Limited).	To lease and work copper mines -	Rednal Copper Mine -	3 Feb. - 1864	100,000	5
British Ice Making Company -	Manufacture of ice under patented inventions.	10, Adam-street, Adelphi	9 June - 1863	10,000	10
British and South American Steam Navigation Company (Limited).	The establishment of a line of steam communication between England, Brazil, and the West Coast of South America.	Liverpool - - - - -	24 March - 1864	1,000,000	20
British Union Assurance Company	Assurance of lives, losses by fire, defective titles, marine insurances, accidental assurance, plate-glass assurance, management of estates, trusts, and agencies, health assurance, accidental death, general assurance of any description that may be legally granted, and the taking over or purchasing any other assurance company.	27, Gresham-street, London, E.C.	Registered, 1 Nov. 1862, re-registered, 8 Nov. 1862.	250,000 with power to increase to 1,000,000	10
British Zinc Rolling Company (Limited).	No Return furnished by the Official Liquidator of this Company.				
Burnham Tidal Harbour Company	To make and maintain a tidal harbour, to buy and work steam vessels for trading purposes; also small lines of railway in Burnham.	16, Parliament - street, Westminster, and Burnham, in Somersetshire.	— Feb. - 1860	41,000	10
Cachar Company (Limited) -	The growth, manufacture, and sale of tea.	62, Bishopsgate - street Within, City.	11 Sept. - 1865	500,000	10
Canadian Native Oil Company (Limited).	To acquire land in the oil districts of Canada, and carry on the manufacture of the native oil, and trade in the same.	London and Canada -	30 July - 1862	100,000	5
Cae Seys Hematite Iron Ore Company (Limited).	The working of the mines and quarries of iron ore and stone in Glamorganshire.	London and Glamorganshire.	18 July - 1864	3,600	3
Central Darjeeling Tea Company (Limited).	The purchase of lands in Darjeeling, and elsewhere in India, for the cultivation of tea, &c.	London and India - -	11 Dec. - 1863	50,000	10

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributors.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
34,550 - -	17 May - 1866	3,933 - -	171	None; 3l. a share has been re- turned to the shareholders.	1,360 11 3	Wm. Hopkins Holyland, J. S. Dugdale, and M. F. Theakstone.
400,000 - -	8 May - 1866	2,280,000 - -	696	40	12,500 - -	Harmood Walcot Banner and John Young.
2,000 - -	17 Nov. - 1866	5,873 1 8	8	10	335 9 5	William Westcott.
270,030 - -	27 July - 1866	1,805,469 10 5	850	10	7,806 7 3½	Wm. Henry M'Creight and Edwin Laundry.
189,512 10 -	28 July - 1866	297,564 14 -	69	15l. made under winding up.	4,170l. 12s. 9d. for same as above.	Wm. Hopkins Holyland.
23,851 - - at date of winding up.	28 July - 1866 Of which amount the Official Liquidator disputes - - Still pending deci- sion of the Court* -	£. s. d. 24,241 13 3 19,203 8 1 £. 5,038 5 2	110	4l. 10s. under Order of Court.	Actually paid up to 1 November 1868, 907l. 13s. 9d.	Edward Hart.
		* Admitted liability.				
58,600 - -	12 January - 1867	34,707 11 -	- none -	- none -	2,569 18 3	Samuel Lowell Price, Public Accountant.
5,785 - -	Resolution to wind up voluntarily, dated 18 July 1866. Supervision order made 27 June 1868.	10,048 3 - Estimated at 1,515l.	32	Under voluntary liquidation, 8l.; previously, 3l.	Under voluntary liqui- dation; not known.	Voluntary Liquidator, James Boyd.
4,564 - -	25 February - 1865	605 6 -	104	Under supervi- sion; no call made.	Under supervision; no account yet passed.	Under supervision; Geo. Whiffen.
1,894 - -	Voluntary winding up, 17 Dec. - 1864	About 2,000l.	50	5	Cannot be ascertained at present stage of liquidation.	Henry Threlkeld Ed- wards.
5,000 - -	10 June - 1865	1,783 14 11	12	No calls; ma- chinery sold.	350 16 4 Auction charges, 162 19 6	Edwin Waterhouse.
92,000 - -	23 June - 1866	238,000 - -	114	15	200 - -	Harmood Walcot Banner and John Young.
11,500 - -	28 April - 1866	11,532 14 8	45	16	About 2,000l.	James Francis Quartly.
3,380 - -	3 March - 1866	801l., reduced to 83l. 10s. 7d., and paid.	24	No call; 400l. paid by share- holders as a compromise.	316 9 5 (Wound up).	Wm. Hopkins Holyland.
45,209 4 6	1 July 1867; dis- charged by Order, dated 27 Aug. 1867. Voluntary winding up under Resolution, dated 24 Sept., and confirmed 16 Oct. 1867.	15,914 17 3	149	2l. 5s.	717 15 6	Edmd. Walter Wingrove and Augustus Henry Novelli.
According to register, 3,366 - -	4 June - 1864	nil - -	39	- - -	- - -	Jas. Boatwright Gibbons.
1,231 - -	29 May - 1865	606 2 1	- none -	- - -	30 2 7	Frederick Whinney.
4,654 - -	19 Nov. - 1864	7,884 18 6	49	- - -	104 3 8	Frederick Whinney.

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—*continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
Charles Lafitte & Company (Limited).	To purchase and carry on the business of Messrs. Charles Lafitte & Co., Paris, to extend the same, and act as bankers generally.	London and Paris - -	8 Dec. - 1865	£. 3,000,000	£. 20
Chesterfield and Midland Silkstone Colliery Company (Limited).	To work collieries - - -	At Sheepsbridge, near Chesterfield, and in Copthall-court, London.	12 Sept. - 1861	40,000	5
Chesterfield New Dunston Colliery Company (Limited).	Working a colliery - - -	London - - - -	27 June - 1862	10,000	2
China Steam Ship and Labuan Coal Company (Limited).	To carry on the business of shipping and coal mining.	London and Labuan -	22 Feb. - 1865	540,000	20
Cillodden Benefit Building Society	For raising by monthly subscriptions, according to the provisions of the Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 32, a fund to advance money on real or leasehold estate, pursuant to the said Act.	Bethesda, in the county of Carnarvon.	Rules certified, 9 Dec. 1857.	Not named -	100
Clergy Club and Hotel Company (Limited).	- No Return furnished by the Liquidator of this Company.				
Cleveland Iron Company (Limited)	The working, &c. of the iron ore, &c. in the Cleveland District, York.	London and Cleveland District, Yorkshire.	4 March - 1864	100,000	20
Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.	Business of banking in India, China, and Japan, with head office in London.	64, Moorgate-street, London; and at Bombay, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, Singapore, Yokohama, and San Francisco.	Incorporated by Royal Charter, 19 Feb. 1864.	1,000,000 in 40,000 shares.	25 l., with a contingent liability for 25 l. a share more in case of insolvency.
Commercial Bank of India - -	Banking - - - -	Bombay and other places in India and China (with an Agency in London).	Not registered in England but in India, 16 March 1861, under Act 19 of 1857 of Legislative Council of India.	10,000,000 rupees (10 millions).	Unlimited
Commercial Discount Company (Limited).	To act as bill brokers - -	47, Moorgate-street, City, London.	28 Dec. - 1860	125,000	5
Commercial Union Wine Company (Limited).	- No Return furnished by the Liquidator of this Company.				
Company of Proprietors of the Basingstoke Canal Navigation.	For making a navigable canal from Basingstoke to communicate with the River Wey, in the parish of Chertsey.	Basingstoke - - -	Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1777.	126,000	100
Constantinople and Alexandria Hotels Company (Limited).	The erection of hotels at Constantinople, &c.	15, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.	— Dec. - 1863	300,000	20
Continental Gas and Water Company (Limited).	Establishment of gas and water works.	Arras, in France, and Port Louis, in the Mauritius; with head office in London.	5 Aug. - 1863	200,000 (originally 100,000 l.)	20 (originally 10 l.)
Contract Corporation (Limited) -	To undertake generally the business of contractors.	London - - - -	1 Jan. - 1864	4,000,000	100
Cotton Plantation Company of Natal (Limited).	Growth and cultivation of cotton in Natal, South Africa.	Great St. Helen's, London, and Natal, South Africa.	29 Jan. - 1863	150,000 in 15,000 shares of 10 l. each.	All capital called up; viz., 10 l. per share.
County Life Assurance Company -	Life Assurance - - - -	No business transacted -	9 Jan. - 1866	100,000	Unlimited -
Devonport Aërated Bread Company (Limited).	- No Return furnished by the Liquidator of this Company.				
Dining Halls Company (Limited)	- No Return furnished by the Liquidator of this Company.				
East Cambrian Gold Mining Company.	To acquire and work mines -	Moel Yspri, near Dolgelly, Merioneth; registered offices, 27, Bucklersbury; afterwards 1A, Adelphi-terrace, Strand; subsequently 5, Bond-court, Walbrook.	8 Dec. - 1862	50,000	1
Eastern Assam Company (Limited)	The purchase of land in Assam, and the cultivation and sale of tea, &c.	London; and Assam, British India.	— Oct. - 1864	250,000	10
Enamel Porcelain Company (Limited).	To work a patent granted to Hypolitè Mace, for transferring colour on paper and stone to china and earthenware.	Hanley, Staffordshire -	— July - 1862	60,000	2
English, Irish, and Foreign Rolling Stock Company (Limited).	The building, purchase, or hire of railway and other carriages, and sale of same, &c.	London - - - -	26 Jan. - 1864	150,000	10

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributors.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
According to register, 204,450 £.	3 November - 1866	212,455 £, 17 s. 2 d. claimed	115	- - -	- - -	James Boatwright Gibbons.
29,873 5 9	22 July - 1865	7,717 15 4	nil	nil	About 600 £.	Arthur Cooper.
306 - -	20 June - 1863	2,563 10 9	16	- - -	133 10 10	George Augustus Cape.
89,168 10 -	Resolution to wind up, 19 December 1866.	142,086 9 5	501	8	1,679 3 9	Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., J. S. Price, and J. B. Gibbons; J. S. Price resigned 31 July 1868.
Not known -	18 April - 1868	About 6,000 £.	- none -	- none -	- none -	William Dew, of Bangor, in the county of Car- narvon.
9,540 - -	8 July - 1865	14,761 10 3	47	10	1,434 19 -	Frederick Whinney.
100,000 - -	28 May - 1866	5,614,673 13 1	663	10	17,850 £. 13 s. 4 d. for law charges and re- muneration of Offi- cial Liquidator.	William Hopkins Holy- land.
100,000 rupees or 500,000 £.	29 July - 1868	Unascertained - -	No list filed	None made -	Unascertained -	William Quilter.
9,981 - -	14 February - 1863	3,415 - -	143	One call of 3 £. and under, be- ing balance of 5 £. per share.	250 - -	Henry Croysdill.
26,000 - -	23 June - 1866	Claims about 100,000 £.	- none -	- - -	108 13 6	Frederick Whinney.
2,072 - -	3 June - 1865	2,106 12 -	83	2 £. 10 s.	Nothing yet paid -	George Scott.
34,041 5 3	Resolution to wind up, 5 February 1867.	30,083 15 -	85 in the first degree; five in the second degree.	10	1,050 - -	Edward Pugh Rowsell.
53,958 - -	23 April - 1866	1,170,000 - -	203	100	4,974 - -	Charles Fitch Kemp.
104,000 - -	2 August - 1867	40,000 - -	127	8	Not known; liquida- tion not yet com- pleted.	Francis William Engel- bach and Samuel Ro- dolph.
nil - -	2 August - 1867	None established - -	10	nil	About 100 £.	Arthur Cooper.
7,326 - -	27 May - 1865	Not known - - -	115	1	Not yet known, but it is quite certain that the assets will never pay the costs; the whole assets in hand amount to about 90 £., and there is little else expected.	Henry Threlkeld Edwards.
85,275 - -	12 January - 1867	About 120,000 £.	- none -	- - -	701 2 10	Frederick Whinney.
11,775 - -	16 November - 1867	8,538 - -	47	2	Nothing received by the Official Liquidator or his Solicitors.	Frederick Forster Buffen.
2,075 - -	15 July - 1865	3,161 12 9	49	4 £. 17 s. 6 d.	465 18 3	Frederick Whinney.

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—continued.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
				£.	£.
Estates Bank (Limited) - -	Banking and building society's business combined.	156, Strand - - -	— Dec. - 1863	500,000	10
Estates Investment Company (Limited).	For purchase of Selhurst Park Estate, Norwood, and Fillebrook Estate, Leytonstone, and other estates, and lending money to builders for building purposes.	London - - - -	15 Feb. - 1865	250,000	25
Exhall Coal Mining Company (Limited).	The working of a coal mine -	Exhall, near Coventry, and Brabant-court, in the City of London.	4 April - 1857	Fixed by Memorandum of Association at 50,000 l., in 5,000 shares of 10 l. each. Resolutions were subsequently passed to increase the capital beyond this amount, by the issue of 3,000 shares of 10 l. each.	10
Factage Parisien Company - -	Parcel carriers between England and France.	In London, 90, Cannon-street; and in Paris, 29, Rue Culture.	24 Sept. - 1862	200,000	20
Falmouth Hotel Company (Limited).	-	The Order to wind up this Company was discharged by an Order of the Lords Justices, dated 6th August 1867.			
Fareham Blue Brick and Tile Company (Limited).	-	No Return furnished by the Liquidator of this Company.			
Financial Corporation (Limited) -	Financial business - - -	14, Leadenhall - street, London.	29 Dec. - 1863	3,000,000	100
Frederick Symons and Company (Limited).	To purchase and carry on a wine and spirit importers' business.	London - - - -	6 Nov. - 1865	120,000	10
Freehold Land and Brick Making Company (Limited).	The making of bricks, &c. -	160, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.	21 Nov. - 1865	25,000	5
Fresh Provision Preserving Company (Limited).	To preserve provisions, whether animal or vegetable, in a fresh and raw state.	Wennington, Essex, and London.	22 Nov. - 1864	10,000	25
Gale's Protected Gunpowder Company (Limited).	The purchase and working of Mr. Gale's patent for rendering gunpowder non-explosive, &c.	London - - - -	29 Sept. - 1865	200,000	25
Gas Light Improvement Company (Limited).	To make apparatus for improving and burning gas.	Cannon - street, London, E. C.	12 Oct. - 1864	8,000	50 l. on 80 shares, and 10 l. on 400 shares.
General Estates Company (Limited).	To acquire freehold, copyhold, leasehold, and other real property, for building thereon, improving and letting the same.	Lombard House, George-yard, Lombard-street, and afterwards St. Clement's House, Clement's-lane, E. C.	27 July - 1865	250,000	20
General Exchange Bank (Limited)	For the transacting of banking business.	Head Office, 79, Lombard-street, London, E. C. Branches, 156, Strand, London, W. C.; 6, D'Olier-street, Dublin; and Admiralitatstrasse, Hamburg.	28 March - 1865	1,000,000	50
General Floating Dock Company (Limited).	For the construction of floating docks, &c.	31, Threadneedle - street, E. C., and 27, Bucklersbury.	7 Aug. - 1863	200,000	10
General International Agency Company (Limited).	The carrying on of a general commission and agency business.	London and Paris - -	— Aug. - 1863	500,000	10
General Rolling Stock Company (Limited).	Building, sale, and letting on lease, or otherwise, of railway carriages and waggons.	92, Cannon-street, London, E. C.	17 Sept. - 1862	150,000	10
Great Ship Company (Limited) -	-	No Return by the Liquidator of this Company.			
Greenwich Tannery Company (Limited).	To work several patents for tanning leather.	26, Bishopsgate - street Within.	15 July - 1863	20,000	5
Gresley Wood and Swadlincote Colliery Company (Limited).	-	No Return by the Liquidator of this Company.			
Hafod Hotel Company (Limited)	Hotel keeping - - - -	At Devil's Bridge, and at Aberystwith.	19 Feb. - 1863	30,000	None -
Hafod Lead Mining Company (Limited).	The acquisition of lands, mines, and minerals, and general working of same.	London and Cwmystwith, Cardiganshire.	16 Nov. - 1861	50,000	5
Hafod-y-Wern Slate Company (Limited).	-	No return by the Liquidator of this Company.			
Harehope Gill Lead Mining Company (Limited).	Raising ore - - - -	46, Cannon-street, in the City of London.	2 May - 1863	60,000	10
Haytor Granite Company (Limited).	Working quarries in Devonshire and Cornwall.	London and Plymouth -	Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1831.	60,000	5

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
28,000 - -	No order; winding up voluntarily by rea- son of an amalga- mation.	Assets and liabilities taken over by the General Ex- change Bank, (Limited), with which it amalga- mated.	List not settled.	- nil -	Not known; winding up in progress.	John James Andrew and William Farmer.
15,780 - -	16 March - 1867	84,854 19 10	64	- none -	None as yet - -	Samuel Lowell Price.
74,827 10 -	20 February - 1864	21,950 19 3	- none -	10	2,073 19 3	William Westcott.
All called up -	22 April - 1865	In England, about 18,000 <i>l</i> .	92	18 <i>l</i> . per share was called up by the Master of the Rolls.	Solicitor's costs, 1,241 <i>l</i> . Official Liquidator's not charged yet.	C. F. Kemp, in London, and M. Heurtey, in Paris.
125,170 - -	28 May - 1866	106,105 - -	328	10	Not ascertained -	Lewis Henry Evans.
16,785 - -	Resolution to wind up, 10 December 1866.	44,369 5 6	87	- - -	1,511 8 7	J. B. Gibbons and E. Bishop (E. Bishop re- signed 9 July 1868).
9,710 - -	3 November 1866	1,294 1 10	67	5	126 16 8	George Scott.
About 10,000 <i>l</i> .	30 June - 1866 (Supervision order).	About 3,000 <i>l</i> .	35	25 <i>l</i> . prior to li- quidation.	375 - -	Frederick Jennings and George Carrick Steet.
24,849 - -	21 February - 1867	1,251 - -	101	6	1,808 <i>l</i> .; principally law costs, 1,750 <i>l</i> .	Charles Fitch Kemp and Honourable Henry William Petre.
1,906 - -	9 November - 1867	Claims allowed, and to be proved, 1,739 <i>l</i> . - <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	List not yet settled.	25 <i>l</i> . on the shares of 50 <i>l</i> .; 6 <i>l</i> . on the shares of 10 <i>l</i> .	100 - -	Arthur Cooper.
13,735 - -	27 November - 1866	81,287 11 -	124	5	1,444 15 7	George Fagg and Alfred Augustus James.
156,696 18 1	14 July - 1866	251,631 - -	1,494	5 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . on a small section of the shareholders to equalise pay- ments.	6,285 14 11 (Including law charges, 2,601 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> . 5 <i>d</i> .)	James Cooper and Wil- liam Walker Urwick.
5 <i>l</i> . per share -	13 January - 1866	About 14,000 <i>l</i> .	40	5 <i>l</i> . per share -	- - - -	C. F. Kemp and F. W. Spooner.
12,880 - -	23 January - 1865	14,374 4 6	154	1	470 14 7	Frederick Whinney.
11,783 - -	11 February - 1865	593,792 <i>l</i> ., and claims, which are disputed, 200,000 <i>l</i> .	64	10 <i>l</i> ., less amount paid.	3,501 9 10	Henry Chatteris.
2,500 - -	28 May - 1866	About 390 <i>l</i> .	29	2 <i>l</i> . per share; called up before the liquidation.	Solicitor's costs, 466 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . Official Liqui- dator's remuneration not yet fixed.	Henry Threlkeld Ed- wards.
18,620 - -	15 December - 1866	£. s. d. Secured by mortgage 40,000 - - Unsecured 19,397 7 - £. 59,397 7 -	- none -	- none -	Unascertained - -	John James Robertson.
10,140 - -	5 November - 1864	7,011 4 6	51	2 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> .	764 3 3	Frederick Whinney.
None - -	21 December - 1866	4,361 16 8	7	- none -	Not ascertained; pro- ceedings pending.	Frederick Maynard.
46,300 - -	7 November - 1863	1,765 14 2	64	- nil -	1,597 16 -	Robert Palmer Hardin

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—continued.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place Where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
				£.	£.
Herefordshire Banking Company	Banking - - - - -	Hereford and Branches -	1 Oct. - 1836	300,000	Unlimited -
Herefordshire Steam Cultivating, Thrashing, and General Implement Company (Limited).	Cultivating land and thrashing grain by steam power; also for sale of implements.	Corn Exchange Chambers, Hereford.	7 Feb. - 1865	5,000	5
Heyford Company (Limited)	Mining and manufacture of iron, &c.	Heyford, and other places in Northampton; and White Rose Colliery, in Monmouth.	26 Aug. - 1865	120,000	20
Hill Pottery Company (Limited)	To purchase works at Burslem, called the Hill Pottery, and to carry on a pottery business.	11, Pancras-lane, London, E.C.	29 June - 1864	100,000 in 10,000 shares of 10 <i>l.</i> each.	10
Hollybush Colliery and Coke Works Company (Limited).	The purchase and working of mines, and the manufacture and sale of coal and coke, &c.	London and Tredegar, Monmouth.	14 Feb. - 1866	20,000	5
Hope Mutual Assurance, &c. Company.	Life assurance, grant of annuities, grant of endowments, loans, receipt of money on deposit, and guarantee of honesty.	4, Princes-street, in the City of London.	20 April - 1852	100,000	10
Hull Forge Company (Limited) -	-	No Return by the Liquidator of this Company.			
Humber Iron Works and Ship Building Company (Limited).	The acquisition of the business of Martin Samuelson and Company, iron-ship builders and engineers.	Kingston-upon-Hull -	3 May - 1864	1,000,000	50
Imperial Land and Investment Company (Limited).	To receive monies on deposit, and make advances to members on security of land, and advancing money on mortgage of freehold, leasehold, and copyhold estates.	8, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, London.	Papers not given up	100,000	5
International Racecourse Society (Limited).	To construct and maintain racecourses in England and on the Continent.	66, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.	28 March - 1864	100,000	10
Joint Stock Companies Association (Limited).	To organise and bring before the public <i>bonâ fide</i> Joint Stock Companies.	31, Nicholas-lane, E.C. -	7 March - 1864	50,000	5
Joint Stock Discount Company (Limited).	The carrying on of a general bill discounting and advance business.	London - - - - -	— Feb. - 1863	2,000,000	25
Jacobs, Meynell, and Company (Limited).	For building and repairing steam and other boats.	Gravesend and Northfleet, Kent.	7 June - 1865	20,000	20
Kentish Royal Hotel Company (Limited).	The purchase of hotels, &c., and the carrying on of the business of same, &c.	London and Tanbridge Wells.	3 March - 1864	50,000	10
Kirkstall Patent Axle Company (Limited).	The manufacturing of patent and common cart and waggon and carriage axles and wheels.	Kirkstall, in the county of York.	— Sept. - 1862	5,000 divided into 500 shares of 10 <i>l.</i> each.	10
Kumaon and Oude Plantation Company (Limited).	Cultivation of tea, silk, cotton, &c. in India.	150, Leadenhall - street, E.C.	31 Dec. - 1863	100,000	10
Lama Italian Coal Company (Limited).	Working collieries in Tuscany -	1, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, E.C.	13 Feb. - 1865	15,000	10
Land Credit Company of Ireland (Limited).	Advancing money upon security of lands, &c., draining and other improvements of works, &c.	London and Ireland -	25 April - 1864	1,000,000	50
Langham Hotel Company (Limited).	Erection and carrying on business of an hotel.	Langham Hotel, Portland-place, London.	— July - 1862	180,000	10
Lavenders' Lubricating Compound and Oil Company (Limited).	Manufacture of grease, oil, &c., from boghead, cannel, and other coals.	76, Cheapside, London -	22 July - 1864	12,000	100
Leeds Woollen Extract and Spinning Company (Limited).	Extracting woollen and other fibres from grass, &c., and manufacture of yarn, cloth, &c., from wool and other fibres, &c.	London and Leeds - -	12 Oct. - 1865	150,000	15
Library Company (Limited)	The carrying on business of a circulating library, and the sale of books and stationery.	25, Pall Mall, S.W.; 68, Welbeck-street; 69, King William-street, E.C.; and Brighton.	17 March - 1862	100,000	1
Licensed Victuallers' and General Plate Glass Insurance Company.	-	No Return by the Liquidator of this Company.			
Life Association of England (Limited).	To grant and effect assurances upon lives, &c.	Formerly 17, Gracechurch-street, then 35, King William-street, E.C.	— June - 1863	100,000	5
Littlehampton, Havre, and Honfleur Steam Shipping Company (Limited).	To establish a line of steam packets, between Littlehampton, in Sussex, and Havre and Honfleur, in France.	St. Michael's House, Cornhill, London, and Littlehampton, Sussex.	13 June - 1863	150,000	10

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—*continued.*

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributors.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
45,527 - -	18 July - 1863	92,750 - -	29	65	5,065 - -	William Tarquand.
1,852 10 -	18 April - 1868	5,292 1 1	Nil; the list is to be settled on the 20th November.	nil - -	- nil - -	William Lewis.
nil -	21 December 1866	About 12,500 £.	2	nil - -	- nil - -	Wm. Henry M'Creight.
nil -	24 March - 1866	61,907 2 -	nil - -	nil - -	None yet paid -	Edward Hart.
13,883 - -	7 March - 1868	2,077 - -	none - -	- - -	48 13 6	Frederick Whinney.
1 - -	21 February - 1863	Unknown - -	The debt, the foundation of the Order for winding up, is disputed, and a suit in Chancery is now in progress for the purpose of testing the validity of the claim.			
213,739 15 6	13 March - 1866	117,141 17 10	301	40 £, less amount paid.	8,559 2 10	Henry Chatteris.
729 - 10	22 February - 1868	Claims not sent in - -	nil - -	nil - -	- nil - -	Samuel Barrow.
2 £. 10 s. per share was called before the Company was ordered to be wound up.	27 March - 1865	About 15,000 £.	24	7 £. 10 s.	Law costs, 248 £. 2 s. 4 d. Liquidators not known.	Charles Fitch Kemp.
572 7 6	Date of resolution to wind up, 10 Feb. 1865.	About 535 £.	29	3	450 - -	George Scott, Public Accountant.
846,192 10 -	13 April - 1866	3,657,229 - -	1,362	12 £. 10 s.	20,390 6 3	Robert Palmer Harding.
7,050 - -	Voluntary winding up, 23 November 1865	12,324 14 11	20	20	588 - -	John Folland Lovering.
590 - -	18 February - 1865	1,852 - -	54	Return made to shareholders.	366 10 10	Frederick Whinney.
About 300 £., probably.	25 April - 1868	Not yet ascertained -	The list has not yet been finally settled. On the 21st November instant three persons were settled on the list, two struck off, and two other cases stood over.	No calls yet made	Not yet ascertained -	William Henry Burrell, Accountant, 18, Albion- street, Leeds.
33,181 19 11	2 July - 1866	2,067 1 6	83	15 s.	1,272 13 -	Samuel Lovelock.
8,419 - -	Voluntary winding up, 4 September 1866	4,078 13 2	20	3	851 5 10	George Augustus Cape.
5 £. per share, 46,261 - -	1 July - 1865	187,992 12 2	78	2	1,594 - -	George Augustus Cape.
156,360 - -	18 January - 1868	146,778 - -	none - -	none - -	Not yet ascertained -	Edwin Henry Galsworthy, Forster Graham, and Henry Musgrave (who has since resigned.)
12,000 - -	2 March - 1867	15,700 £., or thereabouts	None; shares being fully paid up prior to winding up Order.		Not yet ascertained -	James Holah.
nil -	30 June - 1866	270 9 6	7	Winding up abandoned. Debts paid in full.		Samuel Lowell Price, Public Accountant.
37,819 15 -	4 July - 1868	About 12,700 £.	none - -	No calls made -	- nil - -	James Cooper.
1,879 5 - at date of winding up.	Resolution to wind up, 23 May - 1864	4,870 8 11	67	3 £. 10 s.	1,907 18 3	Hart Brothers, and Hayles.
7,277 10 -	21 January - 1865	4,025 - -	13	8 £. 10 s.	Not ascertained; no- thing yet paid.	Lewis Henry Evans.

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—*continued.* - - - -

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
				£.	£.
Llanharry Hematite Iron Ore Company (Limited).	The acquisition and working of iron and coal mines in Glamorganshire.	London - - - -	12 March - 1861	70,000	10
Llantrissant Iron and Coal Company (Limited).	The getting and sale of iron ore and coal.	Llantrissant, in South Wales.	5 Oct. - 1865	20,000	5
Llantwit Vardre Colliery Company (Limited).	To work a colliery - - -	Hendrescyytha, parish of Llantwit Vardre, Glamorganshire.	16 Sept. - 1862	20,000	5
London and African Trading Company (Limited).	The carrying on a trade with the natives in Africa, by bartering or otherwise, &c.	155, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.	3 July - 1863	500,000	25
Llanrwst Slate Slab Quarry Company (Limited).	Working slate quarries in North Wales.	London - - - -	1865 - - -	75,000	5
London Gas Meter Company (Limited).	To carry into effect a certain agreement for the purchase of premises and goodwill of business of gas meter manufacturers, with fixtures and patents for manufacturing of gas meters, and granting licenses for working same; the carrying on the business of gas fitters, engineers, manufacturers, and contractors, and the doing of all other things for carrying on said business.	Langham Works, George-street, Great Portland-street, and at Osnabruck, Germany.	13 Feb. - 1864	100,000	10
London, Hamburg, and Continental Exchange Bank (Limited).	The transaction of general banking and exchange business in in the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.	London and Hamburg -	10 Oct. - 1863	1,000,000	100
London and Home Counties Discount and Advance Company (Limited).	- No Return by the Liquidator of this Company.				
London, Italian, and Adriatic Steam Navigation Company (Limited).	The running of a line of screw steamers between the Mediterranean and Adriatic Ports.	123, Fenchurch-street, in the City of London.	18 Jan. - 1864	500,000 in 10,000 shares of 50 l. each.	32 l. 10 s. per share on 2,798 shares; 30 l. per share on 1,816 shares; paid up shares 252, on which no liability existed.
London and Middlesex Bank (Limited).	- No Return by the Liquidator of this Company.				
London Offices Company - - -	For the purchase and sale of leasehold and freehold properties.	335, Strand, W.C., afterwards 38, John-street, Bedford-row.	2 Feb. - 1865	250,000	10
London Quays and Warehouses Company (Limited).	To erect and maintain docks, quays, warehouses, &c., and to carry out the business of docking, lightering, landing, warehousing, &c., of goods and merchandise.	St. Dunstan's House, St. Dunstan's Hill, in the City of London.	- July - 1865	500,000	25
London and Scottish Bank (Limited).	Banking - - - -	London and Branches -	20-Oct. - 1864	500,000	50
London and Sheffield Nickel Silver Company (Limited).	For the production of electro-plated goods.	London and Sheffield -	13 March - 1865	20,000	10
London and Westminster Wine Company (Limited).	To trade as wine merchants -	London - - - -	16 April - 1863	50,000	5
Madrid Bank (Limited) - - -	General banking business in Spain	71, Cornhill, London, E.C.	13 May - 1863	1,200,000 in 60,000 shares of 20 l. each.	20
Marble and Stone Company of Ireland (Limited).	For working Irish quarries -	Never commenced business according to its objects.	- Sept. - 1865	150,000	10
Maresfield Gunpowder Company (Limited).	- No Return by the Liquidator of this Company.				
Marlborough Club Company (Limited).	To form and carry on a club-house in the county of Middlesex.	13, Grafton-street, New Bond-street.	7 May - 1864	500 shares at 10 l. each, 5,000 l.	10
Mason's Hall Tavern Company (Limited).	To carry on the business of the Mason's Hall Tavern, and to extend the same.	Mason's Avenue, Basinghall-street, City.	12 Oct. - 1865	50,000	10
Matlock Consumers Gas Light and Coke Company.	Supplying Matlock Bank with gas.	Matlock Bank, in the county of Derby.	29 Aug. - 1864	4,000	1
Merchants Company (Limited) -	Merchants banking - - -	25, Old Broad-street, London.	6 Oct. - 1865	500,000	25

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributors.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
35,650 - -	23 May - 1863	2,133 1 7	11	9	1,092 1 -	Robert Palmer Harding.
20,000 - -	About June - 1867	Unknown - - -	- none -	- none -	None paid, there being no assets.	Edmund Pullett.
About 12,800 l.	11 February - 1865	Say 1,447 l. 15 s. 10 d. -	6	5 l.; all called up	None yet paid - -	Holland Dell.
27,855 l., and 10,000 l. cre- dited for goodwill.	2 May - 1868	As far as ascertained, about 11,000 l.	48	Application and allotment, 2 l., and calls, 23 l.	Not yet ascertained -	Alexander Young.
6,108 - -	10 February - 1866	3,169 14 6	79	- nil -	84 13 5	Robert Palmer Harding.
About 29,000 l.	30 June - 1866	10,201 17 5	87	8	Unascertained; the winding up still in progress.	Thomas Lambert, Rich- ard Oliverson Yeats, and Joshua Thomas Bedford.
87,192 - -	22 April - 1865	251,554 9 11	179	15	8,822 19 6	Frederick Whinney.
About 94,200 l., including paid up shares al- lotted in pay- ment of prop- erty of Lon- don and Me- diterranean Steam Navi- gation Com- pany.	This is a voluntary winding up; resolu- tions passed 4 April 1866, and confirmed 19 April 1866; sub- sequently the liqui- dation was placed under supervision of the Court.	About 66,000 l., besides liability to holders of paid up shares, amount- ing to about 6,048 l.	105	7 l. 10 s. upon 2,798 shares; 5 l. per share upon 1,816 shares.	From 19 April 1866 to 20 November 1868, 4,966 l. 15 s. 5 d., including law costs, rent, clerks, expenses of attempt at reor- ganisation of com- pany, &c.	John George Rhodes and George Grant.
10,620 - -	19 January - 1867	About 6,000 l. - -	184	1 l. under the li- quidation, and 2 l. before the li- quidation com- menced.	Cannot be ascertained at present stage of liquidation.	Henry Threlkeld Edwards and William Farmer.
80,141 - -	21 December 1867	About 35,000 l. - -	71	- nil -	300 6 6	James Cooper.
8,335 - -	6 May - 1865	58,000 - -	39	45	3,470 - -	William Turquand.
6,710 - -	24 November 1866	5,302 10 7	8	10	- - nil - -	John Folland Lovering.
8,268 - -	14 November 1863	13,240 - -	24	5	1,665 - -	C. F. Kemp.
22,180 l. at date of winding up.	18 March - 1865	2,891 15 8	98	- nil -	762 15 3	Edward Hart.
- nil -	No order made; wind- ing up voluntarily.	Admitted - £. s. d. and 325 16 3 29 5 - £. 355 1 3 Disputed - 1,666 19 2	8	10	Uncertain; winding up in progress.	William Farmer and Ben- jamin Fawcett Glover.
2,298 15 -	3 November 1866	2,646 6 6	53	10	Nothing paid yet -	Frederick Parker.
12,920 - -	1 June - 1867	11,802 7 2	49	- nil -	Paid to Mercer & Mer- cer, solicitors, 300 l.	Lewis Henry Evans.
1,606 15 -	27 April - 1867	3,005 3 1	- none -	- none -	- - none - -	Henry Chatteris.
93,565 - -	12 November 1866	52,552 5 11	117	- nil -	3,028 11 11	George Augustus Cape.

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—*continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
Mersey River Steam Boat Company (Limited).	To convey goods and passengers from Liverpool to New Ferry, and from New Ferry to Liverpool.	Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, and New Ferry, in the county of Chester.	- - - 1863	£. 15,000	£. 5
Metropolitan Ice Company (Limited).	Storing and sale of ice - -	Office, 343, Strand, Middlesex.	19 July - 1864	50,000	5
Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).	- No Return by the Liquidator of this Company.				
Moore, M'Queen and Company (Limited).	Printers, lithographers, fine art, and general publishers, &c., &c.	Berners-street, Oxford-street, and Fenchurch-street, City.	1 May - 1865	150,000	10
Mottram, St. Andrew, Mining Company (Limited).	The searching for, getting, raising, dressing, smelting, and selling the lead, copper, and other ores, metals, minerals, and metallic products lying under or upon certain lands situate in the township of Mottram, St. Andrew, in the parish of Prestbury, in the county of Chester, and other adjoining townships, and the doing all such other things as are incidental, or conducive to the attainment of the above objects; and also for the purchase, dressing, smelting, and selling of any other lead, copper, and other ores, metals, minerals, and metallic products, and the doing all such other things as are incidental, or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.	Mottram, St. Andrew, in the parish of Prestbury, in the county of Chester.	24 January 1861	10,000 With power to increase capital by special resolutions.	10
Nant Coal Company (Limited) -	Purchase and working of mines -	4, Coal Exchange, Chester, and Bistree, near Mold, Wales.	28 December 1860	39,000	10
National Horse Insurance Company (Limited).	Insuring of horses against death or accident.	231, High-street, Borough, S.E.	14 July - 1865	50,000	5
Natal Investment Company (Limited).	The purchase of land in the colony of Natal, and the sub-letting of same; also receiving money on loan for investment, advances on goods, promotion of emigration to Natal, and any business or matter incident to the above.	26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C., and Durban, Natal, South Africa.	2 July - 1864	500,000 First issue, 250,000	50
National Permanent Benefit Building Society.	To receive subscriptions, and make advances to members on security of land and houses.	35, Old Jewry, London -	Not registered -	Not specified	100
National Provincial Marine Insurance Company.	Marine underwriting, or insurance of marine risks.	Cowper's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.	3 March - 1864	1,000,000	25
National Savings Bank Association (Limited).	To receive and return deposits of money for limited periods, granting loans at interest on real, leasehold, personal, or other security, in Great Britain and Ireland.	35, Old Jewry, London -	9 June - 1856	100,000	1
National Standard Fire Insurance Company (Limited).	- No Return furnished by the Liquidator of this Company.				
Neath and Pellenra Colliery Company (Limited).	Purchasing and working collieries in South Wales.	Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	11 June - 1863	65,000	5
New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company (Limited).	To accept a transfer of the undertaking of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railroad Company, and to purchase all the lands, property, rights, and expectancies of the said railroad company, and the lands, rights, and expectancies of the class "A" shareholders of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railroad Company, and to carry the said undertaking into execution.	St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, and London.	25 September 1856	800,000	20
New Club Company (Limited) -	Establishment of a club - -	London - - - -	12 July - 1864	150,000	50

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—*continued.*

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributors.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d. 13,701 - -	2 March - 1867	£. s. d. 6,194 19 4	- none -	No calls made under winding up.	Not yet ascertained -	John Stanley Blease.
534 10 -	10 June - 1865	317 17 7	30	5	240 2 10	John Folland Lovering.
Including paid-up shares to vendors, 61,253 £.	14 December - 1867 Reviving the winding up order, dated 11 June 1866.	About 30,000 £.	158	7 £., called.	None at present paid	William Agnew, Richard Lloyd, Thomas M. M'Lean, and Lewis Pocock.
15,000 - - namely, 10,000 £. original capital, and 5,000 £. preference capital.	An extraordinary resolution, passed at a general meeting of the shareholders on 13 April 1865.	Estimated, 1,000 £., or thereabouts.	- none -	10 £. on the original 1,000 shares, and 10 £. on the 500 preference shares.	430 £. 19s. 8d. The mines were carried on for 16 months after the date of the resolutions to wind up, in order that they might be sold as a going concern. They were agreed to be sold, but the purchaser, after many months' delay, threw up his contract, and forfeited the deposit. Eventually they were sold by auction for 643 £. 5s. 10d. The above expenses have not been all satisfied. The above are the net expenses, after deducting the profits made during the winding up.	Charles Edward Proctor, of Macclesfield, Solicitor.
35,250 - -	14 November 1866	About 5,180 £.	7	10 £. per share, credit being given for amounts paid to the Company.	150 - -	George Scott.
- -	10 March - 1866	969 6 11	17	5	- - - -	C. Graham Carttar, Public Accountant.
46,000 - -	11 January - 1867	168,737 2 9	70	30	Not yet completed -	Francis William Englebach.
66 - -	13 July - 1867	1,419 12 5	List only partially settled. Chief Clerk has not yet given his certificate.	- nil -	237 17 8	Samuel Barrow.
81,561 19 8	7 March - 1868	54,195 9 -	324	7 £. 10s., including the 81,561 £. 19s. 8d. received at the date of winding-up order.	71 5 9	Robert Fletcher, Public Accountant.
16,178 8 2	7 July - 1866	70,669 19 3	383	1	4,974 12 3	Samuel Barrow.
16,982 11 -	9 December 1865	11,815 9 3	88	- - -	565 8 -	Samuel Lovelock.
176,472 - -	30 January - 1863	Not ascertained, but believed to be 213,000 £. on debentures, and under 50,000 £. of other debts.	- none -	- none -	Not ascertained; there has been no fund, and therefore no taxation.	Henry Adron and Frederick Maynard.
5,175 - -	8 June - 1865	4,200 - -	160	19	795 - -	William Turquand.

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—continued. - - - -

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
New Theatre Company (Limited)	For acquiring by purchase or otherwise, pieces or plots of land in London, or elsewhere, and building thereon and establishing a theatre or theatres, or other places of amusement.	Offices of the Company, No. 9, Cornhill.	20 April - 1863	£. 125,000	£. 25
New Clydach Sheet and Bar Iron Company (Limited).	The manufacture of the best descriptions of sheet and bar iron.	Clydach, in the County of Brecon.	8 April - 1864	25,000	100
New Zealand Banking Corporation (Limited).	For carrying on banking business in Australia, New Zealand, and the Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain.	1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, E. C.; Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand; and Waipori, Otago, New Zealand.	29 April - 1863	600,000	10
Norfolk-square Hotel Company (Limited).	To carry on the business of an hotel, and tavern-keeper and vintner.	Norfolk-square, Paddington, W.	16 Jan. - 1862	8,000	100
North Hafod Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited).	Working mines in Cornwall	London - - - -	- - - -	12,000	2
North Wales Coal, Iron, and Fire-brick Company (Limited).	For the purpose of purchasing, leasing, or otherwise acquiring iron and brick works, collieries, mines, and minerals, and working and carrying on the same.	Llay, Wrexham - - -	26 April - 1866	100,000	20
Northern Bengal Tea Company (Limited).	The purchase of lands in Bengal, and cultivation, manufacture, and sale of tea.	London, and Bengal, India	17 Oct. - 1861	60,000	5
Northfield Iron and Steel Company (Limited).	To manufacture and sell tyres, axles, plates, and other articles of iron and steel.	London and Rotherham -	9 May - 1861	50,000	100
Nowgong Tea Company of Assam (Limited).	For purchasing certain estates of Mr. Barry, at Nowgong, and elsewhere, for culture and growth of tea.	London - - - -	2 Jan. - 1865	250,000	10
Oriental Commercial Bank (Limited).	Banking and commission business	London and the Levant -	30 Dec. - 1864	3,000,000	20
Onllwyn Iron and Coal Company (Limited).	To work the Onllwyn iron works	At Onllwyn - - -	Not known. At a meeting held on the 25th June 1864, the secretary (<i>pro tem.</i>) reported "That the Company had been duly registered."	- - -	- The books
Palleg Anthracite Coal and Iron Company (Limited).	For the purchase and further developing the Palleg Anthracite Colliery.	75, Old Broad-street -	— July - 1863	20,000	4
Panonia Leather Cloth Company (Limited).	- No Return furnished by the Liquidator of this Company.				
Pateley Bridge Gas and Water Works Company (Limited).	The supply of the town and environs of Pateley Bridge with gas and water.	Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire	30 June - 1862	2,000	5
Patent Carriage Company (Limited).	To carry on the business of cab and carriage proprietors.	Hanover Chambers, Buckingham-street, Strand, W. C.	— Mar. - 1864	100,000	10
Patented Domestic Inventions Trading Company (Limited).	To acquire and purchase patents, and to manufacture and sell the inventions included therein, having special reference to valuable patented inventions of a domestic character.	No. 139, Cheapside, in the City of London.	25 Nov. - 1864	50,000	2
Pembroke Dock Mutual Benefit Loan Society, No. 2.	Raising money by subscription and lending it to members, to be repaid by monthly instalments.	Pembroke Dock - -	Not registered -	Unlimited -	50
Pennant Slate Company - -	Making slates - - - -	Penmorfa, Carnarvonshire	15 Aug. - 1864	50,000	5
Petroleum Trading Company (Limited).	- - - - -	1, Royal Exchange, London, E. C.	Mr. A. A. James was appointed Provisional Official Liquidator, but his appointment proceeded no further, a settlement having taken place with all parties concerned.		
Pneumatic Ship Raising and Universal Salvage Company (Limited).	The raising and recovering of sunken, submerged, or stranded ships and cargoes.	No. 12, Bishopgate-street, Within.	21 July - 1862	20,000	5

- - - - - RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—*continued.*

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributors.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
<i>£. s. d.</i> 3,401 - -	27 July - 1863	<i>£. s. d.</i> 2,330 - -	50	<i>£.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i> 471 <i>l.</i> paid on account.	George Harvey Jay.
24,300 - -	9 February - 1867	32,000 - -	No list settled, the whole of the shares issued having been paid up in full.	- nil -	1,537 2 9	John Ball.
57,501 5 -	2 June - 1866	216,82 <i>£</i> 2 6	88	3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> in England, and 5 <i>l.</i> in New Zealand.	5,835 19 7	James Cooper.
All paid up -	25 July - 1868	12,560 - -	14	No calls under the liquidation.	Not yet ascertained	Lewis Davis, of 6, Gloucester Gardens, W.; Edward Haynes, of Edgware-road; Richard Humphrys, of 72, Wimpole-street, W.; and Peter Hinckes Bird, of 1, Norfolk-square, W., appointed. Lewis Davis since died.
5,654 7 4	23 May - 1863	344 5 1	45	7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	27 1 2	Robert Palmer Harding.
According to register, 23,230 <i>l.</i>	25 April - 1868	674 <i>l.</i> - <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> claimed -	- none -	- - -	- - -	James Boatwright Gibbons.
15,866 - -	9 March - 1864	1,365 3 9	60	Large return made to shareholders.	1,035 18 3	Frederick Whinney.
27,650 - -	21 April - 1866	160,050 7 8	15	- - -	3,377 3.11	James Boatwright Gibbons.
87,085 - -	15 December 1866	115,305 16 11	3	- none -	1,290 14 -	Samuel Lowell Price.
236,088 14 7	4 August - 1866	332,563 6 9	580	7	About 10,000 <i>l.</i>	Arthur Cooper.
furnish no means of filling up these columns with answers - - - - -						Thomas Arnold Marten, of Swansea, Accountant, was proposed, but has not yet received his appointment.
6,730 - -	25 February - 1865	5,677 14 9	46	4	1,049 14 8	George Scott.
1,870 - -	27 January - 1866	1,304 1 8	1	- - -	326 8 8	Frederick Whinney.
14,020 - -	1 July - 1865	1,567 - 2	35	10	449 17 2	James Cooper.
30 10 - at date of winding up.	4 November 1865	257 5 8	12	2	12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> actually paid.	Edward Hart.
12,496 14 5	4 November 1865	1,285 14 -	174	- none -	Not ascertained -	John Thomas, of No. 1, Castle-terrace, Haverfordwest.
9,312 12 6	17 August - 1867	185 16 -	69	2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	184 5 3	John T. Nightingale, and Richard Pooler.
2,605 - -	16 January - 1864	1,773 11 6	9	Full amount unpaid.	139 10 4	William Lance.

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—continued. - - - -

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
Pile, Spence, and Company (Limited).	To carry on the business of shipbuilders, shipowners, iron-founders, and ropemakers.	West Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees.	1 March - 1865	£. 500,000	£. 20
The Pomfret Cake Company (Limited).	For the purchase of the material required in and for the manufacture and sale of Pomfret or liquorice cakes, rolls, sticks, and pipes, and of lozenges and other articles of confectionery, and any mixture or new preparation or manufacture thereof; also the purchasing or acquiring of certain patent rights of Mr. William Wood, of Monkhill, near Pontefract, upon the terms and subject to the provisions of the memorandum of agreement referred to in the articles of association of the Company; and the purchasing or acquiring of any other patent rights relating to all or any of the before-mentioned objects; also the granting licenses to use all or any of such patent rights; also the purchasing, erecting, or renting of such lands and buildings as may be requisite, and the doing such other acts as may be incidental and conducive to the attainment and maintenance of any of the above objects.	Pontefract - - -	11 August - 1863	10,000	100
Pontnewynydd Iron Works Company (Limited).	Manufacture of iron and steel -	Pontnewynydd, Monmouthshire.	5 Dec. - 1863	60,000	100
Pooley Hall Colliery Company (Limited).	- No Return furnished by the	Liquidator of this Company.			
Princess of Wales Slate Company (Limited).	The production and sale of slates, &c.	13, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.	15 Oct. - 1864	50,000	5
Railway Finance Company (Limited).	For assisting contractors in obtaining advances to complete works, and general financial business.	London - - - -	28 August - 1865	2,000,000	50
Ramsgate Victoria Hotel Company (Limited).	The erection and carrying on of an hotel at Ramsgate.	Gresham House, Old Broadstreet, E.C.	6 June - 1864	60,000	20
Reese River Silver Mining Company (Limited).	To purchase mines in Reese River, State of Nevada, and to mine for the precious metals.	58, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.	5 June - 1865	100,000 in 20,000 shares of 5 l. each.	5
Rhös Hall Iron Company (Limited).	To search for mine work, quarry, dig, raise, &c., coal, ironstone, clay, &c.	Lombard House, Georgeyard, E.C.	8 April - 1865	170,000	20
Ripponden and District Spinning Company (Limited).	Spinning cotton - - - -	Ripponden, near Halifax, Yorkshire.	20 April - 1861	30,000	5
Roman Bath Company (Limited) -	- No Return furnished by the	Liquidator of this Company.			
Roodee Iron Shipbuilding Company (Limited).	Building iron ships, docks, pontoons, and other ships, &c.	The banks of the River Dee, at Chester.	24 Oct. - 1861	100,000	10
Royal Hotel Company of Great Yarmouth (Limited).	Hotel - - - -	Great Yarmouth, Norfolk	1 Feb. - 1865	25,000	10
Sablionère Foreign Hotel Company (Limited).	- No Return furnished by the	Liquidator of this Company.			

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributors.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
285,129 10 4	8 December 1866	Admitted, 169,873 8 11 Disputed - 2,548 9 - Total - £.172,421 17 11	255	20	Including salaries to clerks and managers, and commission to liquidators, travelling and other expenses, 5,013 l. 1 s. 2 d.; law charges, 1,185 l. 3 s. 5 d. Total, 6,198 l. 4 s. 7 d.	Francis Alfred Nicholson, David Dale, and Robert Fletcher.
100 l. per share on all shares issued, excepting 2 shares; 57 shares issued.	6 July - 1867	Claims have been sent in to amount of 800 l. or thereabouts, some of which claims are still being investigated.	About 9, but exact number not yet certified.	100	Not yet ascertained -	John Wells, of Boothferry House, Howden, Yorkshire, Esq., J.P.
9,250 - -	22 April - 1865	22,426 6 3	7	40	Nothing paid yet; estimated at 1,500 l., including legal expenses.	Frederick William Spooner.
30,612 10 -	21 March - 1868	3,534 9 1	Not yet settled.	Company's calls 5 l. per share.	Winding up not completed; expense not ascertained.	Frederick Bertram Smart
11,230 - -	28 May - 1866	372,804 13 10	81	22 l. 10 s.	None as yet - -	Samuel Lowell Price.
1,605 14 6	20 July - 1866	4,085 19 11	18	20	258 6 11	Samuel Lovelock.
6,982 l. at date of winding up.	28 May - 1866	4,866 l. 15 s. 11 d. claimed, but of this amount the official liquidator disputes about 4,000 l., which has not yet been adjudicated on.	97	- nil -	176 l. 3 s. 10 d. actually paid.	Edward Hart.
82,912 - -	27 July - 1866	37,425 l. 6 s. on general claims, 2,445 l. 4 s. 6 d. on workmen's claims, and 27,500 l. on debentures.	108	20	2,277 15 5	George Scott.
4,393 10 1	23 April - 1864	4,915 - 8	303	2	The costs of the petition to wind up, amounting to 69 l. 10 s. 9 d., has been paid; the rest has not been ascertained.	Thomas Baxendale.
2,145 - -	5 December 1863	38,212 - -	31	10	916 11 4	Edward Crosland.
5,393 10 -	24 February - 1866	7,379 7 10	48	8	The costs are considerable, but as yet unascertained. Arrangements, however, are pending which, if carried out, will relieve the assets of their liability to discharge them, and make the directors liable for their payment.	Thomas P. Copeman.

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—*continued.* - - - -

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
Safety Blasting Powder Company (Limited).	Making and selling powder under a patent.	South Down, near Devon- port.	27 July - 1863	£. 50,000 in 100 shares; 50 shares al- lotted.	£. 500
St. Cuthbert's Lead Smelting Com- pany (Limited).	The purchase and working of mines in the parish of St. Cuthbert, county of Somerset.	Great Winchester - street, Old Broad-street, E. C.	2 Jan. - 1863	75,000	5
St. Enodor China Clay Company (Limited).	To raise and prepare china clay for sale.	At the offices of the Com- pany in London, and at the works at St. Enodor, Cornwall.	28 August - 1862	20,000	1
St. George's Brewery Company, Kidderminster (Limited).	To carry on brewing and malting trades.	Kidderminster - - -	25 June - 1860	15,000	10 <i>l.</i> fully paid up previous to liquidation.
Second St. Peter's 50 <i>l.</i> Money Company.	Deposit and Loan Company -	Mechanics' Institution, Cooper - street, Man- chester.	9 March - 1854	10,000	50
Shields Marine Cargo, Freight, and Outfit Association.	Mutual assurance of cargo, freight, and outfit of members' ships.	South Shields - - -	Not registered - -	Nil. -	There are no shares in this Association, which is a mutual one; each mem- ber insuring in certain proportions the losses of other members.
Shields Marine Insurance Associa- tion.	Mutual assurance of members' ships.	South Shields - - -	Not registered - -	Nil. -	There are no shares in this Association, which is a mutual one; each mem- ber insuring in certain proportions the losses of other members.
Simpson's Cattle Spice Company (Limited).	The purchase, carrying on, and extension of the business of Mr. A. Simpson, for the manu- facture and sale of the cattle spice, &c.	London and Hull - - -	20 April - 1865	10,000	5
Smith, Knight & Company (Li- mited).	Contracting - - - -	1, Great George - street, Westminster.	8 April - 1864	2,000,000	50
South Blackpool Hotel Company (Limited).	To purchase land at Blackpool, to build an hotel, and carry on the same.	London and Blackpool -	9 April - 1863	50,000	5
South Durham and North York Permanent Benefit Building Society.	To raise a fund to enable the shareholders to purchase real or leasehold property.	Hartlepool, in the county of Durham.	12 Feb. - 1865	Unlimited -	118 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
South of France Wine Growing Districts Company (Limited).	Purchase of wines of the South of France.	11, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.	12 April - 1866	60,000	20
Southampton Imperial Hotel Com- pany (Limited).	Building an hotel, purchasing a brewery, and carrying on the business of both.	Southampton - - -	— March - 1863	100,000	10
Stowe Iron Ore Company (Limited)	Mining for iron - - - -	Stowe, near Weedon -	27 Feb. - 1861	14,400 3,600 18,000	12 <i>l.</i> on 1,200 shares, 3 <i>l.</i> on 1,200 shares.
Strand Hotel Company (Limited) -	The building and conducting of an hotel.	1, Wych-street, Strand -	— April - 1862	100,000	5
Strand Music Hall Company (Li- mited).	Establishment of a music-hall -	London - - - -	4 July - 1862	25,000	10
Strand Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).	To carry on the trade of printers and publishers, and to establish a newspaper.	404, Strand, in the county of Middlesex.	3 Feb. - 1865	7,500 <i>l.</i> original capital, after- wards increased by preference shares, for a like amount of 7,500 <i>l.</i> , making in all 15,000 <i>l.</i>	10

- - - RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributors.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
307. per share on 48 shares; 511 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> on 2 shares; total, 21,151 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	Special resolutions 12 June 1865, confirmed 3 July 1865; Gazette, 28 July 1865.	All liabilities then due have since been dis- charged.	17	430	Not yet ascertained, but it is believed that there will be a small balance to be returned; account kept open for remit- tances from the colo- nies.	Henry Caunter, Peter Clymo, Albert Charles Lyne Glubb, Richard Hardrey, Philip Arthur Littleler, Joseph May, and Isaiah Carr Rad- ford, who were the di- rectors previous to the resolutions for voluntary winding up.
4,979 - -	13 January - 1866	2,679 17 -	- none -	- none -	No funds to pay costs of winding up.	Samuel Lovelock.
9,210 - -	29 July - 1867 By resolution of the shareholders to wind up voluntarily, brought under super- vision of the Court, 16 November 1867.	4,050 - -	- nil -	- nil -	Expenses incurred, about 250 <i>l.</i>	Arthur Cooper.
1,830 - -	13 December - 1865	3,064 14 2	- none -	No calls -	587 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> (includ- ing 348 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> law costs). The official liquidator has received no remunera- tion.	William Woodley Mason.
Not ascertained	11 November - 1865	Not ascertained - -	- nil -	- nil -	Not ascertained -	Peter Thompson.
Nil. -	25 June 1864, and 11 January 1868.	About 500 <i>l.</i>	47	- nil -	5 1 11	William Henry M'Creight and William Anderson.
Nil. -	25 June 1864, and 11 January 1868.	About 4,000 <i>l.</i>	108	- nil -	208 13 5	William Henry M'Creight and William Anderson.
1,630 - -	7 September 1866	811 5 11	35	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	225 16 4	Frederick Whinney.
32,129 - -	18 December - 1866	387,291 2 8	289	25	Not decided upon -	Thomas Cave, Thomas Dakin, Sidney Howard, and Alexander Young.
According to register, 6,520 <i>l.</i>	28 January - 1865	2,408 3 -	19	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	152 - 8	James Boatwright Gib- bons.
622 16 6	21 April - 1866	563 11 4	231	- none -	320 5 3	Jasper Barugh.
Nil. -	29 June - 1867	About 6,000 <i>l.</i>	12	- nil -	- - nil -	William Henry M'Creight.
40,531 - -	15 February - 1868	About 102,000 <i>l.</i>	- none -	- none -	None yet applied for -	Edmund Pulein.
14,801 - -	4 March - 1867	3,765 15 9	- none -	- none -	- - nil -	John W. Ford.
41,929 - -	11 June - 1866	9,137 15 4	246	5	220 - -	George Scott.
15,248 - -	25 January - 1865	53,540 - -	97	- nil -	1,842 - -	William Turquand.
12,662 - -	12 November - 1867	About 6,300 <i>l.</i>	- -	- -	- - - -	William Fleet Smart and George Holt Mason.

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—continued.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
Tavistock Iron Works and Steel Ordnance Company (Limited).	To carry on the trades or businesses of iron and brass foundry, cannon founders, steel manufacturers, millwrights, and engineers, &c. &c.	Tavistock, Devonshire -	27 April - 1864	£. 200,000	£. 20
Telegraphic News Association (Limited).	- No Return furnished by the	Liquidator of this Company.			
Thames Patent Wood-cutting Company (Limited).	To carry on business of sawing, wood-cutting, &c.	Commercial Road, Lambeth, London.	17 July - 1865	100,000	10
Tillery Colliery Company (Limited)	- No Return furnished by the	Liquidator of this Company.			
Tobacco, Cigar, and Snuff Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of tobacco, cigars, snuff, &c.	London - - - -	— June - 1863	100,000	5
Towyn Gas-Lighting, and Coal and Coke Company (Limited).	The manufacture of gas and supply thereof to the town of Towyn and neighbourhood, and other matters expedient and incident thereto.	Towyn, Merionethshire, North Wales.	18 Sept. - 1865	1,500	5
Tyne General Engineering Company (Limited).	Making and repairing of engines and machinery, and other things incident thereto.	St. Peter's, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.	11 Oct. - 1865	100,000	10
Umzinto Plantation and Trading Company of Natal (Limited).	To purchase and work estates in Natal and South Africa, and to carry on the business of Finance and Trading Company.	Natal; Registered Office, London.	9 March - 1864	125,000	25
United Kingdom Ship-owning Company (Limited).	The establishment of a fleet of first-class iron sailing ships for cargo and passenger trade between Home, Eastern, and Colonial Ports.	London - - - -	28 March - 1862	300,000	10
United Park Iron Company (Limited)	- No Return furnished by the	Liquidator of this Company.			
United Warehouse Company (Limited).	For the purpose of carrying on the business of a wholesale warehouseman.	London - - - -	12 April - 1865	2,000,000	10
Unity General Assurance Association.	Life and Fire Assurance, &c. -	London - - - -	8 Nov. - 1864	500,000	2
Unity Mutual Joint Stock Banking Association.	- No Return furnished by the	Liquidator of this Company.			
Universal Club and Permanent Exposition Company (Limited).	To establish a permanent International Exposition for the display of patterns, samples of produce, and manufactures and models.	73, Cannon-street West, E. C.	— May - 1862	100,000	5
Universal and Equitable Permanent Benefit Building Society.	To enable the members to purchase freehold, copyhold, or leasehold property; to erect houses or other buildings; to improve property, and to pay off mortgages.	8, Fleet-street, in the City of London.	- Not registered -	- none -	- none -
Upper Assam Tea Company (Limited).	Cultivation of tea plantations in Upper Assam, India.	East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, E. C.	9 Oct. - 1862	250,000	10

- RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
32,374 - -	15 August - 1866	About 14,000 l.	18	£5. 10. under the liquidation, and £14. 10. before the liquidation commenced.	Cannot be ascertained at present stage of liquidation.	Henry Threlkeld Ed- wards.
Not ascertained	11 July - 1863	About 22,000 l.	List not settled.	- nil -	- - - -	George Augustus Cape.
1,790 - -	3 December 1864	Possession of books not obtained.	- none -	- - -	1 7 10	Frederick Whinney.
1,239 - -	30 January - 1868	1,121 2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	None up to the present time.	No calls made by order of the court.	Not yet completed, so the amount is not known.	William Robert Williams, Dolgelly.
14,930 - -	28 April 1868, given at extraordinary general meeting, and confirmed at another general extraordinary of 16 May 1868.	966 2 6	6	10	Not paid, and liqui- dation not yet com- pleted.	Isaac Charles Johnson, Silas Kent, and John Robinson.
17,120 3 4	24 September 1866	18,291 - 1	43	8	426 12 1	James Waddell and Wil- liam Young; the latter resigned 13th Septem- ber 1867, when Henry Thurburn was appoint- ed in his stead.
23,816 - -	5 December 1863	66,093 7 4	38	1 l. 5 s.	908 11 9	Frederick Whinney.
- nil -	17 March - 1866	- - nil - -	7	- - -	- - - -	James Boatwright Gib- bons.
Not ascertained	28 February - 1863	- - none - -	No list settled	No call required, the business having been sold for 5s. per share, which was paid to the share- holders.	3,091 14 2	Robert Palmer Harding.
1,293 - -	7 January - 1864	1,537 19 2	17	- none -	Nothing paid - -	Henry Croysdill.
- none -	23 February - 1867	There were no liabilities except to the members of the Society in respect of payment on their shares, the total amount of which amounted to 569 l. 17 s., from which would have to be deducted the ex- penses of founding the Society, officers' fees, office rent, stationery, &c. There are very few mem- bers, and as there is no prospect of getting any- thing, they have agreed to let the matter rest as it is.	- none -	- none -	The members have settled this among themselves.	Edward William Mathews.
164,636 - -	- - - -	Not ascertained -	- none -	- none -	356 - 6	Samuel Lovelock.

Provisional Liquidator appointed 25 October 1866.
Petition for winding-up discharged on payment of costs, 8 December 1866.

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls—*continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
The Valencia Land Company (Limited).	To purchase and carry into operation a concession which had been granted by the Queen of Spain for the drainage of certain marshes in the Province of Valencia, known as the "Lagunes of Albalat and Mirabet."	2, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London.	21 July - 1863	£. 40,000	£. 1,000
Waterloo Life, Education, Casualty and Self-Relief Assurance Company.	Insurance of lives, &c. - -	355, Strand, W.C. - -	24 Nov. - 1851	400,000	5
Wellington Tube Works (Limited)	To purchase the business agreement for lease of premises, machinery, plant, tools, and utensils of Mr. Joseph H. Hughes, in the Wellington Tube Works; to carry on the said businesses, general manufacturers of wrought iron and other tubes.	Wednesbury - - -	8 Feb. - 1866	20,000	10
West Bank Iron Company (Limited).	Manufacture of iron - - -	Widnes, near Liverpool -	3 Feb. - 1864	60,000	100
West Central Horse and Carriage Repository Company (Limited).	The sale of horses, carriages, &c.	London - - - -	— Dec. - 1862	50,000	5
West of England Lead Smelting Company (Limited).	Working ores, metals, and metallic minerals, and making the same merchantable.	43, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.	— January 1861	40,000	100
West London Wharves and Warehouses Company (Limited).	Constructing docks, warehouses, and other works, in the parish of St. Mary, Battersea, in the county of Surrey.	Ethelburga House, 70, Bishopsgate-st. Within, London, E.C.	Incorporated by Acts of Parliament, dated respectively 28 July 1863, 25 July 1864, and 5 July 1865. Registered, 17 May 1867.	800,000 £., in 40,000 shares of 20 £. each.	20
West Midland Brewery and Malt-ting Company (Limited).	The buying of barley, and the making, buying, and selling of beer, porter, and ale, and the doing all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of the above objects.	Orchard-street, Kidderminster.	1 August - 1862	5,000	25
Western Benefit Building Society	To raise by monthly subscriptions a fund to enable members to purchase land for building.	St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, Devon.	— January 1855	- none -	Unlimited
Western Insurance Company (Limited).	To effect assurances against loss by fire or marine risks, and on lives or for terms of years; to grant endowments, to purchase and sell annuities, to effect assurances against death or injuries by accident; to guarantee the faithful discharge of their duties by servants and others, &c.	The registered office was 8, Finch-lane, London, and the Company had branch offices at Manchester and other towns in England.	19 Sept. - 1863	1,000,000	10
Whittington Freehold Colliery Company (Limited).	To work colliery at Whittington	4, Skinner's-place, Sise-lane, London; and Whittington, near Chesterfield.	24 Sept. - 1863	135,000	10
Worthing Laundry, Land, and Building Company (Limited).	Laundry business and building -	Brighton - - - -	28 Oct. - 1865	10,000	10

9 March 1869.

This Return is compiled entirely from materials supplied by the voluntary and official liquidators, who alone are responsible for its accuracy. We desire in particular to call attention to the column headed "Expenses of Winding up," upon which, in our opinion, no reliance can be placed.

RETURN from the Court of the Master of the Rolls--*continued.*

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
40,000 - -	9 November 1867	15,000 - -	The list has not been settled.	- nil -	The expenses have not been ascertained.	Richard Oliveison Yeats, of No. 5, Claremont- terrace, Brixton-road, in the county of Surrey.
19,300 5 -	6 December 1862	31,257 16 11	763	19 s. 3 d.	6,036 8 6	Henry Schultz.
876 - -	30 June - 1866	6,228 1 4	30	- nil -	635 1 6	James Boatwright Gib- bons.
17,400 - -	17 March - 1866	17,000 - -	28	None; all paid up	862 12 11	Herbert C. Langton, jun., Accountant, Liverpool.
3,515 - -	14 November 1864	3,293 19 6	11	- - -	4 5 11	Frederick Whinney.
40,000 - -	11 January - 1865	16,448 - -	7	- nil -	5 9 10	James Cooper.
23,105 12 6	Resolution passed by shareholders on 4th June 1867 for volun- tary liquidation, con- firmed by Court, under supervision, on 15th June 1867.	Admitted Liabilities, 78,199 l. 10 s. 2 d.; claims in dispute, 12,045 l. 16 s. 2 d. Total, 90,245 l. 6 s. 4 d.	119	20	3,153 17 8	William Eve, George Whiffin, and Edward James Rendall.
2,175 - -	3 November 1866	5,237 16 2	14	25	- - -	Thomas Dod Baker.
- none -	21 January - 1864	20,618 13 6	52	17 l. 5 s.	Paid up to present time, 1,366 l. 7 s. 6 d.	Robert Conway, George- street, Plymouth.
242,000 - -	25 January - 1868	About 40,000 l. debt ascer- tained; also liabilities under current policies not ascertained.	944	5 l. 15 s.	1,200 l., say twelve hundred pounds.	George Harris, James Russell Ross, William Bridges Row, Robert Whitaker, and Peter Winton Spence.
20,600 - -	1 June - 1866	14,000 l., exclusive of mortgages and share ca- pital.	48	10	Not yet settled -	William Hawes.
- -	12 November 1866	368 3 -	7	4 l. 15 s.	201 17 -	John James Kent.

Romilly, M. R.

In voluntary liquidations these expenses are paid without the intervention of the Court; and in compulsory liquidations they are paid from time to time at such periods as the Court, in the circumstances in each particular case, may think expedient. Until the conclusion of the liquidation no trustworthy statement of the expenses can be made.

E. B. Church,
John Wm. Hawkins, } Chief Clerks to the Master of the Rolls.
Robert Marshall.

RETURN FROM THE CHAMBERS OF VICE CHANCELLOR SIR JOHN STUART. - - -

RETURN showing, so far as relates to the CHAMBERS OF VICE CHANCELLOR SIR JOHN STUART, of the Share, Paid up Capital as far as known, Date of Winding up Order, Amount of Liabilities at same Date, and Name of Liquidator or Liquidators of all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Wound up, or now Winding up, Chancery, since August 1862.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place Where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
COMPULSORY WINDING UP.				£.	£.
Arni Marble Company (Limited) -	To work a vast tract of marble land at Arni, Italy.	9, Pancras-lane, E.C. -	29 Dec. - 1866	80,000	10
Asiatic Banking Corporation (Limited).	Exchange banking - - -	4, Lombard-street, London, and at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Kandy, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Melbourne.	19 Feb. - 1864	1,000,000	40
Cefn Cilcen Mining Company (Limited).	Acquisition and working mines -	Cefn Cilcen, Flintshire, and Wrexham.	30 Aug. - 1860	12,500	5
Continental Bank Corporation (Limited).	Banking and exchange business -	Head office, London, and branches, Paris and Marseilles.	3 Feb. - 1863	1,000,000	100
Dylais Coal and Iron Company (Limited).	Leasing and working the minerals contained in the Onllwyn and the Rhyddforddee Cefn-yr-Eru Castell Coch, and other estates at the head of the Dylais Valley, and situate partly in Glamorgan-shire and partly in Breconshire.	Dylais, near Neath; registered office, 2, Mount-street, Swansea.	8 Nov. - 1866	60,000	10
Empire Assurance Corporation (Limited).	Assurance in all its branches, and the business of a guarantee company, and a loan and building society.	27, Gresham-street - -	16 Sept. - 1865	500,000	10
Finance Company (Limited) -	Carrying on the business of general merchants, bill-brokers and scribes; making advances and procuring loans on real or personal securities.	1, New-inn, Strand - -	15 May - 1863	100,000	10
Financial Insurance Company (Limited).	Fire and life assurance guarantee, and financial company.	London - - - -	6 Dec. - 1864	1,000,000	20
Friend-in-Need Life, Fire, Guarantee, and Accidental Assurance Company (Limited).	To carry on business in life, fire, plate glass, marine, and industrial insurance.	Bedford-street, Strand -	20 Nov. - 1862	200,000	5
Gelynog Llantwit Colliery Company (Limited).	To purchase the acquisition of working the Gelynog coal field, in the parish of Llantrissant, in the county of Glamorgan.	1, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street.	17 May - 1864	20,000	50

- - RETURN FROM THE CHAMBERS OF VICE CHANCELLOR SIR JOHN STUART.

Names, Objects, Places where Business was Conducted, Date of Registration, Nominal Capital, Liability per Number of Persons settled on the List of Contributories, Amount of Calls per Share, Expenses of Winding up, either voluntarily or subject to the Supervision of the Court, under the Direction of the High Court of

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
nil - -	17 April - 1868	Unknown - - -	Not yet settled	No calls made -	Unknown at present -	Henry Negretti.
50,000 - -	3 November 1866	1,483,000 - -	507	20 <i>l.</i> on old shares, 30 <i>l.</i> on new shares.	£. s. d. London, 10,559 17 3 Bombay, 11,286 12 11 Calcutta, 2,857 19 7 Colombo, 3,231 13 11 Kandy - 562 17 11 Singapore, 1,675 5 5 Hong Kong, 1,307 12 8 Shanghai, 1,279 8 - Melbourne, 650 13 9 £. 33,412 1 5	William Turquand and Frederick W. Lawrence to 31 December 1867; afterwards William Turquand alone.
7,689 10 -	19 July - 1867	802 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> admitted; 598 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> not yet admitted, being disputed by Liquidator.	41	10 <i>s.</i>	274 19 8	George Whiffin.
93,090 - -	20 July - 1866	31,081 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> admitted; 73 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> disputed.	145	10 <i>l.</i> on first issue, and 20 <i>l.</i> on second issue.	4,076 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> at present.	George Whiffin, John Baker, Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Baronet, James Cooper, in suc- cession of G. F. Kent, resigned.
13,080 - -	25 June - 1867	15,159 15 -	12	The whole 10 <i>l.</i> has been called up.	900 - -	William Hole Williams.
By the books of the Company the paid up capital ap- peared at the date of the winding up order to be 32,104 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> , but, to a great, though unde- termined ex- tent, the en- tries resulting in that total were fictions. Since the com- mencement of the winding up 279 <i>l.</i> has been received from contri- butories.	4 May - 1867	Claims have been received by the Official Liquidators to the extent of nearly 80,000 <i>l.</i> , but the actual liabilities cannot be stated until the Court has de- termined whether or not two of the amalgamations of other companies with this company are valid.	204	5 <i>l.</i> per share, to include the calls made by the company, as it is quite impos- sible from the incorrectness of the books to say what was paid by the share- holders before the liquidation.	Nothing had been al- lowed by the Court to the date of this return. The liqui- dation had then been proceeding for 14 months. During that period the amount of assets realised was under 1,000 <i>l.</i> , and the expenses must have largely ex- ceeded those re- ceipts.	Alfred Augustus James.
3,126 - -	20 July - 1866	About 5,700 <i>l.</i>	25	10	Costs not yet taxed. No payment made to liquidator to this date.	George Scott.
19,371 - -	14 December 1866	50,000 - -	175	20	5,094 - -	Charles Fitch Kemp and W. F. Dewey.
2,683 - -	23 May - 1867	About 50,000 <i>l.</i>	192	4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> under the liquidation, and 10 <i>s.</i> before the liquidation commenced.	Cannot be ascertained at present stage of Liquidation.	Henry Threlkeld Ed- wards.
1,800 - -	22 July - 1866	8,464 - -	14	50	Not yet ascertained -	Henry Strong and Alfred Barker.

RETURN from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart—*continued.* - - - -

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
COMPULSORY WINDING UP— <i>continued.</i>				£.	£.
Granite and Hard Stone Working Company (Limited).	The working or profitably using an invention of Joseph Dominique Jobin, for improvements in cutting and working stone, marble, and other hard substances, and in machinery or apparatus employed for such purposes, and for purchasing the said invention and all improvements therein, and procuring such other Letters Patent, Brevets d'Invention or other exclusive rights of and to the said invention and improvements in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and such foreign countries as should be deemed expedient by the said Company, and for granting licenses to any person or persons for the using and working the said invention or any improvements therein, or in any other way which the Company might deem expedient for deriving profit from the said invention.	8, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars, Surrey.	8 July - 1864	25,000	10
Great Curusymlog Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited).	The purchasing and working of a piece of mineral ground, situated in Cardiganshire, known as the Great Darren Mine, as a mine for the production of zinc, copper, silver, lead, blende, or any other ores, minerals, or metallic substances.	224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.	27 May - 1867	20,000	2
International Contract Company (Limited).	The undertaking of contracts and concessions, and the providing of capital and caution money in connection therewith.	21, Threadneedle-street, and 66, Cannon-street, London.	29 April - 1864	4,000,000 First issue, 2,000,000 £.	50
Isle of Wight Packet Company (Limited).	Conveyance of passengers and goods from the main land to the Isle of Wight.	The registered office was, 4, Arthur-street, City, E.C.	23 June - 1863	10,000	10
Lawton Iron and Steel Company (Limited).	The manufacture of iron and steel wire.	Shiffnal, in the county of Salop.	— Nov. - 1865	50,000	50
City of London and Colonial Financial Association.	- - - - -	16, Ludgate-street, London.	Not required -	Unable to supply this.	Unable to supply this.
London and County General Agency Association.	Carrying on the general business of agents, valuers, and auctioneers, and lending money on real or personal security, the guaranteeing of titles.	8, Finsbury-place, E.C. -	30 Nov. - 1865	100,000	10
London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank (Limited), formerly The London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited).	Banking, English, Colonial, and Foreign.	10, Clement's lane, Lombard-street, London; formerly 24, Old Jewry, London; Marseilles and Bombay.	27 July - 1864 Change of name registered on 14 February 1866.	4,000,000 (originally 2,000,000 £.)	10
Lonsdale Vale Iron Company (Limited).	Raising iron ore and making it into iron.	Lombard House, George Yard, London, and Glaisdale Furnaces, Glaisdale, Yorkshire.	26 May - 1865	100,000	None -
National Financial Company (Limited).	Transacting every kind of financial business.	London - - - -	About 23 March 1864.	500,000	50
New Nanty-mwyn Mining Extension Company (Limited).	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Plantation Company of Western India.	Purchasing estates on the Western Coast of India, and cultivating coffee thereon.	London - - - -	28 Sept. - 1863	20,000	5

Several applications have been made to the Liquidator for information required to make a full return as to this Company, but it has not been supplied.

- RETURN from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
About 6,000 £.	9 November - 1866	About 4,000 £. - -	Not yet settled.	- nil -	Not ascertained -	Richard Davis.
13,412 12 -	11 April - 1868	786 18 7	The list not yet settled.	- nil -	Not yet ascertained -	None appointed; the proceedings to wind up stayed by order, 28 July 1868.
461,024 - -	9 July - 1866	267,624 £. This is the total of liabilities admitted to date, and is irrespective of certain undermentioned claims against the Company, amounting to 1,658,339 £., in respect of which it is impossible to state the amount of liability that may be established against the Company.	229	50	4,700 £. as at present ascertained.	William Tabor and Alfred Augustus James.
240 - -	13 July - 1866	Not ascertained - -	The list not settled.	- nil -	Not ascertained -	Francis Henry Atherley.
4,830 - -	7 September 1866	21,870 - -	The list not yet settled.	- none -	Not yet ascertained -	John Percivall.
Unable to supply this.	24 July - 1867	The only known liability is the debt due to the petitioners, 517 £. 13 s. 8 d.	The list not yet settled.	- nil -	Not yet ascertained -	Samuel Lovelock.
This Company had not registered any memorandum of association or list of shareholders; the names of the Directors and Officers are unknown; all the books and papers had been removed from the office of the Company at the date of the Liquidator's appointment and have not been found, consequently the information required cannot be given. The proceedings in the matter of the Liquidation stayed by order 8 December 1868.						
280 - -	22 March - 1867	Not accurately ascertained; estimated at about 10,000 £.	95	No call yet made	Not yet ascertained -	George Scott.
74,919 - -	20 July - 1866	Amount admitted, 146,494 £., 16 s. 7 d.; amount in dispute, 46,477 £. 14 s. 8 d.	1,909	- none -	Expenses as at present ascertained, 7,330 £. 4 s. 5 d.; Liquidation not yet complete.	Sir Thomas George Augustus Parkyns, Bart., and James Cooper.
25,070 - -	16 March - 1868	46,494 - -	The list not yet settled.	- none -	Not yet ascertained, but 200 £. paid to solicitor on account of his costs.	Frederick Maynard.
00,000 - -	20 July - 1866	11,638 12 10	171	2	Not yet ascertained -	Samuel Lowell Price.
- -	31 May - 1867	- - - -	The list not yet settled.	- nil -	Not yet ascertained -	Samuel Crane Fox.
2,336 - -	24 November - 1864	144 - -	21	1 £. 10 £.	271 - -	Charles Fitch Kemp.

RETURN from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart—*continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
COMPULSORY WINDING UP— <i>continued.</i>					
Plym River Slate and Slab Company (Limited).	Working the Cann and Rumble slate quarries (slate and stone).	Plympton St. Mary, near Plymouth.	21 Nov. - 1863	£. 60,000	£. 6
Spitalfields Silk Manufacturing Company (Limited).	Manufacture of silk, &c. - -	46, Aldermanbury, afterwards Providence-row, Finsbury.	7 April - 1866	100,000	1
Union Cement and Brick Company (Limited).	To purchase for the sum of 10,000 <i>l.</i> , and work the valuable inventions and patent of Mr. John Clearer, for the manufacture of Portland cement, under his personal superintendence, and also to supply to its shareholders and the public generally, patent Portland cement, Suffolk bricks, and such other commodities as may from time to time be determined upon by the Company, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.	Offices, 35, Bedford-row, London; Works, Burgh Castle, near Yarmouth, Suffolk.	6 Feb. - 1865	60,000	5
United English and Scottish Life Assurance Company (Limited).	Insurance business - - -	27, Coleman-street, E. C. -	19 March - 1866	500,000	10
Universal Banking Corporation (Limited).	Banking purposes - - -	110, Cheapside, E. C. -	1 Sept. - 1864	2,000,000	10
Wiltshire Iron Company (Limited)	For the manufacture and sale of pig iron.	Seend, Wiltshire - -	17 Dec. - 1863	50,000	10
Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Second Freeholders Permanent Benefit Building Society.	To enable members to purchase land and houses.	Queen-street, Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford.	15 Nov. - 1863	No nominal capital.	- -
VOLUNTARY WINDING UP, subject to Supervision of the Court:					
Accidental and Marine Insurance Corporation (Limited).	To take over and continue to carry on the business of the Accidental Death Insurance Company, and also to carry on generally the business of life assurance, endowment, annuity, fire insurance, insurance against accident, marine insurance, and insurances of any other nature or kind whatsoever.	21, Threadneedle-street, and 7, Bank-buildings, both in the city of London.	5 Aug. - 1865	2,000,000	25 <i>l.</i> each
Blackburn Co-operative Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
British and American Steam Navigation Company (Limited).	Building, purchasing, hiring, sailing, and managing, and also the selling and letting out to hire of ships; the purchase and sale of goods and merchandise; also the granting or effecting loans on any ships or goods carried in such ships; also the borrowing of moneys on loan on any ships or goods belonging to the Company.	Liverpool - - -	25 May - 1865	250,000	25

Several applications have been made to the Liquidator for information required to make return as to this Company, but it has not been supplied.

RETURN from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributors.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d. 30,399 17 7	6 July - 1866	£. s. d. 2,953 3 8	24	6	Unascertained; winding up in progress.	Thomas Partington Scrivener.
183 8 6	16 November - 1866	646 - 3	113	For the balances respectively remaining unpaid on the several shares.	Winding up not completed; expenses unascertained.	Frederick Bertram Smart.
The calls made by the Directors amounted to 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per share, and not more than 2,932 shares appear to have been issued, but it is impossible to state the amount of cash received on capital account owing to the irregularities in the Company's books. 1,701 - -	24 July - 1867	Not yet ascertained	List not yet settled.	No calls made under the liquidation.	Not yet ascertained; winding up in progress.	Edward Addis.
Cannot be ascertained.	28 January - 1868	Amount claimed, 4,555 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> ; amount allowed by Court, 534 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	21	Fully called up -	Unascertained; winding up in progress.	George Augustus Cape.
	22 June - 1866	12,819 13 5	77	Calls of 6 <i>l.</i> and 4 <i>l.</i> per share, giving credit for amounts paid prior to liquidation.	Winding up not completed; expenses unascertained.	Frederick Bertram Smart.
So far as the Official Liquidator can ascertain, no capital was ever paid up; the shares appear to have been allotted as "fully paid up," but no money passed between the shareholders and the Company in respect of such shares.	16 November - 1866	About 55,000 <i>l.</i>	List not settled	- nil -	Cannot be ascertained in the present stage of the liquidation.	Henry Threlkeld Edwards.
- - -	20 January - 1868	5,536 13 6	No list of contributors has been settled.	No calls have been made, the assets being considered sufficient to pay the liabilities to all creditors not shareholders.	Unascertained; winding up in progress.	Benjamin Smith.
201,385 18 11	Voluntary resolution of shareholders to wind up Corporation, 24th October 1866, confirmed by order of Court, 3rd November 1866.	About 250,000 <i>l.</i>	Present members, 504; past members, 55.	10 <i>l.</i> per share; 15 <i>l.</i> per share of the liability was called up by the Corporation previous to the winding up starting.	Not yet ascertained -	George Whiffen, William Edmonds, Robert James Spencer, Cornelius Walford, and Alexander M'Pherson Campbell.
- - -	13 January - 1865	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	Henry Edge, of Blackburn, Lancashire, public accountant.
100,000 - -	Resolution to wind up, 31st May 1866; order to continue, 9th November 1866.	405,000 - -	A - 19 B - 95 114	15	Charges not yet made	Harmood Walcot Banner.

RETURN from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart—continued. - - - -

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
VOLUNTARY WINDING UP, subject to Supervision of the Court—continued.				£.	£.
British Oil and Cannel Company (Limited).	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
		No proceedings have been taken beyond an application to proceed under the order to wind up to postpone a call. The name of the Liquidator is not known. The solicitors, Wilkins, Blythe & Co., of 10, St. Swithin's-lane, London, have been applied to, but have not furnished the information necessary to enable a return to be made as to the state of this Company.			
City and County Assurance Company (Limited).	Fire and life assurance business -	21, New Bridge - street, Blackfriars.	15 Aug. - 1863	500,000	20
Colonial and General Gas Company (Limited).	For supplying with gas the towns of Ferrol, Murcia, St. Espiritos, Ajaccio, and Bastia.	London - - - - -	1 July - 1864	250,000	25
Continental Gas and Water Company (Limited).	Establishment of gas and water works.	Arras, in France, Port Louis, in the Mauritius, with head office in London.	5 Aug. - 1863	200,000 (originally 100,000 £)	20 (originally 10 £.)
East Dyliffe Lead and Copper Mining Company (Limited).	Working mines - - - -	2, Winchester - buildings, Great Winchester-street.	20 Oct. - 1862	6,000	5
Eastern Bengal Tea Company (Limited).	The cultivation of the tea plant in India.	London - - - - -	— June - 1862	100,000	5
General Trading Company (Limited).	The acquisition and carrying on of the business established by Mr. Harper Twelvetrees, as manufacturing chemists and drysalter.	Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.	30 April - 1866	500,000	10
Harper Twelvetrees (Limited) -	To purchase, carry on, and extend the business of Mr. Harper Twelvetrees, manufacturing chemist and wholesale drysalter.	Bromley-by-Bow, Middlesex.	25 Sept. - 1865	200,000	10
Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited).	The transaction of every kind of banking business, the receiving of deposits of money, the advancing and lending of money, &c.	1, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Shanghai, Tokohama, and Singapore.	— June - 1862	4,000,000	100
Life Investment, Mortgage, and Assurance Company (Limited).	The granting of annuities upon lives, the assurance of lives and other general assurance, the advancing upon loans secured by assurance or otherwise, the advancing of moneys to be applied in building, such advances to be repaid by instalments, and to receive deposits of money.	8, New Bridge - street, Blackfriars, London.	7 March - 1864	500,000	5
London Chemical Company (Limited).	Manufacture of chemicals -	Great St. Helen's, Bishops-gate-street Within, E.C.	18 Dec. - 1863	40,000	20
London and Mediterranean Bank (Limited).	Banking, exchange, and discount business.	Head office, London; branches, Paris and Marseilles.	13 April - 1865	2,000,000	20
Marine Estates Company (Limited).	To purchase and deal with lands and hereditaments in Great Britain and elsewhere, and more particularly on the sea coast; to advance and lend money to builders; to erect water, gas, and other works; to negotiate and subscribe to loans and public companies; to build, purchase, or hire ships and other vessels; and to do all things incident to the aforesaid object.	St. Swithen's-lane, in the City of London.	— Sept. - 1864	250,000	25
Ottoman Financial Association (Limited).	Employment of capital in monied operations throughout the Ottoman Empire, and elsewhere.	8, Finch-lane (removed to 18, Old Broad-street), London, Constantinople, and Smyrna.	25 Feb. - 1864	2,000,000	50

- - - RETURN from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributors.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
- -	22 February - 1867.					
16,032 - -	24 May - 1867	10,300 - - (The above excludes 5,020 £. claimed, but suc- cessfully repudiated).	135	4	1,360 - - (The above is the amount paid. There will be some addi- tional charges).	Edwin H. Galsworthy.
42,825 - -	17 December 1866	5,493 16 9	47	5	1,955 18 11	Charles Pryse and James Thomas Snell.
34,041 5 3	Resolution to wind up 5 February 1867.	30,083 15 -	85 in the first degree, 5 in the second degree.	10	1,050 - -	Edward Pugh Rowsell.
4,000 - -	25 January - 1864	966 19 10	15	1 £. 10 s.	970 12 11	George Augustus Cape.
50,000 - -	21 December 1866	5,886 9 9	139	- nil -	329 10 4	Fredk. Bertram Smart.
26,380 - -	7 December 1866	28,359 10 5	156	All called up be- fore the stop- page of the company.	Not ascertained; the liquidation not yet completed.	Hubert George Grist and John James.
9,658 10 -	16 November 1866	3,375 4 11 Additional liabilities dis- puted, 2,204 £. 17 s. 7 d.	- nil -	3	Not yet ascertained -	Edwin Kelly and John James Andrew.
1,068,761 - -	14 November 1866	1,409,458 - -	1,052	33	9,953 £. 18 s. 6 d., as at present ascer- tained.	William Fernley Allen, John Ralph Engledue, George Macnair, and David Chadwick.
14,476 - 5	The winding up was voluntary; it was placed under the supervision of the Court by order dated 20 December 1867.	9,237 7 9	70	4 £. 15 s.	Not yet ascertained -	Benjamin Weston Wells.
15,755 - -	17 January - 1868	62,579 4 10	The list not yet settled.	20 £.; called up by company.	Winding up not com- pleted; expenses not known.	Fredk. Bertram Smart.
At 6 Nov. 1865, 196,475 £. At 2 June 1866, 205,010 £.	Resolution of share- holders, 5 Nov. 1865; order of Court, ap- pointing present Li- quidators, 2 June 1866.	At 6 November 1865, 402,277 17 - At 2 June 1866, 224,673 8 3	159	17 £. 10 s. on 1,910 shares; 17 £. on 7,995 shares; and 15 £. on 16,728 shares.	Not yet ascertained -	Liquidators under reso- lution of 5th Nov. 1865, Wm. James Maxwell, Robert Alfred Rush, Eugene Collins, and Adam Schoules. Li- quidators under order of 2nd June 1866, and now acting, George Whiffin, Robt. Edmund Davies, John Baker, and Adam Schoules.
6,011 - -	23 November 1866	34,198 1 8	15	Previous to liqui- dation, 5 £. 10 s.; since liquida- tion, 15 £. Total, 20 £. 10 s.	Not at present ascer- tained.	Michael Banes and James Waddell.
218,303 - 8	3 November 1866	368,464 £. 1 s. 10 d. at date of resolution to wind up, 6 March 1866.	272	10	9,922 £. 18 s. 4 d. up to the present date; winding up in pro- gress.	James Cooper, Frederick Harrison, and David Hart.

RETURN from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart—continued.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
VOLUNTARY WINDING UP, subject to the Supervision of the Court—continued.					
Padeswood Oil Company (Limited)	The purchase of coal, cannel, shale and other substances containing oil; the extracting and refining of oils and other products from coal, cannel, shale and other substances, and of the products and extracts therefrom, and of the residue thereof; the purchase, acquisition, rental, and lease of all necessary lands, tenements, works and plant, rights and privileges for effecting all and every the objects aforesaid, and for the conveyance and transmission of all or any of the articles and substances aforesaid, and the doing of all such other things as are or may be considered incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.	Padeswood, near Mold, Flintshire.	11 Jan. - 1865	£. 50,000	£. 50
Patent File Company (Limited)	For the manufacture of files by machinery.	Smethwick, near Birmingham.	1 August - 1863	100,000	10
Sequiline Oil Company (Limited)	To work patents for purifying oils	Cannon-street West, London.	3 Oct. - 1865	10,000	10
Snowbrook Silver Lead Mining Company.	Working mines - - -	Llanidloes - - -	14 July - 1862	4,000	5
Uninflammable Laundry Company (Limited).	1. For establishing or carrying on the trade or business of a launderer, bleacher, dyer, hotpresser, and calenderer, in all or any of their branches, and rendering textile fabrics entirely uninflammable or flame-proof, in any cities, towns or places in Great Britain and Ireland, or on the Continent of Europe or elsewhere. 2. For the manufacture and sale of starch and soap in any form, with or without non-inflammable properties, and of any or all such articles as are used in laundry, bleaching, dyeing, and calendering works. 3. For acquiring, by way of purchase or otherwise, any invention or patents for the manufacture of any article or machine used in or connected with the business of the Company, or which the directors may consider advantageous thereto. 4. For the manufacture and sale of such other articles and preparations connected with the laundry, bleaching, dyeing, and calendering, kitchen, lavatory, and toilet, as the directors may determine; for purchasing the goodwill, or any interest in any trade or business which the company may be authorised to carry on, or otherwise for the purchase, hiring, erecting or acquiring land, premises or buildings for the above purposes for the carrying out of all or any of the above objects, and the doing or making all such other things as may be, or considered to be, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.	Silchester-road, Nottinghill.	16 June - 1865	100,000	5
VOLUNTARY WINDING UP:					
Iron Ship Coating Company (Limited).	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Several applications have been made to the Liquidator for information required					
London Flour Company (Limited)	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Several applications have been made to Mr. Mayhew, the Solicitor for the Liquidator					
National Coal Company (Limited)	To carry on business of coal merchants.	Mint-street, Whitechapel -	29 Dec. - 1865	50,000	50
West Trelawny Mining Company (Limited).	Mining - - - - -	Manchester and Redruth, Cornwall.	15 May - 1865	30,000	3

RETURN from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
The amount as per balance sheet of 31st December 1865, less calls in arrear, and shares held by the company, was 2,850 <i>l</i> .	21 December 1866	7,853 14 1	22	50	Unascertained; the liquidation is not yet completed.	William Semple Sole.
60,335 - -	12 January - 1867	37,250 - -	200 settled, but one since removed by order of Court.	10	Not yet ascertained, but about 2,620 <i>l</i> . still in liquidation.	Henry Howell, Henry Wright, Thomas Green- wood, and Joseph Slo- combe.
1,050 - -	Voluntary winding up agreed to by share- holders on 14th No- vember 1865, and a winding up order un- der supervision of the Court made on 8th February 1867.	206 <i>l</i> . 19 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . due to two creditors.	7	3 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .	Costs ordered to be paid on the order to wind up under in- spection, 135 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .; remaining expenses unascertained; wind- ing up in progress.	William Henry Moore, Hull Terrell, and Wil- liam Henry Buckland.
Capital fully paid up.	1 July - 1864	Not ascertained - -	List not set- tled.	nil -	Assets only about 25 <i>l</i> .; insufficient to pay costs.	George A. Cape.
2,097 10 -	24 January - 1867	2,538 - -	12	2	Not yet ascertained; in progress.	Louis Adolphus Durrien.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Charles Grabham.
to make a return as to this company, but it has not been supplied.						Not known.
dator (whose name is not known), for information required to make a return as to this company, but it has not been supplied.						William Farmer.
1,927 10 -	3 November 1866	Admitted, £. 390 17 5 Disputed - 2,039 8 7	24	15	Not yet ascertained, as the winding up in progress.	Charles Warwick, Ac- countant.
8,500 - -	20 March - 1867	1,100 - -	275	5 <i>s</i> . made by li- quidator.	360 - -	

Alfred Hall,
Robt. Wm. Peake,
H. F. Church, } Chief Clerks.

RETURN FROM THE COURT OF VICE CHANCELLOR MALINS. - - - -

RETURN showing, so far as relates to the COURT of VICE CHANCELLOR MALINS, of the Names, Objects, Capital as far as known, Date of Winding up Order, Amount of Liabilities at same Date, Number of Persons Liquidator or Liquidators of all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Wound up, or now Winding up, either since August 1862.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
Aberaman Iron Works (Limited)	To purchase of the vendee of Crawshay Bailey, Esq., the land and estate known as the Aberaman Estate, at Aberaman, in the county of Glamorgan, and the works, buildings, mines, and minerals thereunder.	Offices of the Company, 27, Threadneedle-street, and 167, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	23 August - 1864	£. 500,000	£. 50
Artificial Leather Company (Limited).	Trade of leather merchants, waterproof cloth manufacturers, &c. &c.	Cannon-street, E.C.	20 December 1865	30,000	10
Alfreton District Friendly and Provident Society.	- - - No Return furnished by Liquidator.				
British and Foreign Cork Company (Limited).	Cutting and selling cork - -	London - - - -	22 June - 1860	20,000	5
British and Foreign Mining Financial Association (Limited).	Business connected with mining, quarrying, &c.	London - - - -	22 October - 1864	1,000,000	25
Baglan Hall Collieries Company (Limited).	The general working of the collieries.	London and Glamorgan-shire.	14 May - 1867	Not yet obtained books	-
Bastow, Samuel, and Company (Limited).	The acquisition of the Cliff House Iron Works at West Hartlepool, and the Carlton Iron Works at Whittin, in the county of Durham, and the carrying on of the business of smelting and manufacturing iron, &c. &c.	Offices, 9, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.	30 June - 1865	150,000	20
Cheshire Patent Salt Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of the patent salt.	London, and Winsford, Cheshire.	— April - 1860	30,000	2
Cork and Youghal Railway Company.	The construction of a railway between Cork and Youghal.	London - - - -	26 August - 1846	365,000	10
County and General Gas Consumers' Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of gas and other products resulting from the distillation of coal, &c.	9, St. Benet's-place, London, E.C.; Northfleet, Lea Bridge, Walton-on-Thames, Ware, Ely, Pater, and Pembroke.	— February 1857	50,000	5
Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, and General Produce Freehold Estates Company of Venezuela (Limited).	The purchasing lands, or interests in lands, in Venezuela, and for the purpose of reselling and cultivating the same.	41, Threadneedle-street, London.	17 October - 1865	200,000	20
Note.—This is a voluntary winding up under supervision.					
Darjeeling Brewery Company (Limited).	The purchase of lands in Darjeeling, Bengal; the erection of breweries thereon, and the brewing and sale of ales, &c.	London, and Darjeeling, India.	18 January 1862	9,600	6
Dartford Creek Paper Mill Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of paper	The Dartford Creek Mill, Dartford, Kent; and Works at Grays, Essex.	30 June - 1863	150,000	10
Discount Company (Limited) -	Discounting bills and promissory notes.	63, Coleman-street, in the City of London.	21 March - 1867	50,000	5
European Bank (Limited) -	The transaction of general banking business, &c.	London, Dublin, Paris, Marseilles, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam.	— July - 1863	4,000,000	50
East India and London Shipping Company (Limited).	Establishment of a fleet of vessels to trade between London and East India.	9, Mincing-lane, London -	19 December 1860	300,000	10
East of England Bank - -	Banking - - - -	Several Towns in Norfolk and Suffolk.	29 July 1864, but the Bank commenced business in 1835.	500,000	Unlimited
Free Trade Benefit Building Society	To raise, by monthly subscription of 6s. per month, or 1s. 6d. per week per share, a fund, to enable a member to receive thereon the value of his share for the purchase of real or leasehold property, to be secured by mortgage to the society until value of shares repaid by the society.	86, St. James-street, Pall Mall, Middlesex.	8 August - 1853	The subscriptions paid into the society by the members thereof on account of the shares therein held by them; the shares being the amount of 40 l. each.	There is no liability on the shares, and there are funds in hand after payment of expense for distribution among the shareholders.
Freen and Company (Limited) -	Manufacture of cement, &c. -	Frindsbury, Kent, Kingsland, and Westminster.	21 September 1864	50,000	50

RETURN FROM THE COURT OF VICE CHANCELLOR MALINS.

Places where Business was Conducted, Date of Registration, Nominal Capital, Liability per Share, Paid up Settled on the List of Contributories, Amount of Calls per Share, Expenses of Winding up, and Name of voluntarily or subject to the Supervision of the Court, under the Direction of the High Court of Chancery,

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
52,385 - -	10 June - 1865	27,986 - -	160	- none -	Unascertained -	William Quilter, 3, Moor- gate-street, E.C.
19,932 - -	31 May - 1867	7,025 - -	48	Company's call, 6 l. 10 s.; Liquidators' call, 3 l. 10 s.	Winding up not com- pleted; expenses not ascertained.	Frederick Bertram Smart and Edward Bishop, 85 and 86, Cheapside, E.C.
12,600 - -	3 August - 1864	5,600 - -	10	- nil -	862 - -	William Turquand.
1,211 10 -	23 February - 1866	5,401 13 2	19	25	- - nil -	William Henry M'Creight.
- -	25 May - 1868	- - - -	- none -	- - -	- - - -	Frederick Whinney, 8, Old Jewry, London.
43,690 16 8	6 July - 1867	38,932 3 4	62	A call of 5 l. per share made 7 July 1868.	Not ascertained -	Edward Addio.
8,055 - -	13 March - 1863	3,059 2 5	13	- - -	313 7 3	Frederick Whinney, 8, Old Jewry, London.
365,000 - -	1 August - 1866	630,000 - -	- none -	- nil -	2,330 - -	William Turquand.
39,135 - - fully paid up.	21 December 1867	31,365 4 2	List not yet settled.	Fully paid up -	Not yet ascertained -	William Joseph White and Henry Palfrey Ste- phenson.
35,881 - -	Resolution of Company, 15 November 1866; Order to continue under supervision, 4 December 1866.	50,429 3 9	258	8 l. 10 s.	Not yet ascertained -	Edward Addio.
4,327 - -	4 November 1864	3,761 3 3	12	1 l. on 982 shares; 6 l. on 222 shares.	246 - 2	Frederick Whinney, 8, Old Jewry, London.
87,858 - -	23 January 1867 to continue winding up under supervision.	107,128 - -	59	1	Not yet ascertained -	Frederick Maynard, Vo- luntary Liquidator.
1,029 12 6	29 June - 1868	1,820 - -	- none -	3	- - -	David Parry.
644,490 - -	16 July - 1866	2,637,820 - -	891	2 l. 10 s.	4,654 11 8	Frederick Whinney, Geo. Brown, and Sir R. W. Carden.
279,910 - -	3 August - 1864	307,590 2 2	No list set- tled.	10	Arranged out of Court	Robert Palmer Harding.
100,000 - -	Resolution to wind up, 18 August 1864.	708,344 17 7	141	35 l. per share on shares in Class A.; 42 l. 10 s. per share on shares in Class B.	21,878 6 7	James Boatwright Gib- bons and Jacob Henry Tillett.
The amount of subscription paid into the society by the members.	31 July - 1865	4,000 - -	In this case the persons settled in the list are shareholders and credi- tors, and they are now num- bered 426.	- none -	The winding up not being yet completed, the costs and ex- penses are yet unas- certained.	Frederick Maynard, 55, Old Broad-street.
22,385 - -	13 January - 1866	About 3,928 l. 3 s. 9 d.	8	25	No assets - -	George Scott, Official Li- quidator, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.

RETURN from the Court of Vice Chancellor Malins—continued. - - - - -

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
Gellivara Company (Limited) -	For carrying on the business of iron masters and timber merchants in Sweden.	Stockholm, Lulea, and London.	25 Feb. - 1864	£. 500,000	£. 50 <i>l.</i> ; of which there had been called up before liquidation, 20 <i>l.</i> per share.
General Provincial Life Assurance Company (Limited).	The transaction of life assurance business.	Park-row, Nottingham -	2 Nov. - 1864	100,000	5
By an agreement, bearing date the 4th day of April 1867, it was agreed that as from the 6th day of March 1867					
General Provident Assurance Company (Limited).	Life assurance - - - -	370, Strand, W. C. - -	23 Jan. - 1865	500,000	10
Hampstead Brewery Company (Limited).	The purchase of the brewery business of John T. Hawkins, together with the brewery buildings and plant, and the working and carrying on the said brewery business.	High-street, Hampstead -	17 July - 1865	30,000	10
Hot Air Engine Company (Limited).	To build, sell, or let on hire, hot air or calorific engines.	63, King William-street, E. C.	12 Sept. - 1866	15,000	10
Hydraulic Tube Drawing and Steel Ordnance Company (Limited).	Making steel tubes and ordnance	14 Wharf, Macclesfield-street North, City Road.	18 May - 1864	150,000	10
Hudiksvall Steam Sawing Mill Company (Limited).	- No Return furnished by the	Liquidator of this Company.			
Iron Ship Coating Company (Limited).	The manufacturing and applying composition for coating bottoms of ships; the acquiring and working of a patent for facilitating the examination, &c., of ships, &c.; the building, equipping, &c., of ships, &c.	2, St. Michael's House, Cornhill, London.	13 Dec. - 1864	25,000	50
International Hotel Company (Limited).	Erection and carrying on business of hotel.	International Hotel, Southwark.	10 July - 1863	100,000	5
Imperial Austrian Gas Company (Limited).	To light important towns in Austria with gas.	33, King street, Cheap-side; afterwards, 60, Gracechurch-street, E. C.	9 Dec. - 1864	350,000	25
Imperial Steam and Household Coal Company (Limited).	For the sale of coal wholesale and retail.	3 and 4, Great Winchester-street, Buildings.	22 Feb. - 1867	30,000	1
Industrial Loan and Investment Company (Limited).	To make advances, to receive deposits, and grant policies of assurance.	London - - - -	14 Oct. - 1867	50,000	1
Kilgetty Silicia Company (Limited).	Raising silicia and free clay, and the making of bricks.	Saundersfoot, near Tenby, South Wales.	13 Sept. - 1864	25,000	10
London India Rubber Company (Limited).	Manufacture of India rubber and gutta percha.	West Ham, Essex, and London.	4 Oct. - 1860	75,000	10
Leeds Banking Company - -	Banking - - - -	Leeds - - - -	19 Nov. - 1832	1,000,000	Unlimited -
Landshipping Colliery Company (Limited).	For developing the mineral districts of Landshipping, Pembrokeshire.	Landshipping, Haverfordwest, and 69, Chancery-lane.	31 Oct. - 1864	20,000	10
London and Colonial Export Oil and Provision Company (Limited).	To purchase the business of a Mr. W. O. Cameron, and carry same on as described by name of the company.	12, Princes-street, Spital-fields, N. E.	25 Nov. - 1863	25,000	5
London Discount Company (Limited).	Discounting bills, promissory notes, and other securities.	8, Finch-lane, London, E. C.	- - - 1856	1,000,000	20 <i>l.</i> each
London and Westminster Co-operative Stores (Limited).	Making, manufacturing, purchasing, selling, and disposing of every description of provisions in an unadulterated state, &c.	No business was ever transacted.	15 Oct. - 1867	10,000	1

RETURN from the Court of Vice Chancellor Malins—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
137,490 7 6	7 August - 1867	221,786 1 3	96	- none -	506 2 10	James Cooper, Hugh C. Smith, and W. K. Gladstone.
87 shares were issued, upon which calls were made by the Company to the full amount of 5 l. per share, but certain of such calls remain unpaid.	6 March - 1868 continuing under supervision of the Court, the voluntary winding up commenced by the resolution dated 4th Mar. 1868.	Not ascertained	12	None by the Liquidator.	Not ascertained	Robert Mellors, Britannia Chambers, Pelham-street, Nottingham.
the business of the General Provincial Life Assurance Company should be transferred to and carried on by the Whittington Life Assurance Company.						
49,241 2 3	6 June - 1868	Not yet ascertained	Not yet settled.	No calls yet made under the liquidation.	Not yet ascertained	Edward Addis, 25, Old Jewry.
4,187 - 6	17 November 1866	9,666 9 2	78	5	Not settled	Edward Moore.
5,000 l. in paid up shares, 50 l. paid on ordinary shares.	31 May - 1867	About 610 l.	9	nil	Cannot yet be ascertained.	Henry T. Edwards, 1, Tokenhouse-yard, E. C.
39,452 16 11	22 November 1867	About 9,500 l.	28	10	About 1,500 l.	Thomas Hugh Cockburn and William Cooper.
4,910 - -	25 May - 1868	1,626 9 1	List not settled.	No call made under official liquidation.	Not ascertained	Edward Addis.
85,465 - -	8 November 1867	56,700 - -	- none -	- none -	Not yet ascertained	Robert Wilson and Albert Gearing.
62,039 11 1	Voluntary winding up. Liquidators appointed at a meeting of shareholders, held on the 7th day of February 1868, and confirmed by the Court on the 14th of the same month.	About 6,500 l.	63	- none -	- - -	Henry Threlkeld Edwards and George Bulkley.
- - -	3 April - 1868	2,800 - -	- - -	- - -	320 - -	George C. Hacker.
208 - -	11 July - 1868	900 - -	- none -	- nil -	- - nil -	William Turquand.
- nil -	23 February - 1866	1,718 9 4	5	9 l. 10 s.	251 16 3	George Williams.
59,310 - -	13 April - 1866	2,900 - -	61	- nil -	650 - -	William Turquand.
137,404 - -	13 October - 1864	2,650,300 - -	273	160	33,753 - -	William Turquand.
1,592 - -	3 August - 1867	3,800 - -	24	10 l. less amount paid.	- - nil -	Henry Chatterlis.
517 10 -	28 June - 1864	4,958 8 5	29	3	172 11 2 actually paid.	Edward Hart, of the firm of Hart, Brothers & Co., 57, Moorgate-street, London, E. C.
178,235 - -	6 December 1867 voluntary winding up continued under supervision of Court.	At the date of the winding up Order there only existed two claims, amounting to 1,700 l., which were disputed; all the other debts had then been paid in full.	- nil -	- nil -	Since winding up Order, 200 l.	William Blenkins, Mark Hunter, and Edward John Woodhouse.
- none -	24 January - 1868	156 - -	8	1	Unascertained	Ralph Thomas, 1, Powis-place, W. C.

RETURN from the Court of Vice Chancellor Malins—*continued.* - - - -

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
Marine Investment Corporation (Limited).	Advancing money on mortgage of steamers, ships, &c.	17, Gracechurch-street, London.	6 Sept. - 1866	£. 150,000	£. 5
Marseilles Extension Railway and Land Company (Limited).	Purchase of a concession for, and the construction and working of, a railway in and near the city of Marseilles, France, and the acquisition of land and buildings in and near the said city, and the erection on the sites so acquired of any buildings, and the execution of any work in connexion therewith, suitable to the requirements of the several localities.	4 D, Alderman's Walk, New Broad-street, City of London.	— Dec. - 1864	400,000	20 1/2
Mercantile Trading Company (Limited).	The purchase of goods and ships for trading to America for sale or barter.	3, Alderman's Walk, London.	27 June - 1863	150,000	1,000
Metropolitan Paper Making Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of paper and other articles.	British Grove Works, Chiswick, Middlesex.	— July - 1864	20,000	10
Mininia Organ Company (Limited)	The purchase of works for the manufacture of organs, &c.	Woodbridge, Suffolk -	— July - 1861	5,000	10
New Mansfeld Copper and Silver Mining Company (Limited).	Purchasing and acquiring mines and other property in Brunswick.	49, Winchester-street -	3 July - 1863	100,000	10
Manchester Merchant Tailors' Company (Limited).	To purchase and carry on the business of Samuel Jerram, of 34, St. Ann's-street, Manchester, tailor, draper, haberdasher, hosiery, outfitter, and small ware dealer.	34, St. Ann's-street, Manchester.	16 Feb. - 1865	30,000	10
North Atlantic Telegraph Company (Limited).	Constructing and laying submarine telegraph cables.	24, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.	1 March - 1866	2,000,000	20
Overend, Gurney, and Company (Limited).	The discount of bills of exchange and granting of loans and credits.	No. 65, Lombard-street, London.	12 July - 1865	5,000,000	50
Oporto Mining Company (Limited).	The purchasing of mines, and rights and interests in mines, in the kingdom of Portugal; the working and using the produce of such mines, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects.	Office: 20, Catherine-street, Strand, London. Works: Serradella Mine, near Penapel, Portugal.	20 July - 1863	80,000	5
Plas-yn-Mhowys Coal, Cannel, and Ironstone Company (Limited).	Working of coal and ironstone, and manufacture of oil, &c.	Plas-yn-Mhowys, near Mold, Flintshire.	3 June - 1864	20,000	10
Provincial Union Assurance Company (Limited).	Issuing policies of assurance payable during sickness and at death.	4, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.	21 March - 1868	100,000	5
Peruvian Railways Company (Limited).	The construction of two lines of railway in Peru.	London - - - -	6 May - 1865	3,340,000	25
Plymouth Exchange Company	To wind up the Company by the Court, under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.	Plymouth - - - -	The date of the deed of association is 12 October 1814.	600 shares of 25 £. each, or 15,000 £.	25 £. &c.

RETURN from the Court of Vice Chancellor Malins—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributors.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
64,643 15 6	15 August - 1867	76,836 1 7	115	1	Unascertained - -	Colonel the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, Joseph Parsons, Esq., Alexander Calder, Esq., and Henry A. Coffey, Esq.
170,380 - -	26 April - 1867	About 155,000 <i>l.</i>	85	No call made -	7 5 4	James Cooper, Thomas Reginald Kemp, and Hugh Francis Lethbridge Astley.
108,500 - -	26 July - 1867	About 91,620 <i>l.</i> ; partly secured.	32	- none -	Not ascertained -	L. H. Evans.
1,698 15 -	13 January - 1866	2,957 17 7	15	10 <i>l.</i> , giving credit for calls paid to Company.	275 <i>l.</i> to this date -	William H. Holyland, 13, Gresham-street, E. C.
3,000 - -	18 March - 1863	1,735 12 5	- none -	- - -	286 17 3	Frederick Whinney, 8, Old Jewry, London.
89,000 - -	16 October - 1867	20,800 - -	- none -	- none -	- - none - -	Henry Chatteris.
5,000 - -	15 Nov. - 1867	1,017 - -	- -	10	77 5 5	Charles Henry Holt, Accountant, 1, St. Ann's Churchyard, St. Ann's-street, Manchester.
330 15 -	31 May - 1867	Admitted, 448 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> ; disputed, 74,793 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	7	20	About 200 <i>l.</i>	William Cooper.
1,500,000 - -	22 June - 1866	18,727,915 13 8	2,223	20	64,772 19 11	William Turquand and Robert Palmer Harding.
2,074 shares were allotted, and 3 <i>l.</i> per share called up thereon, and including the amount credited as paid on the shares issued in part payment of the purchase-money, and other amounts credited on shares in settlement of claims against the Company (exclusive of Directors' fees), the paid up capital would appear to be 3,572 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	10 July - 1868	Not yet ascertained -	List not yet settled.	No call made under the liquidation.	Not yet ascertained -	Edward Addis.
10,334 8 10	29 July - 1867	About 9,500 <i>l.</i>	19	10	Not yet ascertained -	John Ormiston, Wig Fair, St. Asaph.
3,857 - -	15 June - 1868	As far as ascertained from claims sent in, 1,608 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Not yet settled.	- none -	- - none - -	Henry Chatteris.
The amount alleged by the books to be paid up is 862,071 <i>l.</i> , but the Official Liquidator contends that 158,473 <i>l.</i> only has been paid up.	17 April - 1867	23,000 - -	22	11	- - nil - -	John Young.
All - -	12 June - 1868	Unascertained - -	Unascertained	This is a winding up to ascertain the shareholders, and to sell and divide the property among them.	Unascertained -	John Alger and William Henry Hawker.

RETURN from the Court of Vice Chancellor Malins—continued.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
				£.	£.
Provincial Horse and Cattle Insurance Company (Limited).	Insurance of Horse and Cattle -	Low Pavement, Notting-ham.	- - -	5,000 Proposed additional capital, 15,000 £. Amount, if any, authorised to be raised by loan, 2,000 £.	5
Portsmouth, Portsea, Gosport, and South Hants Banking Company.	The conduct of an ordinary banking business.	Portsea and Gosport	None. The Company was incorporated under 7 Geo. 4, c. 46.	50,000	Unlimited
Regent's Canal Iron Works Company (Limited).	Engineering and agricultural implement making.	London - - -	2 July - 1864	250,000	20
Slate Mountain Company (Limited)	The working of a slate quarry -	4, Lothbury, E.C. - -	— July - 1866	30,000	5
St. Nazaire Company (Limited) -	The purchase of land at St. Nazaire, and for carrying out certain concessions granted by the municipalities of that town.	London - - -	2 July - 1864	600,000	20
Steam Biscuit and Flour Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of biscuits, &c.	26, Lombard-street, London, E.C.	— August 1864	200,000	10
South Essex Estuary and Reclamation Company.	Reclamation of land - - -	London and Essex - -	Incorporated by special Act of Parliament; not registered.	400,000	Unlimited
South Kensington Hotel Company (Limited).	The objects for which the company was established were the purchasing and renting of lands and messuages at South Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, for the erection, finishing, and maintenance of an hotel and any other buildings that might be found necessary thereto; the carrying on the business of an hotel and tavern, the establishment of a club, and the doing of all such things as are incidental or auxiliary to the attainment of the above objects.	Queen's Gate-terrace, South Kensington.	17 April - 1863	100,000	10
Taff Vale Coal and Coke Company (Limited).	For the purpose of purchasing and leasing, and working the valuable collieries called the Brithwynnyd, the Penihys, and the Glynfach Collieries, situate in the Rhondda Valley, in the county of Glamorgan, and any other collieries, and ironstone, fire-clay, and other minerals that might be advantageously connected and worked therewith.	13, Bute-crescent, Cardiff	29 Oct. - 1866	50,000	10
Thompson's Patent Universal Airtight Stopper Company (Limited).	To manufacture stoppers of every description, and sell and deal in bottles, jars, casks, and other vessels requiring any kind of cork or stopper.	Birmingham - - -	23 Sept. - 1863	100,000	50
Vale of Neath and Cefn Mawr Junction Railway Company (Limited).	Making and working a mineral railway.	449, West Strand, London	5 May - 1866	20,000	10

- RETURN from the Court of Vice Chancellor Malins—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
- -	8 June - 1866	- - - -	- -	- - -	- - - -	Silas William Bagge, 14, Ironmonger-lane, Lon- don, Accountant.
28,795 - -	21 April - 1865	About 191,000 £.	122	60	7,853 8 5	John Ball, 3, Moorgate- street, E.C.
103,300 - -	21 December 1866	63,945 - -	92	- nil -	- nil -	John Young and Eamer Smith Judkins.
17,080 11 3	29 June - 1866	3,400 14 10	22	5 £; credit being given for amounts credited by the Company.	180 - -	George Scott, Public Accountant, 2, Broad- court, Walbrook, E.C.
93,956 - -	6 June - 1866	190,000 - -	- none -	- nil -	- nil -	John Young.
2,249 - -	24 November 1865	1,507 12 5	66	2	Not yet settled -	William Joseph White.
Believed to have been 5,000 £.	24 April - 1868	22,299 15 2 (claimed).	- none -	- nil -	- - - -	J. B. Gibbons.
40,085 - -	17 January - 1868	41,697 11 5	- nil -	- nil -	Not yet ascertained	Thomas Vaughan Mor- gan, Esq., and Robert Rixon Stevens.
4,740 - -	11 November 1867	5,668 10 10	9	The whole 10 £. is called up.	600 - -	William Hole Williams.
- -	29 May - 1868	About 15,000 £.	15	- - -	Liquidation not com- pleted.	Frederick Bertram Smart and John Romanes.
9,130 - -	25 May - 1868	2,228 11 6	36	10	No account passed yet	Alfred Good.

RETURN from the Court of Vice Chancellor Malins—*continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	O B J E C T.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
Ventnor Harbour Company (Limited).	The making and maintenance of an harbour at Ventnor.	Ventnor, Isle of Wight -	Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 30th June 1862.	£. 20,000	£. 10
Victoria Permanent Benefit Building, Investment, and Freehold Land Society of Birmingham and the Midland Counties.	Benefit building and land society	7, Union-street, Birmingham.	Unregistered -	- -	Unlimited
Warren's Blacking Company (Limited).	Manufacture and sale of blacking, ink, and other articles.	Regent-street, Westminster	12 June - 1865	100,000	10
Wallachian Petroleum Company (Limited).	Purchasing and leasing lands at Wallachia, and working the oil thereon, and refining the same into marketable oil.	66, Bishopsgate-street, London.	6 Feb. - 1864	200,000	10
Wey and Arun Junction Canal Company.	For making and maintaining a navigable canal to unite the Rivers Wey and Arun, in the counties of Surrey and Sussex.	Guildford, Surrey - -	Incorporated by Act of Parliament of George III.	100,000	100
Wimshurst's Patent Metal Foil and Sheet Metal Company (Limited).	Improvements in manufacturing sheet metal under Wimshurst's patent invention, or any other invention.	Office, 20, Cannon-street, City, E. C. ; Factory, Old Ford-road, Bow.	4 July - 1859	25,000	5
Whitehall Engineering Company (Limited).	The carrying on of the business of machine makers and general engineers.	Whitehall Works, Leeds, West Riding of the county of York.	14 March - 1866	100,000	10
Wholesale and Export Drug Company (Limited).	Sale of drugs and chemicals -	Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street, London.	16 July - 1864	50,000	5
Xeres Wine Shipping Company (Limited).	To receive sherry wines on consignment for sale.	3, Brabant-court, Philpot-lane, London.	7 March - 1864	200,000	20
Young, Carrington, and Company (Limited).	Engineers and contractors -	St. Leonard's Works, Perth, and 117 and 118, Leadenhall-street, London.	6 April - 1866	29,980	20

RETURN from the Court of Vice Chancellor Malins—*continued.*

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d. 16,780 - -	23 February - 1866	£. s. d. 73,115 12 9	- none -	- - -	£. s. d. 468 6 7	Frederick Whinney, 8, Old Jewry, London.
1 - -	1 July - 1868	46,734 9 3	Not settled	- none -	Not ascertained	Charles Augustus Harri- son.
12,630 - -	7 December 1866	6,373 3 9 319 1 8 £. 6,692 5 5	31	10 (giving credit for calls paid to Company).	91 13 - to 28 July 1868.	Geo. Elphinstone Ollive.
82,392 17 6	20 November 1867	108,122 4 5	137	3	Unascertained - -	Colonel the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, Messrs. J. D. Ayres, and J. H. Rolls.
All paid up -	8 March - 1867	Not ascertained. The rea- son for winding up was the defective condition of the banks of the canal, and the want of capital to repair them.	79	- none -	96 12 8	William Haydon Small- piece.
23,955 - -	Appointed Voluntary Liquidator, 17 May 1866; order for vo- luntary winding up, under supervision, dated 25 January 1867.	6,609 19 8	- none -	- none -	100 - -	Henry Croysdill.
12,210 - -	26 April - 1867	5,712 7 6	26	- nil -	Not ascertained -	Benjamin Bailey, ap- pointed by the Court, Official Liquidator; Wm. Frankland Dean, Voluntary Liquidator, appointed by the share- holders.
15,564 10 -	27 December 1867	4,934 13 5	247	4 l. 10 s.	None paid as yet -	Samuel Lowell Price, 13, Gresham-street, Lon- don, Public Accountant.
6,355 4 -	21 December 1864	20,592 19 1 exclusive of a claim of 5,000 l. by the promoter, which is disputed.	15	20	1,750 - -	Arthur Cooper.
21,812 10 -	7 December 1867	Amount, as per Liquida- tor's statement, at July 1868, 11,601 l. 11 s. 9 d.	65	None by Liquida- tors.	Not ascertained. No estimate yet of law expenses or Liquida- tor's salary.	Andrew Simpson McClel- land and William Mac- kinnon, Accountants, Glasgow.

Fred^c. Er^s. Edwards,
J. A. Buckley, } Chief Clerks.

RETURN FROM THE CHAMBERS OF VICE CHANCELLOR SIR WILLIAM MILBOURNE JAMES.

RETURN showing, so far as relates to the CHAMBERS OF VICE CHANCELLOR SIR WILLIAM MILBOURNE Liability per Share, Paid up Capital as far as known, Date of Winding up Order, Amount of Liabilities at Winding up, and Name of Liquidator or Liquidators of all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Wound up, or now Court of Chancery, since August 1862.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
Axton Mining Company (Limited)	Working lead mine - - -	Axton, parish of Llanasa, Flint.	About 5th Sept. 1861.	£. 20,000	£. 100
Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited).	Bankers - - - - -	Nicholas-lane, City -	Not known - -	3,000,000	25
Anglo-Danish and Baltic Steam Navigation Company (Limited).	To purchase steam and other craft for carrying passengers and goods, and for trading generally with ports in Denmark and the Baltic.	27, Leadenhall - street, London.	10 Nov. - 1865	200,000 £., in 20,000 shares of 10 £. each.	10
Alexander Hall Company (Limited).	To carry on the business of a keeper of a tavern, restaurant, refreshment rooms, and a hall for public meeting, lecture, concert, theatrical, or other public entertainments.	Peter-street, Manchester, county Lancaster.	1 May - 1865	10,000	10
British and American Telegraph Company (Limited).	The making, working, and maintaining submarine and overland telegraph communication between a place or places in Great Britain and a place or places in America.	95, Bishopsgate - street, London, E. C.	8 Feb. - 1867	60,000	20
Bychton Coal, Cannel, and Iron Company.	Digging for coal, cannel, and iron, &c.	- - - - -	12 July - 1860	30,000	5
British and Foreign Granite Company (Limited).	Granite quarrying - - -	Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch-street, London.	31 July - 1865	50,000	10
British Zinc White Company (Limited).	Manufacture of zinc white - -	Warrington, county Lancaster.	13 July - 1864	10,000	- nil -
Bethel's Patent Coke Company (Limited).	Manufacture of coke or other fuel by a patent process.	Exeter - - - - -	7 April - 1862	5,000	2
Beariz Tin Streaming Company (Limited).	Working of mines in Spain - -	London and Beariz, Spain	21 June - 1861	30,000	17 s. 6 d. on 3,309 New C. shares.
Church and Country Newspaper Company (Limited).	Publishing newspapers - -	Dorchester, Dorset - -	19 Feb. - 1865	3,000	12 £. 10 s.
Chorlton-upon-Medlock Rechabite Loan Society.	To lend money - - - -	Sidney - street, Chorlton-on-Medlock.	7 Aug. - 1847	No settled capital; it consisted of weekly deposits only.	- nil -
Cappagh Mining Company (Limited).	The working of the mines and minerals generally on the estate.	London, and county Cork, Ireland.	19 May - 1862	36,000	50
Doncaster Permanent Benefit Building and Investment Society.	To enable its members to erect or purchase freehold and leasehold property.	Doncaster - - - -	Not registered -	- - -	2 s. 6 d. per share on entry, and 10 s. per share payable monthly.
Dutch Tramway Company (Limited).	Working a tramway, or horse railway, from the Hague to Scheveninger.	16, Cannon-street, London	21 March - 1864	40,000	10
European and American Finance Corporation (Limited).	To enter into commercial and financial transactions in Great Britain, Ireland, and Europe, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, California, America, and other parts of the world.	54, Threadneedle - street, E. C.	25 July - 1864	500,000	20
East Pant Du Lead Mining Company (Limited).	To work the mining setts known as the East Pant Du and Colomendy lead mines, near Mold, Flintshire.	Caston-buildings, Cooper-street, Manchester.	5 Sept. - 1863	30,000	5

RETURN FROM THE CHAMBERS OF VICE CHANCELLOR SIR WILLIAM MILBOURNE JAMES.

JAMES, of the Names, Objects, Places where Business was Conducted, Date of Registration, Nominal Capital, same Date, Number of Persons settled on the List of Contributories, Amount of Calls per Share, Expenses of Winding up, either voluntarily or subject to the Supervision of the Court, under the Direction of the High

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d. 12,500 - -	8 November 1865	£. s. d. 8,661 6 2	8	£. 10	£. s. d. Not yet ascertained -	Edwin Laundy, 22, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.
1,005,000 - -	23 June - 1866	6,980,679 - -	- - -	nil -	85,000 - -	H. H. Cannan, 8, Walbrook.
535 £. at date of winding up.	10 December 1866	About 1,055 £. 8 s. 5 d.	15	nil -	7 £. 6 s. actually paid	Edward Hart, 57, Moor-gate - street, London, E. C.
4,215 - -	14 July - 1866	9,347 4 9	22	nil -	- - -	Charles Henry Holt, 1, St. Ann's Churchyard, Manchester.
23,098 - -	15 November 1867	16,858 £. 18 s. 8 d. ascertained.	- - -	nil -	Not yet ascertained -	George Whiffin, 8, Old Jewry, E. C.
15,000 - -	20 January - 1866	Not ascertained - -	nil -	- - -	- - -	Edward Roberts, Commerce - court, Lord-street, Liverpool.
9,650 - -	24 February - 1866	7,051 12 1	12	10	- - -	James Cooper, 3, Coleman - street Buildings, London, E. C.
5,000 - -	3 June - 1865	2,133 - -	nil -	nil -	Not yet ascertained -	Joshua Lord, 125, Stockport-road, Manchester.
465 - -	18 December 1865	532 19 1	6	- - -	4 1 9	Frederick Whinney, 8, Old Jewry, London.
15,802 13 10	21 July - 1865	4,656 6 7	24	nil -	10 8 3	Robert Palmer Harding, 8, Old Jewry, E. C.
787 10 -	18 January - 1868	4,279 6 10	nil -	nil -	Not yet ascertained -	Henry Lock, Dorchester, Dorset.
3,084 - 6	3 March - 1866	3,084 - 6	19	nil -	605 11 4	Thos. Walton Gillibrand, 56, George-street, Manchester.
36,000 - -	11 February - 1865	6,918 - -	nil -	nil -	49 - 10	Frederick Whinney, 8, Old Jewry, London.
Members' subscriptions.	11 March - 1863	1,821 4 8	281	nil -	- - -	Alfred Allott, 10, Norfolk-street, Sheffield.
38,769 - -	27 January - 1866	6,038 9 6	5	7 £. and under -	1,442 15 9	Henry Croysdill, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, City.
20,000 - -	31 July - 1866	Not ascertained - -	nil -	nil -	300 - -	James Johnstone, Jun., Coleman - street Buildings.
3,940 - -	9 August - 1867	925 12 7	26	nil -	- - nil - -	George Haswell, Chester.

RETURN from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor James—*continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
East India Cotton Agency (Limited).	Trading generally in Indian cotton, cleaning, pressing, and preparing same.	50, King William-street -	15 November 1861	£. 500,000	£. 10
European Central Railway Company (Limited).	Construction of a railway from Chiasso to Biasco, with branches, in Switzerland.	Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	20 January 1864	1,400,000	40
Era Assurance Society - -	Life and fire insurance, loans, and annuities.	Old Jewry, City of London	28 February 1862	10,000	20
English Joint Stock Bank (Limited).	Banking - - - - -	London, 29, Clement's-lane, E.C.; Aldershot, Bideford, Blackheath, Bournemouth, Brighton, Bristol, Chatham, Chertsey, Christchurch, Clapham, Croydon, Deal, Walmer, Derby, Dorking, Eastbourne, Egham, Epsom, Farnham, Godalming, Gravesend, Guildford, Hastings, Margate, Northampton, Norwood, Nottingham, Notting Hill, Poole, Ramsgate, Reigate, Rochester and Strood.	— April - 1865	1,000,000	25
Fremator Granite Quarries Company (Limited).	For the purpose of purchasing and working the Fremator Granite Quarries.	Clement's-lane, London -	8 October 1867	30,000	5
Guaranteed Securities Association (Limited).	Dealing in securities - -	London - - - -	25 June - 1867	1,000,000	10
Globe Steam Printing Company (Limited).	The carrying on a general printing business in all its branches.	Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, London.	23 January 1863	5,000	1
General Steam Fuel Company (Limited).	Manufacture and sale of the patent fuel, &c.	London - - - -	21 January 1862	30,000	1
Glamorgan Iron and Coal Company (Limited).	Working the Limited Vau Colliery	Caerphilly, Glamorganshire	15 June - 1865	100,000	20
Horner, Joseph, & Sons (Limited)	To purchase the Phoenix Corn Mills, Wakefield, and to carry on the business of corn millers and corn factors.	Wakefield and London -	19 May - 1865	100,000	10
Haughton Hat Company, Denton, (Limited).	Manufacture, and buying and selling hats and caps.	Gu Cross and Denton, near Manchester.	4 May - 1866	50,000	1
Isle of Wight Ferry Company -	To establish and maintain a ferry between Stokes Bay and Ryde, in the county of Southampton.	Ryde - - - -	- - - 1856	20,000	20
Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited).	To negotiate loans of all descriptions, to buy and sell, to make advances on stocks or other securities, accept and indorse bills, and receive money on deposit or loan, and generally to transact the business of a merchant or capitalist.	27, Lombard-street, London	24 June - 1864	5,000,000	50
Inns of Court Hotel Company (Limited).	Purchase of lands or tenements in London, erection of an hotel thereon, and carrying on usual business of an hotel.	High Holborn, London -	9 January 1863	100,000	10
Imperial Land Credit Corporation (Limited).	Buying and selling or leasing land.	9, Wormwood-street, E.C.	8 February 1866	250,000	10
Inns of Court Hotel Company (Limited).	Carrying on the business of an hotel.	High Holborn and Lincoln's Inn Fields.	9 January 1863	100,000	10
London and Penzance Serpentine Company.	Manufacture of serpentine stone into various articles of use and ornament.	31, Millbank-street, Westminster.	— November 1852	12,000	5
London and Eastern Banking Corporation.	Banking in London and the East Indies.	London, Calcutta, and Bombay.	1 September 1854	500,000	Unlimited -

RETURN from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor James—*continued.*

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
65,080 - -	29 July - 1867	About 5,230 l. 17 s. 1 d.	149	- nil -	- - nil - -	George Thomas Hart, 57, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.
102,130 15 10	18 January - 1868	Not ascertained - -	74	- nil -	- - - - -	Samuel Lovelock, 34, Coleman-street, E.C.
8,988 5 -	29 May - 1868	19,091 12 8	115	7 l. 5 s.	4,572 7 10	Henry Croysdill, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, London.
319,168 4 5	25 May - 1866 compulsorily; 2 August - 1866 under supervision.	745,446 5 6	613	18	Not yet ascertained -	Charles Fitch Kemp, 8, Walbrook, London; Henry Chatteris, 1, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street.
- Nil -	29 February - 1868	1,875 11 11	7	- nil -	Not yet ascertained -	David Parry, 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill.
- Nil -	25 May - 1868	No claims established - -	nil -	- nil -	About 50 l.	Arthur Cooper, 13, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.
- Nil -	21 July - 1864	5,171 12 2	7	- nil -	514 1 6	Samuel Davis, 30, St. Mark's-road, Kenning- ton, Surrey, S.E.
770 - -	4 July - 1863	1,461 5 7	9	1	9 9 -	Frederick Whinney, 8, Old Jewry, London.
60,769 - -	2 March - 1867	About 22,000 l.	40	- nil -	Not yet ascertained -	Michael Louisson Levey, 37, Loddige's - road, N.E.
15,691 10 -	25 July - 1867	16,109 8 5	95	Some fully called, remainder 8 l.	Not yet ascertained -	Alfred Augustus James, 1, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., and John Master- man, Wakefield.
1,308 6 8 and 162 l. 10 s. in advance of calls.	22 March - 1867	About 2,000 l.	14	11 s. 8 d.	Not yet ascertained -	Francis Wilkinson Pop- plewell, 16, Faulkner- street, Manchester.
20,000 - -	11 March - 1865	34,931 11 4	55	10	2,500 l., estimated.	William Moates, 28, Moorgate-street, City.
1,651,467 17 9 (to 31 Oct. 1868).	26 June - 1868	4,651,300 - - (at 12 May 1866).	1,332	12 l. 10 s.	Not yet ascertained -	Alexander Young, 17, Tokenhouse-yard, Lon- don, E.C., and John Ball, 3, Moorgate - street, London, E.C.
- All -	20 November 1866	45,122 15 6	- nil - There are no persons to be settled. Calls were made long before winding up, and where not paid, were enforced at law.	- nil -	Not yet ascertained -	Charles Lee Nichols and Henry Thomas Tay- born Bewley, Gresham- buildings, Basinghall- street.
400 - -	25 February - 1867	1,411 8 2	11	3	110 - -	Henry Suckling, 27, Cole- man-street, City, E.C.
58,380 - -	8 February - 1867	123,091 10 2	- nil - (All the capital being called up previous to liquidation.)	- nil -	Not yet ascertained -	Charles Lee Nichols, Gresham - buildings, E.C., and Henry Thos. Tayborn Bewley, Mon- tague place, S.W.
11,024 - -	13 December - 1856	9,999 17 9	28	6 l. 10 s.	1,843 15 5	Henry Croysdill, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, City of London.
250,000 - -	25 November 1857	217,528 9 8	94 in Classes A. and B.	125	15,591 10 6	Charles J. F. Stuart, Oriental Bank, Thread- needle-street, and John Ball, 3, Moorgate - street.

RETURN from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor James—*continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
London Ropery Company (Limited).	Purchase of the business and works of Messrs. Morgan, and carrying on the same for rope-making, &c.	London, and Whitby, Yorkshire.	14 Oct. - 1859	£. 30,000	£. 10
London Marine Assurance Association.	Formation of a club for the mutual insurance of each other's ships.	London - - - -	- - - -	- nil - -	- nil - -
				This association being a mutual assurance club, there was no nominal capital, but quarterly calls were made on the members for the amount of losses incurred.	
London Cotton Manufacturing Company.	Manufacture of cotton goods -	36, Basinghall-street, and Cross street, Walworth.	17 Feb. - 1865	15,000	10
London, Bank of - - -	Bankers - - - -	52, Threadneedle-street -	Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 10 July 1855.	800,000	Unlimited -
Lisbon Oil Mills Company (Limited).	Making oil - - - -	London and Lisbon -	23 Feb. - 1864	100,000	10
London and County Coal Company (Limited).	Purchase and sale of coal and coke.	1, Chatham-place, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.	11 Aug. - 1866	100,000	5
Lancashire Co-operative Building Company (Limited).	To combine the business of a building firm with that of a building society, on the basis of co-operation.	St. Helen's, Lancashire -	9 Oct. - 1868	1,272	6
London and Colonial Company (Limited).	To purchase the business of brewer, maltster, hop merchant, and exporter of ales and porter of Mr. Robert Tooth.	Brewery, Burton - on - Trent; stores, The Victoria Stores, North Woolwich; offices, 18, Billiter-street, London, E. C.	— Nov. - 1859	150,000 since raised to 360,000	100
London Freight and Outfit Assurance Association.	Formation of a club for the mutual insurance of each other's ships against all general and total losses of freight.	London - - - -	- - - -	- nil - -	- nil - -
				This association being a mutual assurance club, there was no nominal capital, but quarterly calls were made on the members for the amount of losses incurred.	
London and Provincial Starch Company (Limited).	Manufacture and sale of starch, soap, soda, &c.	Limehouse, E. - -	14 Feb. - 1865	50,000	10
London and Northern Insurance Corporation (Limited).	To grant or effect insurances on lives.	8, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.	26 July - 1865	250,000	5
Metropolitan Cab and Carriage Company (Limited).	To provide cabs for the Metropolis.	Offices, 5, Lancaster-place, Strand, W. C., London.	20 Oct. - 1862	100,000	5
Marine Mansions and General House Investment Company (Limited).	To acquire house property, hotel buildings, &c.	Brighton and Sydenham -	21 November -	100,000	10
Manchester Queensland Cotton Company (Limited).	Growing cotton in the colony of Queensland.	Manchester - - -	17 Feb. - 1862	12,000	1,000
National Company for Boat Building by Machinery (Limited).	- - - This company has been wound up; its debts, amounting to 35,000 £, paid in full, and a return of 9 s. 3 d.				
Ottoman Company (Limited) -	To transact all kinds of financial business in connection with the Ottoman Empire.	20, Threadneedle-street, City of London.	— March - 1865	500,000	20
Oriental Commercial Bank (Limited).	Banking and commission business.	London and the Levant -	30 Dec. - 1864	3,000,000	20
Oxford and Canterbury Hall Company (Limited).	Keeping of music halls, hotels, &c.	London - - - -	2 July - 1864	120,000	15
Peninsular, West Indian, and Southern Bank.	Supplying banking facilities to Spain and the West Indies.	91, Cannon-street, E. C. -	25 July - 1864	2,000,000	100
Palais D'Auteuil Company (Limited).	Purchasing land, buildings, and other properties, for purposes of public entertainment and amusement in Paris.	16½, Fenchurch-street, City of London.	12 May - 1866	600,000	20

RETURN from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor James—*continued.*

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributors.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d. 11,055 - -	18 April - 1863	£. s. d. 4,880 9 8	- nil -	£. nil -	£. s. d. 30 - -	Frederick Whitney, 8, Old Jewry, London.
nil -	1 July - 1865	4,300 - -	57	nil -	nil -	William Turquand, 16, Tokenhouse-yard, E. C.
10,243 3 4	12 March - 1866	4,476 15 10	39	3	757 18 -	Charles Lee Nichols, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street.
400,000 - -	8 May - 1866	3,541,532 14 9	493	nil -	26,267 13 11	John Coleman, to July 1867; John Oldfield Chadwick (present Li- quidator), 21, Finch- lane, City.
23,005 - -	17 Nov. - 1866	18,257 4 3	36	7	About 1,000 l.	Wm. Cooper, 14, George- street, Mansion House, London, E. C.
360 - -	8 Dec. - 1866	572 1 8	10	2 l. 10 s.	261 13 8	Wm. Hopkins Holyland, 13, Gresham-street, E. C.
650 4 -	13 Nov. - 1867	4,344 12 -	34	nil -	Not yet ascertained -	Joseph Davies, Commer- cial Chambers, Warring- ton.
160,800 - -	4 March - 1867	121,529 14 3	40	70	4,370 17 2	Theodore Brooke Jones and John Spong, 8, Moorgate-street, Lon- don, E. C.
nil -	7 January - 1868	400 - -	nil -	nil -	nil -	William Turquand, 16, Tokenhouse-yard, E. C.
7,443 - -	3 June - 1867	5,569 13 5	50	10	Not yet ascertained -	Alfred Augustus James, 1, Tokenhouse - yard, E. C.
2,885 - -	12 June - 1868	Not ascertained - -	Not settled -	1	Not yet ascertained -	Frederick Bertram Smart and Wm. Edward Wil- liams, jun., 85 and 86, Cheapside, E. C.
5,878 - -	16 January - 1864	1,622 16 7	26	5	323 - -	Arthur Cooper, 13, George-street, Mansion House, London.
4,625 - -	30 June - 1866	9,495 8 7	54	5 l. by Company; 5 l. by Liquida- tor.	Not yet ascertained -	Fredk. Bertram Smart, 85 and 86, Cheapside, E. C.
11,400 - -	15 June - 1867	4,637 2 6	10	120 l. on 5 shares, and 150 l. on other 5 shares, amounting alto- gether to 1,350 l.	Not yet ascertained -	William Sale, 19, Booth- street, Manchester.
per share made to the Shareholders (10 l. shares fully paid up) in February 1867.						
17,000 - -	7 July - 1866	2,498 17 8	35	nil -	295 - -	Henry Croysdill, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, City of London.
236,088 14 7	4 August - 1866	332,563 6 9	580	7	About 10,000 l.	Arthur Cooper, 14, George-street, Mansion House, London, E. C.
65,146 - -	7 May - 1868	21,323 15 9	96	nil -	- - -	George Augustus Cape, 8, Old Jewry, E. C.
31,777 - -	3 March - 1866	102,410 10 3	97	90	3,202 7 2	Henry Chatteris, Gres- ham-buildings, Basing- hall-street.
1,400 - -	15 June - 1867	262,184 16 5	8	20	Not ascertained -	David Parry, 3, White Lion Court, Cornhill.

RETURN from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor James—*continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
Prince of Wales Slate Company (Limited).	Production and sale of slates, &c.	13, Old Jewry Chambers, London.	15 Oct. - 1864	£. 50,000	£. 5
Rockall Fishing, Fish Oil, and Fish Manure Company (Limited).	Fishing, fish-curing, extracting oil, and the manufacture of manure from refuse, &c.	London, and the Hebrides, Scotland.	26 Oct. - 1861	50,000	2
Rolling Stock Company of Ireland (Limited).	Purchasing, manufacturing, and selling all kinds of railway plant, carriages, engines, and constructing and leasing railways.	90, Cannon-street, London	7 August - 1862	200,000	10
Ryde Quay Company (Limited) -	To carry passengers, goods, &c. between Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and Gosport, &c., and to erect quays, &c.	Ryde, Isle of Wight -	27 Feb. - 1864	5,000	10
Richmond Hill Hotel Company (Limited).	Carrying on business of hotel keepers.	Richmond - - -	13 July - 1863	100,000	10
South Essex Gas Light and Coke Company.	Manufacture of gas - - -	Lea Bridge-road, Leyton, Essex.	27 May - 1853	10,000	5
Scottish and Universal Finance Bank.	General banking purposes, and for the purchase, importation, and exportation of specie in all forms.	85 and 86, Cheapside, London.	5 May - 1864	1,000,000	50
Saloon Steam Packet Company (Limited).	Purchase or hire of boats for passenger and other traffic on the River Thames.	London - - - -	27 March - 1865	100,000	5
Trent and Humber Ship Building Company (Limited).	Building and repairing ships, more especially iron ones.	Gainsborough - -	12 Dec. - 1863	50,000	10
Tewkesbury Hosiery Company (Limited).	Manufacture of stockings and other articles of hosiery.	Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.	20 Oct. - 1862	20,000	5
United Merthyr Collieries Company (Limited).	Working of certain coal fields in South Wales.	27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.	29 Feb. - 1864	120,000	20
Unconditional Life Assurance Company (Limited).	Assurance on lives - - -	26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.	31 Dec. - 1866	100,000	5
West Bournemouth Land and Cliff Hotel Company (Limited).	To purchase, acquire, and hold certain lands, hereditaments and premises situate in the county of Dorset, and freehold lands, &c. within the United Kingdom, and to build thereon.	Formerly at 7, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, London, afterwards at Market-street, Poole, Dorset.	7 June - 1864	100,000	10
West Worthing Waterworks, Baths and Assembly Rooms Company (Limited).	Making, &c., waterworks for the supply of water to West Worthing and neighbourhood, and establishing baths, assembly rooms, &c., in connection therewith.	West Worthing, Sussex -	17 Oct. - 1864	20,000	10
West Surrey Tanning Company (Limited).	- The order for winding up this Company was revoked in 1866, arrangements having been made for payment of				

RETURN from the Chambers of Vice Chancellor James—*continued*.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
44,600 - -	14 November 1867	10,956 13 8	88	5	Not yet ascertained -	Henry Laurence Ham- mock, 85 and 86, Cheap- side, London, E. C.
426 - -	10 December 1862	4,191 9 2	33	10 s.	384 9 11	Frederick Whinney, 8, Old Jewry, London.
10,673 - -	18 February - 1865	10,660 - 11	74	5	478 1 -	Samuel Lowell Price, 13, Gresham-street, Lon- don.
4,750 - -	27 May - 1865	About 40 l.	- nil -	- nil -	Not yet ascertained -	Henry Threlkeld Ed- wards, 1, Tokenhouse- yard, E. C.
20,468 - -	3 November 1866	31,600 13 5	59	3	516 7 6	George Augustus Cape, 8, Old Jewry, E. C.
7,130 - -	28 November 1857	8,280 10 8	63	3	2,396 12 6	George Broom, 80, Cole- man-street.
28,995 - -	24 January - 1865	64,809 2 9	19	- nil -	2,634 19 11	Samuel Lowell Price, 13, Gresham-street.
11,364 10 -	3 November 1866	11,000 - -	126	1 l. 10 s.	114 - -	William Turquand, 16, Tokenhouse-yard, E. C.
12,125 - -	7 August + 1865	12,124 6 9	108	844 shares, 4 l. each; on 113, 3 l. each; on 50, 2 l. 10 s. each; and on 60, 2 l. each.	1,678 1 10	Francis Gamble, 22, Par- liament-street, Hull.
7,560 - -	25 May + 1866	22,961 2 11	- nil -	- nil -	Not yet ascertained -	Samuel Hitch, M. D., Southwick Park, near Tewkesbury.
67,385 - -	28 March - 1867	38,101 7 8	125	- nil -	2,735 13 6	Robert Dixon, 1, Bell- yard, Doctors' Com- mons, E. C.; George Augustus Cape, 8, Old Jewry, E. C.
690 5 -	23 February - 1868	83 3 10	27	- nil -	Not ascertained -	Harold Engelbach, 10, Old Jewry Chambers, E. C.
Not anything paid on shares.	25 May - 1867	Not yet ascertained	- Not yet set- tled.	- nil -	- - - -	G. Blackgrove, 47, Wind- sor-terrace, City-road.
12,466 - -	30 October - 1868	11,076 8 10	- nil -	- nil -	Not yet ascertained -	Henry Chatteris, Gres- ham-buildings, Basing- hall-street.
the creditors in full.						

Henry Leman, }
Edward Bloxam, } Chief Clerks.

SCOTLAND.

RETURN by the REGISTRAR of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES for *Scotland*, showing the Names, Objects, Capital as far as known, Date of Winding up Order, Amount of Liabilities at same Date, Number of Persons Liquidator or Liquidators of all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Wound up, or now Winding up, either Division thereof in *Scotland*, since 1st August 1862.

N A M E.	O B J E C T S.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
1. COMPANIES WOUND UP OR BEING WOUND UP VOLUNTARILY.				£.	£.
Perth Gas Consumers' Company (Limited).	Manufacture and sale of gas	Not stated	18 Sept. 1861	25,000	1
Great West of Scotland Fishery Company (Limited).	To fish in the British waters	135, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.	22 April 1857	35,000	10
The Dundee Corn Mill and Provision Company (Limited).	To buy and manufacture grain, and to produce provisions.	47, Cowgate, Dundee	26 Nov. 1857	5,000	1
The Erins Copper Mining Company (Limited).	To work copper ores and other minerals in the lands of Erins.	186, West George-street, Glasgow.	5 Dec. 1861	5,000	5
The Artilligan Zinc and Lead Mining Company (Limited).	To lease lands and work metal ores.	83, St. George's-place, Glasgow.	11 July 1862	5,000	1
Broxburne Shale Oil Company (Limited).	To acquire shale or oil minerals, to manufacture crude oil, and to convert it into paraffin and other substances.	48, Gordon-street, Glasgow	27 March 1862	20,000	200
The Partick Grocery and Provision Company (Limited).	To supply grocery and provision goods.	305, Dumbarton-road, Partick.	7 Dec. 1857	600	3
Sutherland Steam Packet Company (Limited).	To convey passengers, goods, &c. between the north and south sides of the Moray Frith.	Littleferry, Sutherlandshire.	27 May 1858	6,000	20
Glasgow and Lisbon Steam Packet Company.	To act as traders and carriers between the ports of the Clyde and Lisbon.	45, Union-street, Glasgow	1 Nov. 1856	25,000	100
The Gourrock Copper Mining Company (Limited).	To work the metallic ores contained in the lands of Gourrock.	2, Church-place, Greenock	3 January 1862	6,000	2
Arbroath Baking Company (Limited).	To make and sell bread and provisions.	Arbroath	11 March 1862	200	5
The Lisbon Royal Steam Navigation Company (Limited).	To supply tug steamers for towing vessels in the Tagus, or other rivers, &c. in Portugal.	27, Union-street, Glasgow	25 June 1862	20,000	50
Dundee Sea Insurance Company	Marine insurance	29, Cowgate, Dundee	28 Dec. 1863	3,000	100
The Forth Steam Fishing Company (Limited).	To carry on the business of fishing by means of steam vessels.	60, Queen-street, Edinburgh.	25 April 1862	2,000	5
The Castleton and Silver Craig Mining Company (Limited).	To search for and work metallic ores in Argyllshire.	14, Princes-square, Glasgow.	25 Nov. 1861	15,000	51. and 11.
Glasgow Wheel Gill Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited).	To search for and work metallic ores in counties of Cornwall and Devon.	33, Renfield-street, Glasgow.	7 March 1861	25,000	1
Stonehaven Gas Consumers' Company (Limited).	Manufacture and sale of gas	Ann-street, Stonehaven	4 June 1862	2,000	1
Calder Glen United Mines (Limited).	To search for and work metallic ores in Renfrewshire.	Lochwinnoch	24 April 1861	5,120	5
Hope Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited).	To search for and work silver lead and other ores in the county of Monaghan, or elsewhere in Ireland.	33, Renfrew-street, Glasgow.	24 May 1862	21,000	1
Argyle Mining Company (Limited).	To obtain and work mines in Argyllshire, or elsewhere in Scotland.	79, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.	6 Dec. 1861	20,000	1
Peterhead Whale and Seal Fishing Company.	To carry on whale and seal fishing in the Greenland Seas.	78, Longate-street, Peterhead.	29 June 1865	5,500	10
Aberdeen and Newcastle Steam Navigation Company (Limited).	To convey passengers, live stock, and goods.	Aberdeen	13 Feb. 1865	5,000	20
Stirlingshire Steam Plough and Thrashing Company (Limited).	To cultivate land and thrash grain by steam.	Fort-street, Stirling	28 May 1860	1,000	50
Greenock and Gourrock Omnibus Company (Limited).	To convey passengers and parcels between Greenock and Gourrock.	Old Quay Head, Quay-street, Greenock.	18 Feb. 1861	2,000	1
Coolartra and Bond Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited).	To search and work silver lead and other ores in Monaghan, Ireland.	60, George-square, Glasgow.	29 Nov. 1862	16,000	1
Aberdeen and Hull Steam Navigation Company (Limited).	To convey passengers and goods by ships, boats, &c.	Marischal-street, Aberdeen	9 October 1863	4,000	5
Nairn Marine Hotel Company (Limited).	To erect an hotel or boarding-house at Nairn.	3, Wilson's-court, Nairn	18 June 1859	3,000	25
Aberdeen, Tyne, and Hamburg Steam Navigation Company (Limited).	To convey passengers or goods in ships or boats.	Marischal-street, Aberdeen	9 October 1863	10,000	5

SCOTLAND.

Places where Business was Conducted, Date of Registration, Nominal Capital, Liability per Share, Paid up Settled on the List of Contributories, Amount of Calls per Share, Expenses of Winding up, and Name of voluntarily or subject to the Supervision of the Court, under Direction of the Court of Session in either

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Names of Liquidators.	Date of Liquidator's Report.
£. s. d.				£.			
Not stated -	11 Mar. - 1862	Not stated - - -	-	Not stated -	Not stated -	H. Skeete - - -	1 Aug. 1862
13,544 - -	4 Feb. - 1861	- ditto - - -	-	6	- ditto - -	Geo. Law - - -	4 Feb. 1863
3,325 15 11	26 Feb. - 1863	- ditto - - -	-	1	- ditto - -	John Cooper, John Flem- ing, and Peter Smith.	4 Mar. 1864
1,082 10 -	18 July - 1863	- ditto - - -	-	1 l. 10 s.	- ditto - -	Jas. Keyden - - -	30 May 1866
530 - -	20 Aug. - 1863	- ditto - - -	-	10 s.	- ditto - -	Robert Strang - - -	10 Aug. 1865
8,000 - -	21 Oct. - 1863	- ditto - - -	-	125	- ditto - -	Not stated - - -	14 Feb. 1866
174 - -	4 Nov. - 1863	- ditto - - -	-	3	- ditto - -	John Macaulay - - -	4 Nov. 1863
5,360 - -	29 Jan. - 1864	- ditto - - -	-	20	- ditto - -	Donald Gray - - -	11 Dec. 1864
20,300 - -	20 Oct. - 1863	- ditto - - -	-	100	- ditto - -	William Ewing and Thomas Henderson.	11 Mar. 1864
1,476 9 6	4 May - 1864	- ditto - - -	-	1 l. 10 s.	- ditto - -	James Boyd, Andrew Har- per, and M. F. Dunlop.	Not registered.
Not stated -	4 May - 1864	- ditto - - -	-	Not stated -	- ditto - -	J. F. Sutherland - - -	5 Dec. 1864
- ditto -	Not stated -	- ditto - - -	-	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	G. Brymner - - -	24 June 1864
1,500 - -	24 Sept. - 1864	- ditto - - -	-	50	- ditto - -	David Pitcairn, Alex. Kinmond, Geo. Welsh, Robert A. Mudie, and Thomas W. Thomas.	Not registered.
2,000 - -	18 Oct. - 1864	- ditto - - -	-	5	- ditto - -	Richard Wilson - - -	16 June 1865
4,671 - 11	5 Dec. - 1864	- ditto - - -	-	3 l. 15 s. and 15 s.	- ditto - -	Black and Robson - - -	30 Jan. 1867
21,548 15 -	8 June - 1865	- ditto - - -	-	1	- ditto - -	John E. Watson - - -	10 Aug. 1868
Not stated -	25 Aug. - 1865	- ditto - - -	-	Not stated -	- ditto - -	Not stated - - -	Not registered.
- ditto -	12 June - 1863	- ditto - - -	-	4	- ditto - -	William Connell - - -	28 Dec. 1865
20,737 10 -	25 Jan. - 1866	- ditto - - -	-	1	- ditto - -	John E. Watson - - -	Not registered.
8,894 7 6	12 Mar. - 1866	- ditto - - -	-	1	- ditto - -	J. C. Foulds - - -	- ditto.
Not stated -	Not registered -	- ditto - - -	-	Not stated -	- ditto - -	Not stated - - -	17 July 1866
- ditto -	3 Aug. - 1866	- ditto - - -	-	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	J. B. Adam - - -	Not registered.
950 - -	8 Nov. - 1866	- ditto - - -	-	50	- ditto - -	Not stated - - -	8 Nov. 1866
1,207 - -	10 Nov. - 1866	- ditto - - -	-	1	- ditto - -	J. Duncan - - -	Not registered.
12,953 5 -	15 Nov. - 1866	- ditto - - -	-	1 l. and 15 s.	- ditto - -	J. W. Williams - - -	- ditto.
4,000 - -	22 Nov. - 1866	- ditto - - -	-	5	- ditto - -	Joseph Wood - - -	1 Mar. 1867
2,025 - -	28 Aug. - 1865	- ditto - - -	-	25	- ditto - -	J. D. Lamb - - -	27 Nov. 1866
6,000 - -	22 Nov. - 1866	- ditto - - -	-	5	- ditto - -	J. Wood - - -	1 Mar. 1867

SCOTLAND—continued.

N A M E.	O B J E C T S.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
1. COMPANIES WOUND UP OR BEING WOUND UP VOLUNTARILY—continued.				£.	£.
Easdale Slate Company - -	To work and win slate at Easdale and Ellenabeich.	Easdale - - - -	13 June - 1866	150 members	Not stated -
Scottish Industrial Insurance Company (Limited).	General business of life insurance	80, Batle-street, Glasgow	24 Dec. - 1863	50,000	10
British Sewing Machine Company (Limited).	To make and sell sewing or other machines.	67, St. Vincent - street, Glasgow.	17 Feb. - 1863	10,000	1
Rothsay Academy (Limited) -	To provide a liberal education -	Castle-street, Rothsay -	3 Jan. - 1862	3,000	5
Glasgow Poultry Company (Limited).	To supply Glasgow market with poultry and eggs.	13, Virginia-street, Glasgow.	1 May - 1866	10,000	1
East of Scotland Financial Company (Limited).	To lend money, to buy and sell property.	Reform-street, Dundee -	7 Sept. - 1864	10,000	1
Clarendon Cotton Company (Limited).	Cotton growers in Jamaica -	79, St. Vincent - street, Glasgow.	22 Sept. - 1862	50,000	1
Montrose Friendly Coal and Shipping Company (Limited).	To carry on the coal and shipping trade.	Montrose - - - -	21 Sept. - 1864	1,000	1
Scottish Oil Company (Limited) -	To make and sell shale oil -	36, Hanover-street, Edinburgh.	12 April - 1866	20,000	10
Lochfyne Gunpowder Company (Limited).	To make and sell gunpowder -	56, West Howard-street, Glasgow.	14 May - 1860	5,000	100
2. COMPANIES WOUND UP OR BEING WOUND UP BY COURT.					
Garpel Hematite Iron Company (Limited).	To work and win hematite iron ore.	Garpel, near Muirkirk -	13 March - 1858	105,000	105
3. UNREGISTERED COMPANIES WOUND OR BEING WOUND UP under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89, s. 199.					
Fraserburgh Arctic Seal and Whale Fishing Company.	Not stated - - - -	Not stated - - - -	- - - -	Not stated -	Not stated -
Aberdeen Meal and Provision Society.	To supply themselves with meal and other provisions at prime cost.	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -
4. UNREGISTERED COMPANIES WOUND OR BEING WOUND UP under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 87, s. 17.					
The Auchenairn Co-operative Society (Limited).	Not stated - - - -	Not stated - - - -	- - - -	- -	Not stated -

Note.—LIST of COMPANIES no longer in existence,

Dundee Newspaper and Printing Company (Limited) -	Being unable to obtain any further returns, the Registrar received a letter from a shareholder, Mr. C. Alexander, on 12th June 1867, to the effect that the Company was defunct, and its debts paid.
Patent Propeller Steam Company (Limited) - - -	Received letter on 30th January 1867, "that Company never came to anything."
Creetown Mining Company (Limited) - - - -	Business handed over to South of Scotland Mining Company (Limited).
Scottish Friendly Life Assurance Company (Limited) -	Business transferred to the Crown Life Assurance Company of London.

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh, }
28 September 1868.

SCOTLAND—continued.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities per Share.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributories.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Names of Liquidators.	Date of Liquidator's Report.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.		
Not stated -	10 May - 1867	Not stated - -	- -	Not stated -	Not stated -	D. Connan - -	1 Oct. 1867
1,143 15 6	12 June - 1867	- ditto - -	- -	1	- ditto - -	G. Smith - -	Not registered.
8,740 12 6	13 July - 1867	- ditto - -	- -	17 s. 6 d.	- ditto - -	Wm. Church, jun. - -	ditto.
1,934 3 1	9 Aug. - 1867	- ditto - -	- -	4	- ditto - -	Wm. Herbert - -	4 Mar. 1868
Not stated -	10 Aug. - 1867	- ditto - -	- -	Not stated -	- ditto - -	R. Wood - -	Not registered.
1,386 - -	27 Oct. - 1867	- ditto - -	- -	10	- ditto - -	D. S. Littlejohn - -	ditto.
5,247 10 -	9 Nov. - 1867	- ditto - -	- -	1	- ditto - -	J. C. Foulds - -	ditto.
828 - -	26 Dec. - 1867	- ditto - -	- -	1	- ditto - -	John Butchart - -	26 Dec. 1867
1,200 - -	23 June - 1868	- ditto - -	- -	2	- ditto - -	David Marshall - -	Not registered.
5,000 - -	14 July - 1868	- ditto - -	- -	100	- ditto - -	George Shand and James Weir.	ditto.
101,651 - -	16 Dec. - 1864	Not stated - -	Not stated -	101 £. 10 s.	Not stated -	G. A. Jamieson - -	Not registered.
Not stated -	28 April - 1864	Not stated - -	Not stated -	Not stated -	Not stated -	James Collie - -	14 Mar. 1867
- ditto -	29 April - 1864	614 19 9	- ditto -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	William Steele - -	Not registered.
Not stated -	29 June - 1867	Not stated - -	Not stated -	Not stated -	Not stated -	Gavin Burt, Henry Hope, and John Morton.	Not registered.

but which have not been regularly Wound up.

Indisputable Life Assurance Company of Scotland	-	Business transferred to the Briton Medical and General Life Association.
Dundee Banking Company - - - -	-	Amalgamated with the Royal Bank of Scotland.
Montrose Union Steam Tug Company (Limited) - -	-	Afterwards registered as "Montrose Steam Tug Company (Limited)." Afterwards registered with Limited Liability, and fees returned by order of Board of Trade.
Scottish Fire and Insurance Company - - - -	-	Never came to anything.
Royal Scottish Insurance Company - - - -	-	No longer in existence.
Glenpark Chemical Manure Company (Limited) - -	-	

John Henderson,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

I R E L A N D.

RETURN relating to JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Wound up under

SUMMARY of the RETURNS received from the several Departments in which Proceedings were taken.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	OBJECT.	Place where Business was Conducted.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital.	Liability per Share.
				£.	£.
Dublin Cattle Market Company -	Establishing a cattle market -	North Wall, City of Dublin	Not registered in Joint Stock Company's Registration Office.	Proceedings do not state.	10
Wicklow General Mining Company (Limited).	Working of mines and quarries -	15, Dame-street, Dublin -	13 May - 1863	40,000	2
Wexford Steam Ship Company (Limited).	Conveying passengers and goods in ships and boats.	Trinity-street, Wexford -	31 Jan. - 1860	30,000	100
Holyford Mining Company (Limited).	Purchasing interest in lease of Holyford mines, in county Tipperary, and working said mines.	22, Nassau-street, Dublin	14 May - 1864	24,000	1
Patent Peat Company (Limited) -	Manufacturing fuel of peat -	84, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.	22 March - 1864	50,000	5
Royal Marine Hotel Company of Kingstown (Limited).	Purchasing Royal Hotel at Kingstown, enlarging same, and carrying on business thereat.	Royal Marine Hotel, Kingstown.	10 July - 1863	50,000	5
Swilly Hotel Company (Limited)	Erecting a hotel at Buncrana, county Donegal, and carrying on hotel business thereat.	St. Helen's, Buncrana, county Donegal.	5 Sept. - 1865	3,000	10
Kildeena Flag and Quarry Company (Limited).	Raising, preparing, and selling flags.	Kildeena, Kilkee, county Clare.	16 Jan. - 1865	1,000	10
Oola Mining Company (Limited)	Purchasing the mines on lands of Oola Hills East, in county Limerick, and working same.	22, Nassau-street, Dublin	21 Sept. - 1865	25,000	1
Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company.*	Exhibitions in fine arts, music, manufactures, science and horticulture, and delivery of public lectures.	Exhibition Palace, Earlsfort-square, Dublin.	17 May - 1865	50,000	5
Ulster Catholic Publishing Company.*	Publication and sale of a Catholic newspaper and books.	2, Hercules-place, Belfast	8 April - 1862	5,000	1
East Holyford Mining Company (Limited).*	Purchasing East Holyford mine in county Tipperary and other mines, and working same.	Not stated - - -	17 July - 1866	24,000	4
Dublin Joint Stock Society (Limited).*	Carrying on any trade or business of a co-operative society.	3, High-street, Dublin -	2 May - 1865	4,000	1
Etna Insurance Company* - -	Carrying on business of fire, marine, and other insurance.	46 and 47, Upper Sackville street, Dublin.	25 Jan. - 1866	1,000,000	10
Aughnacloy Flax Spinning Company.*	Manufacture and sale of yarn and other articles of flax, tow, and cotton.	Lisduart, Ballygawley, county Tyrone.	14 July - 1865	20,000	1

* Case still pending.

I R E L A N D.

direction of the COURT of CHANCERY in *Ireland* since August 1862.

SUMMARY of the RETURNS received from the several Departments in which Proceedings were taken.

Paid up Capital as far as known.	Date of Winding up Order.	Amount of Liabilities at same Date.	Number of Persons Settled on the List of Contributors.	Amount of Calls per Share.	Expenses of Winding up.	Name of Liquidator or Liquidators.	Court in which Winding up Proceedings were ordered to be taken.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Proceedings do not state.	14 May 1864	3,848 5 3	75	4 15 -	Not yet ascer- tained.	C. H. James - -	Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
500 - -	31 May 1865	2,452 6 6	7	2l. on 5,000 shares, and 10s. on 2,000 shares.	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
22,400 - -	9 May 1866	Proceedings do not state.	Proceedings do not state.	100 - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
6,500 - -	24 April 1867	Not yet ascer- tained.	17	1l. on 4,000 shares, and 2s. 6d. on 20,000 shares.	- ditto - -	W. G. Craig, and L. H. Deering.	- ditto.
25,000 - -	25 April 1867	- ditto -	Not settled -	5 - -	104 12 10	C. H. James - -	- ditto.
32,748 10 -	25 April 1867	Not stated -	No list made out.	5 - -	- - -	Anthony Fox - -	Ordered to be wound up in Master Litton's Office, Court of Chancery; the Company, however, com- pounded with the credi- tors at 10s. in the pound, with the approbation of the Masters, and no winding up took place.
1,040 - -	5 June 1867	1,463 5 11	No list made out.	10 - -	Not yet ascer- tained.	Thomas Colquhoun -	Master Litton's Office, Court of Chancery.
285 - -	5 June 1867	Not ascertained	Not yet settled	5 - -	- ditto - -	John Petty - -	Master Brooke's Office, Court of Chancery.
Not stated -	20 Nov. 1867	292 3 2	8	Not stated -	- ditto - -	Henry Parkinson -	Master of the Rolls Court.
49,464 - -	27 Jan. 1868	Not ascertained	Not ascer- tained.	5 - -	- ditto - -	Charles Cummins -	Vice Chancellor's Court.
1,839 - -	6 Feb. 1868	- ditto -	- ditto -	1 - -	- ditto - -	George Pelin - -	- ditto.
Not stated -	6 May 1868	Not yet ascer- tained.	115	Not stated -	- ditto - -	William Graham Craig -	Master of the Rolls Court.
994 6 2	10 June 1868	- ditto -	Not yet settled	- ditto -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
10,146 4 -	4 Nov. 1868	- ditto -	Not yet ascer- tained.	1 10 -	- ditto - -	John Quain - -	Vice Chancellor's Court.
17,750 - -	8 Dec. 1868	- ditto -	- ditto -	1 - -	- ditto - -	Henry G. Rule - -	- ditto.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

RETURN of the Names, Objects, Places where Business was Conducted, Date of Registration, Nominal Capital, Liability per Share, Paid-up Capital, &c. of all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Wound up or now Winding up, either Voluntarily or subject to the Supervision of the Court, under Direction of the High Court of Chancery, of the Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, and of the Court of Session in either Division thereof in *Scotland* since August 1862, distinguishing *Ireland* and *Scotland* from *England*.

(*Mr. Lusk.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 March 1869.

[*Price 8 d.*]

104.

Under 8 oz.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

275

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 28 July 1868 ;—for,

“RETURN of the Names, Objects, Places where Business was Conducted, Date of Registration, Nominal Capital, Liability per Share, Paid-up Capital as far as known, Date of Winding up Order, Amount of Liabilities at same Date, Number of Persons settled on the List of Contributories, Amount of Calls per Share, Expenses of Winding up, and Name of Liquidator or Liquidators of all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Wound up or now Winding up, either Voluntarily or subject to the Supervision of the Court, under Direction of the High Court of Chancery, of the Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, and of the Court of Session in either Division thereof in *Scotland* since August 1862, distinguishing *Ireland* and *Scotland* from *England*.”

GENERAL SUMMARY to RETURN of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Wound up or Winding up, since August 1862.

	COMPANIES.		NOMINAL CAPITAL.		PAID UP CAPITAL, as far as known.		LIABILITIES, as far as ascertained.		EXPENSES of WINDING UP, as far as ascertained.	
	Total Number.	Number for which Returns are made.	Number of Com- panies.	Aggregate Amount.	Number of Com- panies.	Aggregate Amount.	Number of Com- panies.	Aggregate Amount.	Number of Com- panies.	Aggregate Amount.
ENGLAND :				£.		£.		£.		£.
Return from the Court of the } Master of the Rolls - - }	225	197	187	58,304,100	175	9,783,669	180	22,369,725	123	229,785
Return from the Chambers of } Vice-Chancellor Stuart - }	55	51	48	28,707,500	44	3,937,938	46	6,917,816	21	85,942
Return from the Court of Vice- } Chancellor Malins - - }	73	71	68	25,466,580	60	5,112,767	64	27,561,909	28	144,397
Return from the Chambers of } Vice-Chancellor James - }	70	69	64	24,294,272	61	5,077,575	62	17,624,300	34	170,056
TOTAL ENGLAND - -	423	388	367	136,772,452	340	23,911,949	352	74,473,750	206	630,180
SCOTLAND :										
Return from the Registrar of } Joint Stock Companies - }	42	42	38	555,820	30	267,411	1	615	-	No Return.
IRELAND - - - -	15	15	14	1,326,000	12	168,667	4	8,056	1	105
TOTAL GREAT BRITAIN } and IRELAND - - }	480	445	419	138,654,272	382	24,348,027	357	74,482,421	207	630,285

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

GENERAL SUMMARY to RETURN of JOINT
STOCK COMPANIES Wound up or Winding up,
since August 1862 (in continuation of Parlia-
mentary Paper, No. 104 of Session 1868-9).

(*Mr. Lusk.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 March 1869.*

277

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 12 July 1869;—for,

RETURNS “of the Names, Objects, Places where Business is or was conducted, Date of Registration, Nominal Capital, Number of Shares into which it is Divided, Number of Shares taken, Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association, the Total Number of Shares taken by such Subscribers, Amount of Calls made on each Share, and the Total Amount of Calls received of all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Formed since the 1st day of June 1868 to the 31st day of May 1869, inclusive; distinguishing whether the Companies are Limited or Unlimited, and also the Number of Shareholders in each of the said Companies, at the Date of last Return, and whether still in Operation or being Wound up :”

“And, of the Total Number Registered in the City of *London*, or within Five Miles of the General Post Office :”

“Also,—

	Number of New Companies.	Nominal Capital.
1864-5 - - - - -		
1865 - - - - -		
1866 - - - - -		
1867 - - - - -		
1868-9 - - - - -		

(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 450, of Session 1867-8), with
INDEX.”

(*Mr. Lusk.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 August 1869.

RETURNS of the Names, Objects, Places where Business is or was conducted, Date of Registration, Nominal Capital, Number of Shares into which it is divided, Number of Shares taken, Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association, the Total Number of Shares taken by such Subscribers, Amount of Calls made on each Share, and the Total Amount of Calls received of all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Formed since the 1st day of June 1868 to the 31st day of May 1869, inclusive; distinguishing whether the Companies are Limited or Unlimited, and also the Number of Shareholders in each of the said Companies at the Date of last Return, and whether still in Operation, or being Wound up:—And, of the Total Number Registered in the City of London, or within Five Miles of the General Post Office:—Also, Number of New Companies, with their Nominal Capital for 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868-9 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 450, of Session 1867-8), with INDEX.

IN ENGLAND.

I.—COMPANIES Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89), as Limited Companies.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of last Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
IN ENGLAND:													
1	Hester's Way Freehold Land Company (Limited).	Purchasing an estate and letting and selling portions of the same.	5, St. George's-square, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.	1868; 3 June -	7	36	£. 2,000	40	36	£. s. d. 37 10 -	£. s. d. 975 - -	7	Still in operation.
2	Gas Economising Company (Limited).	Purchasing and working certain letters patent for the economising of gas.	445, West Strand -	3 June -	7	55	21,000	21,000	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
3	St. Vincent's Rocks Hotel Company (Limited).	Hotel keeping, &c., at Clifton -	49, Broad-street, Bristol -	3 June -	7	124	10,000	400	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
4	Swanscombe Chalk Quarries Company (Limited).	Quarrying chalk, mud, flints, &c., and disposing of same.	19, Craven-street, Strand	4 June -	7	636	30,000	1,500	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
5	Eynsham Gas Company (Limited).	Supplying Eynsham with gas -	No return -	4 June -	7	150	2,000	400	333	5 - -	1,645 - -	38	Still in operation.
6	Canadian and North West Land and Mining Company (Limited).	Mining in British North America	4, Clarence - buildings, Booth-street, Manchester.	6 June -	7	121	10,000	1,000	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
7	Tyne Salmon Fishing Company (Limited).	Fishing for salmon in the River Tyne and disposing of same.	21, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	8 June -	7	22	100	50	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Being wound up.
8	Smith, Crossley & Co. (Limited).	Soap making, tallow molting, and lard refining.	202, Boundary - street, Liverpool.	9 June -	9	222	20,000	1,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Supposed to be still in operation.
9	Robert Ward and Company (Limited).	Painting and paper hanging -	Middlesborough, in the County of York.	9 June -	7	68	3,000	300	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
10	Roughdale's Fire Clay Company (Limited).	Manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c.	No return -	9 June -	7	1,112	20,000	4,000	2,012	2 10 -	8,492 10 -	2,012	Still in operation.
11	Home Assurance Association (Limited).	Life and accidental assurance and loan and investment society.	151, Strand, London, W.C.	10 June -	7	140	50,000	5,000	265	10 - -	2,600 - -	17	ditto.
12	Northfleet Ballast Company (Limited).	Manufacture of lime, whitening, bricks, cement, &c.	19, Craven-street, Strand, London.	10 June -	8	300	24,000	1,200	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
13	Children's Provident Society (Limited).	Maintaining, clothing, educating, &c. orphans.	No return -	10 June -	8	8	12,000	4,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
14	Port Bangor Slate Company (Limited).	Working slate quarries at Llanllechid and dealing in slate.	Tanybwch Farm, Llanllechid, in the County of Carnarvon.	11 June -	7	75	12,000	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.

15	Prudent United Assurance Company (Limited). Honduras Opal Mining Company (Limited). Bristol and South Wales Co-operative Life Assurance Company (Limited). Brecon County Times Printing and Publishing Company (Limited). New Beldon Lead Mining Company (Limited). New Bowson Deep Coal Company (Limited). Compair General (Limited) -	Life assurance, loan, and investment society. Mining for opals and other precious stones at Honduras. Life assurance - - - - -	7	11 June -	47 and 48, King William-street, City of London. No return - - - - -	35	25,000	5,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -	27	Still in operation.
16			7	13 June -	20, Cumberland - street, Bristol.	35	2,000	2,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -		
17			7	15 June -	Church - street, in the Chapelry of St. Mary and Borough of Brecon. 66, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate-street, E.C. Cinderford, Newnham, near Gloucester. No return - - - - -	175	5,000	1,000	488	2 - -	1,203 -		
18			7	16 June -	15, Langham-place, in the County of Middlesex. 83, Gun - street, Spital-fields, Middlesex. North - parade, Aberystwyth. Hanover - street, Liverpool. 69, Regent-street, County of Middlesex. 1, Finsbury-circus, E.C. -	45	10,000	10,000	1,345	Nil -	Nil -	13	- ditto.
19			7	17 June -	Acquiring and letting the temperance hall at Aberystwyth. Builders and contractors -	75	25,000	250	170	70 - -	11,445 -	9	- ditto.
20			7	17 June -	The purchase of St. James's Hall Restaurant and the carrying on the business thereof. Mining in California	700	20,000	20,000	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
21			7	19 June -	Carrying on an hotel	7	155,000	15,500	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -		
22			7	19 June -	Manufacture of hats, bonnets, &c.	925	5,000	1,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -		
23			8	22 June -	Acquiring and letting the temperance hall at Aberystwyth. Builders and contractors -	74	1,350	270	107	5 - -	535 -	107	Still in operation.
24			11	23 June -	The purchase of St. James's Hall Restaurant and the carrying on the business thereof. Mining in California	1,090	5,000	5,000	565	- 5 -	138 12 6	565	- ditto.
25			10	24 June -	Carrying on the business of a club at Ipswich. The purchase of land and cottages and building for sale and hire. Establishing and working salt mines, near Dax, in the province of Landes, in France. Coal mining - - - - -	000	12,000	600	600	20 - -	12,000 -	600	- ditto.
26			7	24 June -	Carrying on the business of a club at Ipswich. The purchase of land and cottages and building for sale and hire. Establishing and working salt mines, near Dax, in the province of Landes, in France. Coal mining - - - - -	70	125,000	12,500	70	Nil -	Nil -	7	- ditto.
27			7	25 June -	The manufacture and sale of bricks, tiles, drain pipes, &c.	1,400	20,000	2,000	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
28			7	25 June -	Supplying Salburn with water -	80	7,500	1,500	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -		
29			7	25 June -	Carrying on the business of a club at Ipswich. The purchase of land and cottages and building for sale and hire. Establishing and working salt mines, near Dax, in the province of Landes, in France. Coal mining - - - - -	55	2,000	400	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -		
30			8	25 June -	Carrying on the business of a club at Ipswich. The purchase of land and cottages and building for sale and hire. Establishing and working salt mines, near Dax, in the province of Landes, in France. Coal mining - - - - -	240	5,000	1,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -		
31			7	25 June -	Carrying on the business of a club at Ipswich. The purchase of land and cottages and building for sale and hire. Establishing and working salt mines, near Dax, in the province of Landes, in France. Coal mining - - - - -	7	120,000	6,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -		
32			7	25 June -	Carrying on the business of a club at Ipswich. The purchase of land and cottages and building for sale and hire. Establishing and working salt mines, near Dax, in the province of Landes, in France. Coal mining - - - - -	307	12,000	1,200	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -		
33			7	26 June -	Carrying on the business of a club at Ipswich. The purchase of land and cottages and building for sale and hire. Establishing and working salt mines, near Dax, in the province of Landes, in France. Coal mining - - - - -	49	2,000	1,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -		
34			7	27 June -	Carrying on the business of a club at Ipswich. The purchase of land and cottages and building for sale and hire. Establishing and working salt mines, near Dax, in the province of Landes, in France. Coal mining - - - - -	175	25,000	25,000	309	ditto -	- ditto -	26	Still in operation.
35			7	27 June -	Carrying on the business of a club at Ipswich. The purchase of land and cottages and building for sale and hire. Establishing and working salt mines, near Dax, in the province of Landes, in France. Coal mining - - - - -	38	750	75	No return	ditto -	- ditto -	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
36			10	30 June -	The manufacture and sale of gas, at Blakeney and Esloe, in Gloucestershire. The manufacture of food for cattle. Erection, furnishing, and maintenance of villas and boarding-houses, and carrying on the business of boarding-house keepers. Erection of gas works for supplying the town of Brandon and neighbourhood with gas.	475	30,000	30,000	9,130	1 - -	8,692 10 -	38	Still in operation.
37			7	30 June -		8	6,000	300	18	5 - -	36 - -	17	- ditto.
38			7	1 July -									
39			7	1 July -									

I.—COMPANIES FORMED and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89), as Limited Companies—*continued.*

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation, or being Wound up.
IN ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>													
40	London, Belgium, Brazil, and River Plate Royal Mail Steam Ship Company (Limited).	To carry on a line of steam or other ships between England and Belgium, or other European country, and South America or elsewhere, for the conveyance of mails, passengers, and property.	12, Leadenhall - street, E.C.	1868; 1 July -	7	350	£. 200,000	10,000	2,540 850 Vendors' shares issued as fully paid up.	£. s. d. 5 - - 11,093 -	-	87	Still in operation.
41	Bank of Salvador (Limited)	Banking in all its branches in Salvador and London.	2 and 3, Aldgate, E.C.	1 July -	7	7	200,000	10,000	No return	No return	-	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
42	Manganese Company (Limited)	Acquiring and working mineral properties in Spain and elsewhere.	4, 5, and 6, Great St. Helens, E.C.	1 July -	9	560	12,000	1,200	ditto -	ditto -	-	ditto -	ditto.
43	Leicester Industrial Assurance and Building Company (Limited).	Life assurance in all its branches; loan and investment.	22, Loseby-jane, Leicester	3 July -	7	650	50,000	50,000	1,027 5 l. 5 s.	On 1,007, 5 l. Upon 20, 5 s.	912 -	10	Still in operation.
44	Liverpool, China, and India Tea Company (Limited).	Tea and coffee dealers, and general grocers and Italian warehousemen.	32, London-road, Liverpool	3 July -	7	209	10,000	1,000	608 5 l. 5 s.	On 123, 5 l. Upon 486, 10 l.	5,237 10 -	23	ditto.
45	Droitwich Salt Company (Limited).	Purchasing and carrying on the business of the Droitwich Pant Salt Company (Limited).	Chapel Bridge, Droitwich	6 July -	7	1,695	125,000	12,500	10,547	10 - -	105,470 -	157	ditto.
46	Cloncurry Copper Mining Company (Limited).	Copper mining in Queensland.	6, Queen-street-place, E.C.	6 July -	7	810	100,000	20,000	No return	No return	-	No return	Being wound up.
47	Incorporated Assurance Society of England and Scotland (Limited).	Assurance of every description, and endowment, loan, and investment society.	No return - - -	7 July -	7	215	100,000	40,000	ditto -	ditto -	-	ditto -	Supposed to be still in operation.
48	Salford Improved Industrial Dwellings Company (Limited).	Erecting and letting dwellings for working men at Salford.	Town Hall, West Market-street, Salford, Lancashire.	10 July -	7	340	25,000	2,500	ditto -	ditto -	-	ditto -	ditto.
49	Globe Marine Insurance Company (Limited).	Underwriting in all its branches upon ships, goods, &c.	114, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	15 July -	7	370	400,000	20,000	ditto -	ditto -	-	ditto -	Being wound up.
50	Yatton Market Company (Limited).	Erecting market-house, and establishing a market in the parish of Yatton, Somersetshire.	Office of Mr. Bramble, Solicitor, Yatton, Somersetshire.	15 July -	7	30	750	150	115	1 - -	115 -	22	ditto.
51	Australasian Extract of Meat and Cattle Company (Limited).	Dealing in cattle, and making and selling the extract of meat in Australia or elsewhere.	134, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	15 July -	7	7	100,000	40,000	No return	No return	-	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
52	Jamaica Graving Dock Company (Limited).	Constructing and working graving docks in Jamaica, and carrying on the business of shipbuilders, &c.	No return - - -	17 July -	7	7	150,000	15,000	ditto -	ditto -	-	ditto -	ditto.
53	Lea Bridge District Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of gas at Leyton, Essex.	3, Jefferys - square, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	17 July -	7	176	50,000	5,000	1,050	5 - -	5,250 -	30	Still in operation.
54	Great Torrington Water Company (Limited).	Supplying Great Torrington, Devon, with water.	South-street, Great Torrington.	17 July -	11	11	2,500	500	288	- 10 -	144 -	35	ditto.
55	Lisburne Consols Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited).	Mining in the parish of Ysptyl, in the county of Cardigan.	12, North-buildings, Broad-street, E.C.	20 July -	7	315	30,000	30,000	No return	No return	-	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.

		Market-place, Mortomley	20 July -	9	45	1,000	1,000	163	10 - -	70 15 -	109	Still in operation.
56	Mortomley Market Company (Limited).	The acquirement of land to be used as a substitute for a market, or as market ground.	21 July -	7	7	10,000	2,000	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
57	Temple Reversionary Interest Society (Limited).	Dealing in reversions -	21 July -	9	95	2,000	400	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
58	Swavesey and Over Gas Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of gas at Swavesey, Cambridgeshire.	21 July -	7	103	2,000	2,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
59	Orinoco Gold Mines Examination Fund (Limited).	The examination of gold mines in Central America.	21 July -	13	48	50,000	50,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
60	United London and Provincial Co-operative Building Company (Limited).	Building generally -	21 July -	7	38,000	150,000	150,000	- 2 -	15,000 -	150,000	150,000	Still in operation.
61	General Brazilian Mining Company (Limited).	Mining generally in Brazil	22 July -	7	2,863	100,000	10,000	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
62	James Russell and Sons (Limited).	Tube manufacturers -	22 July -	7	101	2,250	150	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
63	South Elmsall Lime Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of lime at South Elmsall, Yorkshire.	22 July -	7	1,400	35,000	1,400	25 -	35,000 -	8	8	Still in operation.
64	Strafford Collieries Company (Limited).	Coal mining -	22 July -	7	26	10,000	100	100 -	5,200 -	13	13	- ditto.
65	Schulze Gunpowder Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of gunpowder.	24 July -	7	7	25,000	2,500	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
66	Donisthorpe Colliery Company (Limited).	Coal mining -	24 July -	7	35	150,000	7,500	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
67	Bucharest Gas Company (Limited).	Lighting the City of Bucharest with gas.	27 July -	7	220	100,000	20,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
68	City of Bristol Investment Company (Limited).	Borrowing and lending money, discounting bills, &c.	27 July -	7	116	12,000	120	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
69	Engine Supply Company (Limited).	Buying and constructing engines and rolling stock for the Mont Cenis Railway.	27 July -	7	28	2,000	400	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
70	Ackworth Gas Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of gas at Ackworth, in Yorkshire.	27 July -	7	7	10,000	2,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
71	French Peat Charcoal Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of peat and peat charcoal.	29 July -	7	133	3,000	300	281	10 -	2,752 10	24	Still in operation.
72	Boxmoor, Two Waters, and Crouchfield Gas and Coke Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of gas and coke at Boxmoor, Two Waters, and Crouchfield.	29 July -	9	190	25,000	250	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
73	Whitfield Colliery Company (Limited).	Coal mining -	30 July -	7	100	1,500	300	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
74	Albrighton Gas Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of gas at Albrighton, Salop.	30 July -	9	908	1,000	1,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
75	Danish, Norwegian, English Telegraph Company (Limited).	The construction and working of telegraphs in connexion with European circuits.	31 July -	7	18	50,000	10,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
76	India and China Tea Company (Limited).	Purchase and sale of tea, coffee, and sugar.	1 Aug. -	7	47	50,000	10,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
77	New Prince of Wales Slate Company (Limited).	Working slate quarries and other mines, Carnarvonshire.	3 Aug. -	7	7	8,000	400	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
78	Wye Lead Mining Company (Limited).	The purchase and working the Wye Lead Mine.	3 Aug. -	7	66	1,500	1,500	433	1 -	209 6	83	Still in operation.
79	Bowling Old Lane Working Men's Club and Institute Company (Limited).	To purchase ground in Bradford, Yorkshire, and erect buildings for a working men's club, &c.	4 Aug. -	7	375	35,000	140	No return	No return	No return	No return	Disolved.
80	Mellitott and Company (Limited).	Dealing in wines and spirits -	4 Aug. -	8	35	100,000	10,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	Supposed to be still in operation.
81	Belgian Street Railway and Omnibus Company (Limited).	Constructing and working tramways in Belgium.	5 Aug. -	7		20,000	2,000	140	5 -	160 -	12	Being wound up.
82	Mersey Lighterage Company (Limited).	Carrying on the business of lightermen.										

I.—COMPANIES FORMED and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89), as Limited Companies—*continued*.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of last Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation, or being Wound up.
IN ENGLAND—continued.													
83	Alexandra Mutual Life Assurance Company (Limited).	Life Assurance generally and money lending.	10, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.	1868: 5 Aug. -	7	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply. 100	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
84	Oldham Entertainment Company (Limited).	Providing premises for dramatic and other entertainments.	No return	6 Aug. -	25	100	500	100	No return	ditto	ditto	No return	ditto.
85	Portwen Bay Mining Company (Limited).	Mining in Anglesea for copper, tin, &c.	50, Fountain-street, Manchester.	7 Aug. -	7	30	20,000	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
86	New Theatres Company (Limited).	Carrying on the business of a theatre.	1, Long Acre, Middlesex.	7 Aug. -	8	8	5,000	500	107. paid upon 400 shares.	107. paid upon 400 shares.	4,000 -	8	Still in operation.
87	Leeds Wellington-street Warehouse Company (Limited).	Erecting warehouses in Leeds.	23, Park-road, Leeds	10 Aug. -	7	104	20,000	200	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
88	Swedish Sulphur Ore Company (Limited).	Acquiring and working the Melby sulphur ore mines in Sweden.	148½, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	10 Aug. -	7	710	20,000	4,000	924	2 10 -	2,810 -	19	Still in operation.
89	Société Du Cable Transatlantique Français (Limited).	Laying and working a cable from France to the United States.	Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.	10 Aug. -	7	305	1,200,000	60,000	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
90	The Chapletown Market Company (Limited).	Providing a market at Chapletown, Yorkshire.	Chapletown, near Sheffield, Yorkshire.	11 Aug. -	7	70	500	500	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
91	MacMillan and Company (Limited).	Purchasing, making, and selling buttons.	Redery House, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.	11 Aug. -	7	7	1,000	50	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
92	Antiseptic Salt Company (Limited).	Manufacturing and selling Bayley's Antiseptic Deodorizing Salt.	78, Old-street, in the County of Middlesex.	11 Aug. -	7	7	2,000	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
93	Northern Traders (Limited)	Trading as general merchants and agents in England and elsewhere.	No return	12 Aug. -	7	7	10,000	1,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
94	Residual Products Company (Limited).	Purchasing and working certain patents for utilizing vegetable and bituminous products.	18, Suffolk-grove, Suffolk-street, Southwark.	14 Aug. -	7	170	7,500	750	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
95	Townbridge Water Company (Limited).	Supplying the town of Trowbridge, Wilts, with water.	4, Victoria-street, Westminster.	19 Aug. -	7	26	20,000	1,500 of 107. each, 5,000 of 11. each.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
96	Laschi Petroleum Company (Limited).	Mining for petroleum, &c. in the Abruzzi, Italy.	5, Great Winchester-street Buildings, Old Broad-street, E.C.	19 Aug. -	7	21	25,000	1,250	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
97	Birchills Hall Iron Company (Limited).	Manufacturing and selling iron and steel, &c.	The Birchills, Walsall, Staffordshire.	19 Aug. -	7	75	5,000	500	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
98	Liverpool Standard Newspaper and Printing Company (Limited).	Establishing, printing, and publishing a newspaper, and carrying on the trade of general printers.	40, Thomas-street, Liverpool.	20 Aug. -	8	10	2,500	500	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
99	Bryn-Ystwith Lead Mining Company (Limited).	Acquiring and working certain lead and other mines in Wales.	26, Nicholas-lane, E.C.	20 Aug. -	7	15	15,000	7,500	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
100	Robert Cook and Company (Limited).	Acquiring and carrying on the business of R. Cook & Co., of Hathersage, needle manufacturers, &c.	Hathersage, in the county of Derby.	21 Aug. -	7	440	25,000	1,000	259	10 -	2,590 -	10	Still in operation.
101	Circulating Library (Limited)	Forming and carrying on a circulating library.	68, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, Middlesex.	21 Aug. -	7	100	10,000	2,000	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.

[illegible]

I.—COMPANIES FORMED and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89), as Limited Companies—*continued*.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of last Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation, or being Wound up.
IN ENGLAND—continued.													
121	General South American Company (Limited).	General merchants and financial agents.	Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, E.C.	1868: 16 Sept. -	13	1,900	£. 600,000	6,000	No return	£. s. d. No return	£. s. d. No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
122	Imperial Plate Glass Insurance Company (Limited).	Insurance against loss or damage of plate glass.	27, Coleman-street, E.C.	17 Sept. -	7	7	20,000	4,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
123	Bethesda Town Hall and Market Company (Limited).	Erecting a town hall and market house, &c.	No return - - -	17 Sept. -	9	118	3,000	3,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
124	Shanklin Bay Estate Company (Limited).	Purchasing land at Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, and building thereon.	90, Hop and Malt Exchange, Southwark-street, Surrey.	21 Sept. -	7	130	20,000	1,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
125	North Shields Turkish Bath Company (Limited).	Erecting Turkish baths at North Shields.	106, Bell-street, North Shields.	21 Sept. -	7	30	1,200	240	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
126	Mitcheldean Waterworks Company (Limited).	Supplying the inhabitants of Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire, with water.	Mitcheldean, in the county of Gloucester.	21 Sept. -	7	195	300	300	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
127	Clyne Wood Colliery Company (Limited).	Coal mining - - -	No return - - -	23 Sept. -	7	72	5,000	250	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
128	Union Land and Building Company (Limited).	Dealing in landed property in the United Kingdom and carrying on the business of a Land and Building Company in all its branches.	Gainsborough-street, Plymouth-grove, Manchester.	24 Sept. -	8	800	2,000	2,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
129	Commercial Indemnity Corporation of Great Britain (Limited).	Indemnifying returns, profits, gains, and incomes derivable from commerce, trade, or other sources, from loss occasioned by fire, explosions, or other causes.	1, Cowper's-court, 32, Cornhill, E.C.	28 Sept. -	7	350	250,000	100,000	350	2 10 -	350 - -	7	Still in operation.
130	Cwm Daren Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited).	Zinc, copper, and silver lead mining.	224, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.	28 Sept. -	7	8	6,000	300	300	10 - -	2,037 10 -	20	ditto.
131	Brotton and Lofthouse Gas-light and Coke Company (Limited).	Erecting gasworks to supply Brotton and Lofthouse and neighbourhood with gas, &c.	Brotton, near Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire.	28 Sept. -	7	70	5,000	1,000	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
132	Sandown Omnibus and Carriage Company (Limited).	The conveyance of passengers and luggage from the railway station to hotels and other houses at Sandown.	Isle of Wight Agency Office, Station-street, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	29 Sept. -	21	87	200	200	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
133	Knighton Market Hall, Warehouse, and Building Company (Limited).	The erection of a market at Knighton.	No return - - -	29 Sept. -	7	49	1,500	300	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
134	Dysynni Gas Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of gas, &c., at Towyn.	Offices of Mr. Griffith Williams, Bridge-street, Dolgelly, Merioneth.	29 Sept. -	8	26	2,000	200	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
135	Mill Lane Mining Company (Limited).	Coal, stone, and fire-clay, &c., mining.	No return - - -	29 Sept. -	7	70	20,000	400	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
136	British Standard Life Insurance Corporation (Limited), now called Bristol and London Assurance Corporation (Limited).	Life insurance, loan, and investment.	56, Park-street, in the city and county of Bristol.	1 Oct. -	7	250	2,000,000	400,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.

I.—COMPANIES FORMED and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89) as Limited Companies—*continued*.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of last Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of holders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
<i>IN ENGLAND—continued.</i>													
164	London and Limpopo Mining Company (Limited).	Mining in Great Britain and South Africa.	147, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	1868: 26 Oct. -	7	45	£. 30,000	300	No return	£. s. d. No return	£. s. d. No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
165	West Cowes Sea Bathing Company (Limited).	Carrying on a bathing establishment.	No return	28 Oct. -	7	115	3,000	600	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
166	Bolivar Timber and Coal Company (Limited).	Dealing in timber and coals in Venezuela.	Minerva-chambers, Minerva-terrace, Kingston-upon-Hull.	29 Oct. -	9	620	30,000	1,500	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
167	Monarch Investment Association (Limited).	Money lending, life assurance, &c.	14, Queen-street, Cheap-side, E.C.	31 Oct. -	7	30	10,000	5,000	290	- 15 -	205 - -	9	Still in operation.
168	Castleton Bowling Club Company (Limited).	Establishing bowling-greens	No return	2 Nov. -	9	48	700	700	343	- 15 -	188 - -	92	ditto.
169	Cwm Dwyfor Copper and Silver Lead Mines Company (Limited).	Copper and other mining in Wales	No return	4 Nov. -	7	175	12,500	12,500	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
170	Heudregareg Colliery Company (Limited).	Coal, stone, fire-clay, &c., mining in Glamorganshire.	No return	4 Nov. -	7	7	16,000	8,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
171	Heaton's Steel and Iron Company (Limited).	Working improvements in the conversion of cast iron into steel, &c.	20, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.	4 Nov. -	7	7	400,000	40,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
172	Orwell Oyster Fishery (Limited)	Breeding, cultivating, and dealing in oysters and other fish in the River Orwell, and other places.	14, Billiter street, E.C.	5 Nov. -	7	75	25,000	5,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
173	Oriental Fibre Mat and Matting Company (Limited).	Purchasing and working patents for the uses and manufacture of certain materials for mats and matting.	58, Compton-street, Clerkenwell.	5 Nov. -	7	1,504	2,000	2,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
174	Press Association (Limited) -	To supply news to proprietors of newspapers, clubs, hotels, &c.	112, Strand, W.C.	6 Nov. -	8	88	18,000	1,800	431	3 - -	1,033 - -	78	Still in operation.
175	Moss Side Bowling Club Company (Limited).	Acquiring land, and making a bowling-green and pleasure grounds thereof.	No return	7 Nov. -	7	7	700	140	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
176	Midland Estates Purchase, Mortgage, and Release Association (Limited).	Purchasing and selling of real estates, advancing money upon mortgage of real estates, and receiving money on deposit at interest, and building, letting, leasing houses and land.	46, Sadler-gate, Derby	7 Nov. -	7	7	4,500	300	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
177	Miller's Dale and Oldham Lime Company (Limited).	Burning and selling lime and limestone.	No return	9 Nov. -	9	17	2,000	20	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
178	Iceland Sulphur Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of sulphur, &c., in Iceland.	No return	10 Nov. -	7	111	12,000	240	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
179	Ecton, Clayton, and Waterbank Mining Company (Limited).	Mining in Staffordshire	Manchester Chambers, 134, Deansgate, Manchester.	10 Nov. -	8	36	10,000	500	41	2 - -	30 - -	9	Still in operation.
180	Bidford Gas Light, Coke, and Coal Company (Limited).	Supplying the town and neighbourhood of Bidford with gas, and selling coke and coal.	Main - street, Bidford, County of Warwick.	11 Nov. -	8	205	1,500	750	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.

No.	Name of Company	Description of Business	Date	Place	Capital Paid up	Capital Unpaid	Total Capital	Assets	Liabilities	Status
181	Shoreham and District Constant Service Waterworks Company (Limited).	Supplying Shoreham, and other places near or adjoining, with water.	12 Nov. -	3, Buckingham - place, Shoreham.	163	11	5,000	1,000	ditto -	- ditto.
182	Investment Company (Limited)	Lending and receiving money at interest.	14 Nov. -	26, Budge-row, Cannon-street, E.C.	115	7	100,000	2,000	182	Still in operation.
183	Magdalena Company (Limited)	The constructing of railways and other public works in Columbia and elsewhere.	16 Nov. -	155, Fenchurch - street, E.C.	600	7	3,000	600	5 -	- ditto.
184	Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham Industrial Assurance Company (Limited).	Life assurance -	16 Nov. -	146, Dale-street, Liverpool	64	7	10,000	1,000	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
185	Oil and Tallow Refining Company (Limited).	Manufacture, refining, &c. of oil and fatty matters generally, whether of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin.	20 Nov. -	118, Russell-street, Bermondsey-street, S.E.	7	7	75,000	7,500	ditto -	- ditto.
186	Universal Slate Company (Limited).	The purchase and sale of slates, slate slabs, &c.	20 Nov. -	41, Lord-street, Liverpool	82	7	20,000	4,000	ditto -	- ditto.
187	Minehead Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited).	The making and selling of gas, &c. at Minehead, in Somerset.	23 Nov. -	Office of Mr. Robert Williams, Parade, Minehead, Somerset.	90	7	2,000	400	ditto -	- ditto.
188	Virginia Land Company (Limited).	The cultivation and sale of corn, rice, tobacco, &c. in Virginia.	26 Nov. -	25, Booth-street, Manchester.	35	7	20,000	200	55	Still in operation.
189	Llywernog Company (Limited)	To purchase and work the Llywernog Mine, in the County of Cardigan.	28 Nov. -	Ponterwyd, near Aberystwith, Cardiganshire.	441	7	15,000	1,000	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
190	London and Provincial Temperance Halls Company (Limited).	The acquisition of land and building for temperance halls, and the use of the same.	28 Nov. -	163, Blackfriars-road, S.E.	70	9	15,000	15,000	ditto -	- ditto.
191	Hornsea Public Rooms Company (Limited).	To purchase land and build a music - hall, &c. thereon at Hornsea, in Yorkshire, and to let the same.	30 Nov. -	No return -	100	7	1,000	1,000	ditto -	- ditto.
192	Victoria Assembly Rooms, Southport, Company (Limited).	The purchase of land at Southport, and building thereon an entertainment hall, &c. for hire.	30 Nov. -	7, South Parade, St. Mary's, Manchester.	240	9	10,000	1,000	ditto -	- ditto.
193	Pure Water Company (Limited).	Supplying ice and water, and making and selling aerated waters.	30 Nov. -	8, Saint Mary Axe, E.C.-	437	7	5,000	2,500	1,317	Still in operation.
194	Bradbury, Greateux, and Company (Limited).	Manchester, Scotch, silk and general warehousemen and merchants.	1 Dec. -	5, 6, and 7, Aldermanbury, E.C.	7	7	250,000	250	237 upon 112 600 - upon 125 800 -	- ditto.
195	Liverpool Marine Insurance Company (Limited).	Marine insurance -	3 Dec. -	No return -	2,000	19	200,000	50,000	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
196	Craig-y-Morwyn Lead Mining Company (Limited).	Mining for lead in North Wales	3 Dec. -	10, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.	7	7	30,000	30,000	ditto -	- ditto.
197	Idle Worsted Mill Company (Limited).	Manufacturing worsted at Idle, Yorkshire.	4 Dec. -	Town-lane, Idle, Yorkshire	260	7	10,000	2,000	965 - 2 6	Still in operation.
198	Groesend Steam Colliery Company (Limited).	Mining for coal in Glamorganshire.	4 Dec. -	No return -	80	8	15,000	150	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
199	Bolivar Railway Company (Limited).	Constructing a railway in Bolivar, Colombia.	5 Dec. -	27, Lombard-street, E.C.	7	7	160,000	8,000	127 4 - -	Still in operation.
200	North Wales Slate Supply Company (Limited).	Mining for slates, and dealing in same, at Bangor.	5 Dec. -	No return -	7	7	50,000	10,000	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
201	English Watch and Chronometer Manufactory (Limited).	Manufacture of clocks, watches, &c.	9 Dec. -	No return -	8	8	15,000	3,000	ditto -	- ditto.
202	Bromley Cottage Improvement Company (Limited).	Acquiring and maintaining houses, cottages, lodgings, or dwelling-places, and letting same.	11 Dec. -	Market Square, Bromley, Kent.	148	8	10,000	2,000	ditto -	- ditto.

I.—COMPANIES FORMED and Registered under the Companies Act, 1863 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89), as Limited Companies—*continued*.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of last Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation, or being Wound up.
IN ENGLAND—continued.													
203	Landport Dining Halls and Hotel Company (Limited).	Erecting premises to be used as an hotel, tavern, refreshment house, or dining halls, and carrying on the business of wine and spirit merchants.	54, Wish-street, Southsea, Hants.	1868; 11 Dec. -	7	181	£. 4,000	800	No return	£. s. d. No return -	£. s. d. No return -	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
204	Prince of Wales Assembly Rooms, Ramsgate (Limited).	Erecting a public assembly room and offices at Ramsgate.	Grove House, Addington-street, Ramsgate, Kent.	12 Dec. -	8	200	10,000	10,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
205	Photo-Relief Printing Company (Limited).	Working an invention for photo-relief printing.	Hereford Lodge, Hereford-square, Brompton, S.W.	12 Dec. -	7	18	15,000	300	199	Upon 49, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; and upon 70, 50 $\frac{1}{4}$; and considered as called upon 80, 50 <i>l.</i>	8,625 - -	13	Still in operation.
206	Algerian Irrigation and Land Society (Limited).	The construction and working of weirs, reservoirs, canals, and irrigation works in French Algeria.	No return - - -	15 Dec. -	7	1,100	1,000,000	125,000	No return	No return	No return -	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
207	"Under the Crown" Magazine Company (Limited).	Publishing a magazine - -	30, Dartmouth - street, Westminster, S.W.	15 Dec. -	14	51	2,000	2,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
208	John Sparrow and Company (Limited).	Cotton spinning, weaving, and manufacturing.	No return - - -	17 Dec. -	7	7	80,000	8,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
209	Star Navigation Company (Limited).	Conveying passengers, goods, mails, &c. in ships.	Drury - buildings, Liverpool.	17 Dec. -	7	1,275	350,000	3,500	1,080	- nil -	- nil -	15	Still in operation.
210	Addingham Gas Light Company (Limited).	Supplying Addingham, Yorkshire, with gas.	No return - - -	17 Dec. -	10	260	800	800	No return	No return	No return -	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
211	Sovereign Coal Company (Limited).	Supplying shareholders and the public with coal, coke, &c.	47 and 48, King William-street, E.C.	18 Dec. -	8	130	20,000	20,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
212	Telegraph Works Company (Limited).	Manufacturing or constructing and maintaining telegraph works and cables.	15, Coleman-street, E.C.	18 Dec. -	8	106	5,000	1,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
213	East Plynlimmon Lead Mining Company (Limited).	Purchasing and working the East Plynlimmon Lead Mine.	No return - - -	19 Dec. -	7	7	7,000	350	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
214	Wine Consumers' Association (Limited).	Supplying wines, brandies, liquors, and other spirituous liquors.	28, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.	19 Dec. -	7	128	105,000	21,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
215	Derby Clothing Company (Limited).	Woollen drapers and outfitters -	8, Corn Market, Derby -	21 Dec. -	7	90	3,000	150	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
216	Great Grimsby Provident Building Company (Limited).	Building, buying, letting, and selling houses and buildings.	No return - - -	21 Dec. -	7	70	10,000	1,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
217	Liverpool and Garston Steel and Iron Company (Limited).	Manufacture of steel and iron -	Garston, near Liverpool -	21 Dec. -	7	898	75,000	1,500	898	50 - -	43,650 - -	7	Still in operation.
218	Hartley, Rayner, and Green (Limited).	Web and woollen manufacturers	Bischoff's - yard, North-street, Leeds.	22 Dec. -	7	2,950	15,000	3,000	2,980	4 - -	11,920 - -	10	ditto.

		22 Dec.	9	125	7,000	280	280	25	7,000	24	
219	Goole and Hull Steam Towing Company (Limited).	Purchasing, building, and owning steam and other vessels for towing or propelling vessels, and carrying goods and passengers on the rivers Humber and Ouse. Supplying Westbury in the County of Wilts with gas.	-	-	Goole.	Custom House Buildings,	-	-	-	-	ditto.
220	Westbury Gas and Coke Company (Limited).	Purchase of lands, mines, and quarries in Yorkshire, and working same.	10	240	6,000	600	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
221	Foredale and Coombs Quarry Company (Limited).	Coal mining	7	2,000	10,000	2,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
222	Unstone Coal and Coke Company (Limited).	Merchant saddlers and coach ironmongers.	7	1,200	25,000	2,500	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
223	Henry Brace and Company (Limited).	The purchase and sale of lands, annuities, &c.	7	320	50,000	500	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
224	Liverpool Real Property Company (Limited).	To acquire and carry on the business of the Teplitz Colliery Company (Limited).	7	300	10,000	2,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
225	Teplitz Colliery and Coal, Oil Company (Limited).	To purchase and work mines in India.	7	7	60,000	12,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
226	Patialah and Sabathu Mining Company (Limited).	Banking and insurance in all its branches.	7	7	30,000	3,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
227	Manchester Insurance and Banking Company (Limited).	To purchase the copyright of a monthly journal, called "The Chamber of Agriculture."	7	215	2,000	2,000	ditto	On 431 shares, 17, and on 284, 27.	443 17	41	Still in operation.
228	Chamber of Agriculture Journal Company (Limited).	Banking	10	158	2,000	200	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
229	Union Bank, Kingston-upon-Hull (Limited).	The construction, maintenance, and regulation of the pier and works at Llandudno.	7	350	250,000	25,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
230	Llandudno Pier Company (Limited).	Lead mining	8	220	20,000	4,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
231	Santa Clara Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited).	Manufacturing flour, meal, &c., and supplying shareholders with same.	7	35	30,000	30,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
232	St. Austell Co-operative Flour Mill Company (Limited).	Acquiring and working the North Star Gold Mines, Grass Valley, California.	7	77	500	1,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
233	North Star Gold Mining Company (Limited).	Assuring against death or personal injury by accident.	8	8	225,000	22,500	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
234	Sovereign Accident Assurance Company (Limited).	Brick making	7	7	2,000	2,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
235	Rhos Brick Company (Limited).	Lead and copper mining	7	35	30,000	30,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
236	Dyllift Consols Silver Lead and Copper Mining Company (Limited).	Purchasing and hiring railway wagons, and letting, selling, and supplying same to railway companies, coal proprietors and others.	7	700	100,000	10,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
237	British Wagon Company (Limited).	Purchasing and manufacturing and selling soda water.	8	150	5,000	250	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
238	Waymouth Soda Water Company (Limited).	Receiving on deposit and lending money.	7	7	2,000	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
239	Civil Service Bank (Limited).	Coal mining	7	149	30,000	300	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
240	Stockingford Colliery Company (Limited).	Gold mining in Brazil	7	560	50,000	50,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-
241	Braganza Gold Mining Company (Limited).										

I.—COMPANIES FORMED and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89), as Limited Companies—*continued*.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memo-randum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memo-randum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of last Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of Share-holders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation, or being Wound up.
IN ENGLAND—<i>continued</i>.													
242	Metropolitan and General Plate Glass Insurance Company (Limited).	Insurance of plate and other glass against accidental or malicious breakage.	5, West-street, Finsbury-circus, E.C.	1869: 14 Jan. -	7	78	2,000	2,000	No return	£. s. d. No return	£. s. d. No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
243	Rogers' Projectile Anchor, Rock and Anchor Company (Limited).	Manufacture of anchors, blocks, &c.	14, New City Chambers, 121, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	14 Jan. -	7	60	20,000	20,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
244	Whitstable Gas and Coke Company (Limited).	Supplying Whitstable and Salters, in the County of Kent, with gas.	Gas Works, Swanfield, Whitstable, Kent.	14 Jan. -	7	98	4,000	200	200	14 - -	2,800 - -	15	Still in operation.
245	Barrow Printing Company (Limited).	Newspaper proprietors, publishers, stationers, and general printers.	Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.	15 Jan. -	8	58	2,000	400	63	5 - -	315 - -	11	ditto.
246	New Hotel Company (Dover) (Limited).	Hotel and tavern keepers -	8, Old Jewry, E.C. -	15 Jan. -	7	450	30,000	3,000	No return	No return	No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
247	English Provident Assurance Company (Limited).	Life insurance, guarantee, &c. -	23½, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.	16 Jan. -	7	651	10,000	6,800	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
248	Perdu Carra Lead Mining Company (Limited).	Lead mining in Sardinia -	5, Great Winchester-street Buildings, Old Broad-street, E.C.	18 Jan. -	7	230	30,000	3,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
249	Rylands Brothers (Limited) -	The manufacture and sale of iron wire, &c.	Church-street, Warrington, Lancashire.	19 Jan. -	7	2,140	80,000	3,200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
250	Railway Working Association (Limited).	Working and maintaining by contract or otherwise, railways and tramways and other roads and ways in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.	9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster.	19 Jan. -	11	525	250,000	25,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
251	China Stone Quarry Company (Limited).	China stone quarrying -	6, Ormond-terrace, Regent-street, Cheltenham.	22 Jan. -	7	25	1,500	300	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
252	Kenley Waterworks Company (Limited).	Supplying Kenley and neighbourhood with water.	3, Guildhall Chambers, 29, Basinghall-street, E.C.	23 Jan. -	13	491	10,000	1,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
253	British Beetroot Sugar Manufacturing Company (Limited).	Manufacturing, buying, and selling, all kinds of sugar of beet-root.	No return -	22 Jan. -	7	1,600	200,000	200,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
254	Notting Hill and Bayswater Baths Company (Limited).	Erecting public baths at Nottingham and Bayswater.	119, Clarendon-road, Nottingham-hill, Middlesex.	23 Jan. -	7	35	6,000	6,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
255	Cardiff and Portishead Steam Ship Company (Limited).	The conveyance of passengers, goods, &c., in steam or other vessels.	1, Castle-street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.	26 Jan. -	10	190	50,000	1,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
256	British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited).	Constructing a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and India.	No return -	28 Jan. -	7	650	1,200,000	130,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
257	Morben Slate and Slab Company (Limited).	Slate quarrying -	32, Regent-street, Middlesex.	28 Jan. -	7	2,800	24,000	6,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
258	Tyne Chemical Company (Limited).	Chemical manufacturers -	South Shields -	28 Jan. -	7	1,800	40,000	4,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
259	Van Mining Company (Limited)	Mining and smelting -	No return -	29 Jan. -	12	12,000	51,000	12,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
260	Herts Sack Hiring Company (Limited).	The manufacture or purchase of sacks.	Horsebridge, near Stockbridge, Hants.	30 Jan. -	7	70	10,000	1,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.

[illegible]

I.—COMPANIES FORMED and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89), as Limited Companies—*continued*.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memo-randum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memo-randum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of last Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of Share-holders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation, or being Wound up.
IN ENGLAND—continued.													
280	North Durham Loan and Discount Company (Limited).	Lending money - - -	60, Fawcett-street, Sunderland, Durham.	1869: 19 Feb. -	11	420	£. 7,500	500	No return	£. s. d. No return	£. s. d. No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
281	Woodhouse Colliery Company (Limited).	Acquiring and working a colliery in Yorkshire.	The Woodhouse Colliery, Yorkshire.	19 Feb. -	7	86	5,000	500	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
282	Galleon Treasure Venture (Limited).	To search for and recover treasures contained in certain vessels or galleons sunk in Vigo Bay in 1702.	5, Lothbury, E.C. - -	20 Feb. -	7	35	100,000	20,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
283	Reedy Creek Mining and Smelting Company (Limited).	Copper mining in Australia -	6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	22 Feb. -	7	485	10,000	10,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
284	Holloway Hall Company (Limited).	Erecting and conducting a public hall at Holloway, Highgate, or Hornsey.	11, Seven Sisters - road, Holloway.	22 Feb. -	7	570	5,000	5,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
285	Bury Co-operative Spindle and Flyer and General Machinists Manufacturing Company (Limited).	Manufactures of spindles and flyers, and general machinists.	Bond-street, Bury, Lancashire.	23 Feb. -	8	24	2,000	400	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
286	Sphinx Club (Limited) - -	Carrying on a club at Liverpool	1, Batchelor's-street, Dale-street, Liverpool.	25 Feb. -	7	7	1,995	133	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
287	Almadra Silver Mining Company (Limited).	Silver mining in Mexico - -	1, Winchester - buildings, E.C.	26 Feb. -	7	7	75,000	7,500	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
288	Victoria Hall and Temperance Institute Company (Limited).	To build and furnish a large lecture hall, &c.	Park - terrace, Toward - road, Sunderland.	27 Feb. -	15	1,185	12,000	12,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
289	Over Darwen House and Mill Company (Limited).	The acquisition of land, and the building of houses and mills at Over Darwen and elsewhere.	School-street, Over Darwen.	27 Feb. -	7	7	10,000	2,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
290	Direct English, Indian, and Australian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited).	Telegraphic communication between England, India, China, Australia, and other parts of the world.	2, King William-street, E.C.	1 Mar. -	8	4,500	2,500,000	500,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
291	Calstock Granite Quarries Company (Limited).	Granite quarrying - - -	13, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.	2 Mar. -	7	1,265	10,000	10,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
292	Camborne Granite Quarries Company (Limited).	Granite quarrying - - -	13, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.	2 Mar. -	7	3,945	15,000	15,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
293	British Universal Life Assurance Company (Limited).	Life Assurance, &c. - - -	1, Arthur - street, West, London Bridge, E.C.	2 Mar. -	7	466	100,000	100,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
294	Newcastle Loan and Investment Company (Limited).	Receiving on deposit and lending money.	93, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	2 Mar. -	7	125	3,000	1,500	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
295	London and County Advance and Discount Company (Limited).	Lending and borrowing money -	30, Ludgate-hill, E.C. -	5 Mar. -	7	160	5,000	5,000	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
296	T. C. Fawley and Company (Limited).	Fellmongers and leather dressers	Neepsend, near Sheffield -	5 Mar. -	8	335	30,000	1,200	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
297	Bloxham Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited).	Supplying the inhabitants of Bloxham, Bedford, with gas, &c.	No return - - -	6 Mar. -	10	198	1,500	300	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.
298	Brincliffe, Nether Edge, and Sharrow Omnibus Company (Limited).	The conveyance of passengers by omnibus.	Sheffield - - -	8 Mar. -	7	37	2,000	400	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto	ditto -	- ditto.

I.—COMPANIES FORMED and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89), as Limited Companies—*continued*.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of last Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation or being Wound up.
IN ENGLAND—continued.													
324	Wollaston Gas, Coal, and Coke Company (Limited).	Supplying Wollaston and neighbourhood with gas, coal, and coke.	63, Oxford-street, Wellingborough, in the County of Northampton.	1869 : 30 Mar. -	7	40	£. 1,500	300	No return	£. s. d. No return -	£. s. d. No return -	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
325	Fryer's Concrete Company (Limited).	The purchase and occupation of the Antiguan Estates of Messrs. Fryer, Benson, Foster, and Manlove, the acquirement of their business, and the manufacture of sugar or Fryer's concrete.	Marsland-street, Lower Cambridge-street, Manchester.	30 Mar. -	8	483	100,000	1,000	ditto	ditto	- ditto -	ditto	- ditto.
326	Manchester Cotton Waste Dealers' Exchange Company (Limited).	Establishing and carrying on an exchange.	No return	31 Mar. -	8	55	1,000	1,000	ditto	ditto	- ditto -	ditto	- ditto.
327	Westminster Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia (Limited).	Gold mining in Nova Scotia.	No return	31 Mar. -	7	501	30,000	6,000	ditto	ditto	- ditto -	ditto	- ditto.
328	British and Foreign Shipping Company (Limited).	Shipowners and shippers	57, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	1 Apr. -	7	120	200,000	20,000	ditto	ditto	- ditto -	ditto	- ditto.
329	New Zealand Quartz Crushing and Gold Mining Company (Limited).	Quartz and mineral crushing and gold mining in New Zealand.	28, Moorgate-street, E.C.	2 Apr. -	7	175	50,000	25,000	ditto	ditto	- ditto -	ditto	- ditto.
330	Sheffield Butchers' Hide and Skin Company (Limited).	Dealing in hides, skins, fat, &c.	No return	3 Apr. -	8	145	5,000	1,000	ditto	ditto	- ditto -	ditto	- ditto.
331	Rhyl Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited).	The supply of Rhyl and neighbourhood with gas, &c.	8A, Vale-road, Rhyl, in the county of Flint.	6 Apr. -	7	455	10,000	2,000	1,948	3 10 -	6,575 -	59	Still in operation.
332	Chagford Gas Company (Limited).	The supply of gas, coke, tar, coal, and lime, to Chagford and districts adjoining.	Mill-street, Chagford, in the county of Devon.	6 Apr. -	11	42	1,000	200	No return	No return	No return -	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
333	Chatteris Corn Exchange and Public Hall Company (Limited).	The erection of a corn exchange and public hall at Chatteris.	No return	8 Apr. -	7	73	2,000	400	ditto	ditto	- ditto -	ditto	- ditto.
334	New Consiston Copper Mining Company (Limited).	Copper, lead, and tin mining	40, Brown-street, Manchester.	9 Apr. -	7	2,725	30,000	30,000	ditto	ditto	- ditto -	ditto	- ditto.
335	Shipston-on-Stour Gas Light, Coke, and Coal Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of gas at Shipston-on-Stour.	Shipston-on-Stour, Worcester.	10 Apr. -	9	148	3,000	600	ditto	ditto	- ditto -	ditto	- ditto.
336	Rhos Slate and Slab Quarry Company (Limited).	Slate and slab quarrying	No return	10 Apr. -	7	1,700	30,000	6,000	ditto	ditto	- ditto -	ditto	- ditto.
337	Caerphilly Colliery Company (Limited).	Coal and ironstone mining	449, Strand, in the county of Middlesex.	12 Apr. -	7	7	20,000	4,000	ditto	ditto	- ditto -	ditto	- ditto.
338	Sturges Montserrat Company (Limited).	Dealing in products, &c. of islands in the West Indies.	194, Broad-street, Birmingham, Warwick.	12 Apr. -	7	371	30,000	600	ditto	ditto	- ditto -	ditto	- ditto.
339	Great Betws Llantwit Colliery (Limited).	Coal mining	6, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.	12 Apr. -	7	110	60,000	12,000	ditto	ditto	- ditto -	ditto	- ditto.
340	Mutual Land, Emigration, and Co-operative Colonization Company (Limited).	Mutualism and co-operation in lands, mines, rivers, manufactures, trade, &c., in the United States.	18, Denmark-street, St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, Middlesex.	13 Apr. -	7	35	5,000	5,000	105	- 2 -	43 18 - (including fully paid-up shares).	60	Still in operation.

[illegible]

I.—COMPANIES FORMED and Registered under the Companies Act, 1863 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89), as Limited Companies—*continued*.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memo-Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memo-Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of last Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation, or being Wound up.
IN ENGLAND—continued.													
369	Abercrombie Dims Brick Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of fire bricks.	Ferry-side, Swansea, Glamorganshire.	1869: 29 Apr. -	7	89	£. 4,000	400	No return	£. s. d. No return	£. s. d. No return	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
370	Farnfield Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of gas, &c. at Farnfield.	Church-street, Southwell, Notts.	29 Apr. -	7	52	1,500	150	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
371	Tavistock and South Western Omnibus Company (Limited).	Running omnibuses and coaches at Tavistock.	Russell-street, Tavistock, Devon.	29 Apr. -	7	60	300	60	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
372	Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited).	Constructing, working, and maintaining telegraphs.	7, Great Winchester-street, E.C.	29 Apr. -	7	7	25,000	2,500	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
373	Orkney and Shetland Islands Telegraph Company (Limited).	Constructing, maintaining, and working telegraphs.	7, Great Winchester-street-buildings, E.C.	20 Apr. -	7	7	25,000	2,500	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
374	Cornish Granite Company (Limited).	Working granite quarries in Cornwall.	19, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.	30 Apr. -	7	7	20,000	20,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
375	London Guarantee and Accident Company (Limited).	Guarantee and accident insurance.	8 A, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.	1 May -	7	530	250,000	50,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
376	Driglington and Adwalton Mill Company (Limited).	Manufacture of worsted, woollen, silk, &c. goods.	Town Hall, Adwalton, York.	1 May -	7	160	12,000	2,400	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
377	South Wales Daily Newspaper Company (Limited).	Purchasing and carrying on a newspaper at Cardiff, and printing and publishing generally.	No return - - -	1 May -	7	7	3,000	120	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
378	Manchester Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).	Printing and publishing - -	Manchester Chambers, 134, Deansgate, Manchester.	3 May -	7	65	1,000	1,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
379	Kilwaughter Iron Mining and Smelting Company (Limited).	Iron mining, smelting, &c. at Kilwaughter, in the county of Antrim, Ireland.	No return - - -	3 May -	7	160	10,000	2,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
380	Foreign, Commercial, and Contract Company (Limited).	Railway contractors and engineers.	No return - - -	3 May -	7	7	10,000	2,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
381	Travancore Coffee Company (Limited).	Dealing in coffee, fibre, yarn, and oil, spice, &c.	34, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	3 May -	7	36	8,000	80	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
382	Cheddar Gas Company (Limited).	Supplying Cheddar, in Somerset, with gas.	Cheddar, Somerset -	4 May -	9	58	1,500	300	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
383	Monarch Insurance Company (Limited).	Fire, life, and marine insurance -	1, Cowper's-court, 32, Cornhill, E.C.	4 May -	7	390	1,000,000	200,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
384	St. Thomas Dock Company (Limited).	Constructing a dock at St. Thomas, in the West Indies.	62, Moorgate-street, E.C.	5 May -	7	7	135,000	20,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
385	Vaughan Mines Company (Limited).	Mining in the county of Cardigan.	6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, E.C.	7 May -	7	126	10,000	1,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
386	Kampakaon Company (Limited).	Manufacture of kampakaon floor-cloth.	No return - - -	7 May -	7	7	10,000	200	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
387	Xylonite Company (Limited).	Manufacture and production of xyloidine.	White Post-lane, Hackney Wick, N.E.	10 May -	7	31	10,000	100	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
388	Coventry Machinists' Company (Limited).	Manufacture and sale of machinery, &c.	Cheyylesmore, Coventry, Warwickshire.	10 May -	7	100	10,000	200	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
389	Barnmouth Junction Slate Quarry Company (Limited).	Slate quarrying - - -	4, New Broad-street, E.C.	12 May -	7	445	6,000	1,200	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.

390	Tunbridge Wells Cottage Improvement Company (Limited).	Purchasing cottages, lands, and premises in Tunbridge Wells and its vicinity, for the erection and improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes, and letting and disposing of the same.	No return	-	-	14 May	-	8	100	10,000	100	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
391	Caterham and Kenley Gas Company (Limited).	Manufacture and sale of gas at Caterham.	3, Guildhall Chambers, 32, Basinghall-street, E.C.	-	-	15 May	-	16	470	10,000	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
392	Panama Gas Company (Limited).	Supplying Panama with gas	11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.	-	-	15 May	-	7	7	10,000	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
393	Patent Stopper Company (Limited).	Manufacturing, selling, and dealing in bottles, jars, casks, &c.	No return	-	-	20 May	-	7	7	50,000	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
394	Pilsley Colliery Company (Limited).	Working the Pilsley Colliery, &c.	Pilsley, parish of North Wingfield, Derbyshire.	-	-	21 May	-	7	465	40,000	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
395	Leeds and County Loan and Investment Company (Limited).	Granting loans on security of bonds, notes, &c.	2, Bond-place, Leeds, Yorkshire.	-	-	22 May	-	7	130	10,000	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
396	New Brynpostig Lead Mining Company (Limited).	Lead mining	26, Nicholas-lane, E.C.	-	-	25 May	-	7	7	12,000	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
397	Caeleion Gas Company (Limited).	Manufacture and sale of gas, &c. at Caeleion.	Market-square, Caeleion, Mounouthshire.	-	-	27 May	-	7	80	3,000	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
398	Van Consols Lead and Barytes Mining Company (Limited).	Lead and other mining in Montgomeryshire.	14, Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street, E.C.	-	-	28 May	-	7	1,100	30,000	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
399	Sandy Assembly Rooms Company (Limited).	Erection of assembly or public rooms at Sandy in Bedfordshire, and letting of same for hire.	No return	-	-	28 May	-	18	18	500	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
400	Hammersmith Town Hall Company (Limited).	Building, and letting for hire, a large hall at Hammersmith.	No return	-	-	28 May	-	7	35	2,000	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
401	Windsor and Eton Herald Newspaper and Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).	Purchasing the business of the Windsor and Eton Herald, and the carrying on of the business of a general printing establishment.	49, High-street, New Windsor, Berks.	-	-	28 May	-	7	46	2,000	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
402	Normanton Gas and Water Company (Limited).	Carrying on the business of a gas and coke and water company, at Normanton and neighbourhood, in Yorkshire.	Station Hotel, Normanton Railway Station, Normanton, Yorkshire.	-	-	29 May	-	7	451	10,000	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto

II.—COMPANIES FORMED and REGISTERED under “The Companies Act, 1862,” as Unlimited Companies.

403	Britannia Fire Association	Fire insurance and money lending	429, Strand, W.C.	-	-	1868: 16 Sept.	-	10	1,300	500,000	50,000	No return	No return	No return	-	No return	-	Supposed to be still in operation.
404	Mutual Society	Advancing money to members	2, Gresham-buildings, Guildhall, E.C.	-	-	26 Sept.	-	7	This Company is formed on the mutual principle, and has no capital to which these headings apply.		No return	No return	No return	No return	-	No return	-	ditto.
405	United Ports and General Insurance Company.	Fire, life, and marine insurance, and money lending.	17 & 18, Cornhill, E.C.	-	-	24 Oct.	-	8	7,000	500,000	500,000	No return	No return	No return	-	No return	-	Still in operation.

III.—COMPANIES existing previously to the passing of "The Companies Act, 1862," and subsequently Registered under that Act as Limited Companies.

N.B.—As these Companies were formed by Deed of Settlement, or otherwise than by Memorandum of Association, the Requirements of the Order as to the Number of Persons who signed the Memorandum of Association are inapplicable, and cannot be supplied.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of last Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation, or being Wound up.
IN ENGLAND—continued.													
403	Fron Hall and Fron Issa United Mining Company (Limited).	Purchasing and working the Fron Hall and Fron Issa mines.	19, Pepper-street, Chester.	1868: 11 June -	-	-	£. 10,000	10,000	2,560	£. 1 - -	2,560 - -	29	Supposed to be still in operation.
407	Faversham Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited).	The manufacture and sale of gas	Church-road, East-street, Faversham, Kent.	28 July -	-	-	7,000	140	140	5/- on A, and 1/- 10/- on B.	7,000 - -	140	- ditto.
408	Broadstairs Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited).	Manufacture and sale of gas and coke, &c. at Broadstairs.	2, Albion-street, Broadstairs, Kent.	21 Oct. -	-	-	4,000	369 A. 438 B.	798	17. 10/- on B.	2,457 - -	29	Still in operation.
409	Port Philip and Colonial Gold Mining Company (Limited).	Gold mining in the district of Port Philip, now called Victoria, Australia.	30, Moorgate-street, E.C.	5 Nov. -	-	-	200,000	100,000	No return	No return	No return -	No return	Supposed to be still in operation.
410	Barnard Castle Gas Light Company (Limited).	Lighting Barnard Castle, Marwood, and Startforth with gas.	Barnard Castle, County of Durham.	4 Dec. -	-	-	3,120	520	520	10/- on 260 Old, and 2/- on 260 New.	3,120 - -	84	- ditto.
411	Maldon Gas Light Company (Limited).	Supplying the town of Maldon, Essex, with gas.	High-street, St. Mary, Maldon, Essex.	1869: 27 Jan. -	-	-	6,156	238	238	27 - -	6,156 - -	51	- ditto.
412	Droydsden Gas Company (Limited).	Manufacture and sale of gas	No return	23 Mar. -	-	-	25,000	1,250	1,100	10 - -	11,000 - -	47	- ditto.

IV.—COMPANIES existing previously to the passing of "The Companies Act, 1862," and subsequently Registered under that Act as Unlimited Companies.

N.B.—As these Companies were formed by Deed of Settlement, or otherwise than by Memorandum of Association, the Requirements of the Order as to the Number of Persons who signed the Memorandum of Association are inapplicable, and cannot be supplied.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of last Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation, or being Wound up.
413	British Mutual Life Assurance Society.	Life assurance, &c.	17 New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.	1868: 30 Oct. -	-	-	This Company is formed on the mutual principle and has no capital to which these headings apply.	-	-	-	-	-	Wound up.
414	British Mutual Life Assurance Society Guarantee Fund Association.	Life assurance, &c.	17 New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.	30 Oct. -	-	-	This Company is formed on the mutual principle and has no capital to which these headings apply.	-	-	-	-	-	- ditto.
415	International Life Assurance Society.	Life assurance and lending money	142, Strand, W.C.	1869: 15 Feb. -	-	-	500,000	25,000	18,945	No return	No return -	177	Being wound up by order of court.
416	Aberlure Gas Company -	Supplying Aberlure with gas	22, Canon-street, Aberlure, Glamorganshire.	29 Apr. -	-	-	6,000	1,200	1,200	ditto -	ditto -	44	Supposed to be still in operation.
417	Wymondham Gas Light and Coke Company.	Supplying Wymondham, Norfolk, with gas.	Company's Works, Wymondham, Norfolk.	8 May -	-	-	2,000	400	400	ditto -	ditto -	31	- ditto.

418	The Shelton Clay and Tin Mining Company (Limited).	The purchasing or otherwise acquiring and working the Shelton Clay Works and the Wheal Bonny Tin Mine, situate in the parish of St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall, &c.	25, Backlersbury, in the City of London.	1868: 23 June -	7	175	10,000	4,747	- 12 6	2,840 14 -	110	Supposed to be still in operation.
419	The Wheal Norris United Mining Company (Limited).	The purchasing and holding certain mineral rights and privileges in, upon, and under a certain defined mineral sett known as the Wheal Norris Mine, situate in the parish of St. Cleer, in the county of Cornwall, &c.	40, Norfolk - street, Strand, in the City, of Westminster.	21 July -	7	715	6,000	3,000	No return	No return	-	ditto.
420	The White Works Mining Company (Limited).	The working the White Works Mines, in the Forest of Dartmoor, in the county of Devon, and the purchasing or taking on lease of other mining property, and the working thereof, &c.	134, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.	26 Nov. -	7	800	1,200	800	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
421	The South Trelawney Silver, Lead Mining Company (Limited).	To purchase and work a certain piece of mineral ground, situate in Cornwall, known as the South Trelawney Mine, &c.	None registered	28 Nov. -	7	206	6,000	300	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
422	The East Royalton Tin Mining Company (Limited).	To acquire and work the property known as the East Royalton Tin Mine, situated in the parish of Roche, in the county of Cornwall, &c.	12, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.	7 Dec. -	7	5,000	10,000	5,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
423	The Ironmasters' Company (Limited).	To purchase the lease for 21 years from 25th December 1868, of a hematite iron mine, situate in the parish of Roche, in the county of Cornwall, known as "Higher and Lower Coldvreath," &c.	95, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London.	30 Dec. -	7	75	50,000	5,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
424	The Cawsand Vale Copper Mining Company (Limited).	Searching for, raising, working, and selling slate, tin, copper, lead, iron, and silver, or any of them, or the ores of all or any of them that may be found in England or Wales, &c.	None registered	1869: 19 Feb. -	7	150	10,000	200	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	Petition to wind-up now pending.
425	The Vivian Kaolin Works (Limited).	Searching for, raising, working, and selling slate, China clay, China stone, and tin ore, or any of them that may be found in England or Wales, &c.	None registered	19 Feb. -	7	100	7,500	150	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
426	The West Porkellis Tin Mining Company (Limited).	The purchasing, or otherwise acquiring, of any mines or mineral properties, &c., situate in the county of Cornwall.	None registered	24 Feb. -	7	85	6,000	6,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	Supposed to be still in operation.
427	The Holnabush and Kelly Bray United Mining Company (Limited).	The purchase, &c., of the mines known as the Holnabush and Kelly Bray United Mines, situate in the parish of Stoke Climsland, in the county of Cornwall, &c.	12, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.	27 Apr. -	7	10,500	12,000	12,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
428	The Victoria (South Devon) Mining Company (Limited).	The purchasing of the lease of the Druid Mines, in the parish of Ashburton, in the county of Devon, &c., and working the same, &c.	8, Old Jewry, in the City of London.	29 Apr. -	7	70	20,000	20,000	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.

Frederick Marshall,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies formed for working Mines within the Jurisdiction of the Court of the Vice Warden of the Stannaries.

Truro, 16 July 1869.

IRELAND.

RETURNS of the Names, Objects, Places where Business is or was Conducted, Date of Registration, Nominal Capital, Number of Shares into which it is Divided, Number of Shares taken, Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association, Total Number of Shares taken by such Subscribers, Amount of Calls made on each Share, and Total Amount of Calls received by all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES formed since the 1st day of June 1868 to the 31st day of May 1869; distinguishing whether the Companies are Limited or Unlimited, and also Number of Shareholders in each of the said Companies at Date of last Return, and whether still in Operation, or being Wound up.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of last Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation, or being Wound up.
IN IRELAND:													
1. LIMITED COMPANIES:													
429	Killyleagh Gas Light Company (Limited).	Manufacture and sale of gas at Killyleagh, county Down.	Killyleagh, county Down	1868: 10 June -	15	269	£. 2,000	400	347	£. 5 - -	£. 1,719 - -	24	Still in operation.
430	Fermoy Gas Company (Limited)	Supplying with gas the town of Fermoy.	59, South Mall, Cork	25 June -	7	7	6,000	600	No return	No return	No return	No return	ditto.
431	Carrick-on-Shannon Gas Company (Limited).	Manufacture and sale of gas and products of gas.	36, Capel-street, Dublin	4 July -	7	55	2,500	250	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
432	Limerick Masonic Hall Company (Limited).	Building and maintaining a Masonic Hall in City of Limerick.	5, Catherine-street, Limerick.	23 July -	7	110	1,500	1,500	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
433	Wexford Horsebreeding Company (Limited).	Purchase, sale, breeding, rearing, and training of horses.	No return	26 Aug. -	7	21	600	120	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
434	Ulster Manure and Chemical Company (Limited).	Manufacture of artificial manures and chemicals.	Public Quay, Londonderry	9 Oct. -	7	335	25,000	2,500	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
435	Gas Consumers' Company, Newtownards (Limited).	Supplying town of Newtownards and its vicinity with gas.	8, Conway-square, Newtownards.	1869: 29 Jan. -	14	590	6,000	6,000	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
436	County Antrim Iron Ore Company (Limited).	Acquiring lands containing minerals, and carrying on mining business thereon.	23, Waring-street, Belfast	1 March	8	8	300	12	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.

437	Cahir Gas Company (Limited)	Manufacturing and selling gas, and products of gas, at or near to Cahir, in county Tipperary.	No return	-	-	4 Mar.	-	7	53	5,000	1,000	ditto	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
438	Tyrone Loan Company (Limited)	Carrying on business of bankers, bill brokers, and financial dealers.	No return	-	-	1 April	-	7	762	4,000	1,000	ditto	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
439	Gordon Brothers & Company (Limited).	Purchasing the mills, &c., of Gordon Brothers, in county Antrim, and weaving, &c., linens and other textile fabrics.	10, Linnen Hall-street, Belfast.	-	-	10 April	-	7	281	25,000	500	ditto	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
440	Newry Steam Packet Company (Limited).	Carrying on cross channel steam traffic between Newry and England and Scotland.	No return	-	-	10 April	-	7	300	10,000	1,000	ditto	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
441	Erne Mills Company (Limited)	Purchasing the flour and saw mills at Ballyshannon, in county Donegal, and carrying on the business thereof.	No return	-	-	14 April	-	7	30	8,000	800	ditto	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
442	Boston Lime Company (Limited).	Acquiring quarries of limestone and other minerals, working same, and disposing of the products thereof.	6, Townsend-street, Dublin	-	-	4 May	-	7	7	5,000	250	ditto	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
443	Portadown Building and Investment Company (Limited).	Acquiring lands and buildings, constructing houses and buildings, and disposing of, and dealing in, lands and buildings.	18, Market-street, Portadown.	-	-	28 May	-	7	375	10,000	1,000	ditto	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto
2. UNLIMITED COMPANIES:																			
444	*Royal Bank of Ireland	Carrying on the business of banking.	Foster-place, Dublin	-	-	1868: 27 June	-	-	-	1,500,000	30,000	30,000	10	-	300,000	-	1,339	-	ditto
445	Limerick Alliance Loan Fund Society.	Discounting bills and notes, and lending money on personal securities.	No return	-	-	1869: 9 Feb.	-	16	176	500	500	No return	No return	-	No return	-	No return	-	ditto

* Registered as an existing Company.

Geo. Crawford,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for Ireland.

SCOTLAND.

RETURN of the Names, Objects, Places where Business is or was Conducted, Date of Registration, Nominal Capital, Number of Shares into which it is Divided, Number of Shares taken, Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association, the Total Number of Shares taken by such Subscribers, Amount of Calls made on each Share, and the Total Amount of Calls received of all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES formed since the 1st day of June 1868 to the 31st day of May 1869 inclusive, Registered in the Office for Registration of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES in *Scotland*, distinguishing whether the Companies are Limited or Unlimited, and also the Number of Shareholders in each of the said Companies at the Date of last Return, and whether still in Operation, or being Wound up.

I.—COMPANIES FORMED AND REGISTERED UNDER THE “COMPANIES ACT, 1862,” AS LIMITED COMPANIES.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of last Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation, or being Wound up.
IN SCOTLAND:													
446	The Edinburgh and Leith Joiners' Building Company (Limited).	Builders; the acquiring of land for erecting buildings, the selling of such land and buildings, &c.	35, Cockburn-street, Edinburgh.	1868: 8 July -	7	28	£. 5,000	5,000	No return	£. s. d. No return	£. s. d. No return	28	Still in operation.
447	The Forres Market Company (Limited).	To purchase ground and erect a covered market place, with shops, warerooms, dwelling-houses, &c., with power to sell, or let.	6, Cumming-street, Forres	13 July -	7	57	1,500	300	260	3 10 -	860 10 -	79	ditto.
448	The Camperdown Pressing Company (Limited).	Business of packing by hydraulic power at Calcutta.	Dundee, Forfarshire	21 Aug. -	8	160	20,000	160	160	No return	No return	160	ditto.
449	The Shetland Steam Shipping Company (Limited).	To convey passengers, live stock, &c., between such places as the company may determine.	20, Commercial - street, Lerwick.	10 Sept. -	8	28	5,000	500	500	5 - -	2,500 - -	105	ditto.
450	The Glasgow Institute of Architects. (Registered with Limited Liability, without the addition of the word (Limited) to its name, under License of Board of Trade, pursuant to 25th sect. of “Companies Amendment Act, 1867.)	The advancement of the art and science of architecture.	88, Western Regent-street, Glasgow.	18 Sept. -	7	-	This Company is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply.						
451	Money Order Company of Great Britain and Ireland (Limited).	The transmission of money between different places.	Not stated - - -	5 Oct. -	7	450	200,000	20,000	2,152	1 - -	1,727 - -	55	Being wound up.

II.—COMPANIES FORMED and REGISTERED under “The Companies Act, 1862,” as Unlimited Companies.

No.	Name of Company.	Objects.	Place of Business.	Date of Registration.	Number of Persons who Signed the Memorandum of Association.	Total Number of Shares taken by Subscribers to Memorandum of Association.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares into which it is Divided.	Number of Shares taken at Date of last Return.	Amount of Calls made on each Share.	Total Amount of Calls Received.	Number of Shareholders in Company at Date of last Return.	Whether still in Operation, or being Wound up.
465	The Northern Counties Fire Office.	Fire insurance	Inverness	1869: 12 April	7	2,900	£. 100,000	100,000	No return	£. s. d. No return	£. s. d. No return	No return	Still in operation.

III.—COMPANIES existing previously to the passing of “The Companies Act, 1862,” and subsequently Registered under that Act as Limited Companies.

— Nil. —

IV.—COMPANIES existing previously to the passing of “The Companies Act, 1862,” and subsequently Registered under that Act as Unlimited Companies.

466	Aberdeen Commercial Company.	To trade in lime, coals, grain, stones, seeds, linseed cake, rape and other feeding stuffs, bones, guanos, and any other goods connected with agriculture.	No return	1868: 17 Dec.	-	-	100,000	5,000	3,970	12 10 -	78,600 -	130	Still in operation.
467	The Society of Proprietors of the Royal Exchange Buildings, Glasgow.	To erect and carry on exchange buildings in Glasgow, with news and reading rooms, &c.	Royal Exchange, Glasgow.	1869: 20 Apr.	-	-	58,850	1,177	1,177	43 5 -	50,905 5 -	71	ditto.
468	The Barrhead Gas Light Company.	To supply Barrhead with gas	Barrhead	28 May	-	-	5,550	3,700	3,700	1 10 -	5,550 -	77	ditto.

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh, }
3 August 1869.

Adam C. Longmore,
Acting Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

TOTAL NUMBER of COMPANIES Registered (*id est*, having their Registered Offices) in the City of London, or within Five Miles of the General Post Office - - 158

E. C. Curzon, Registrar.

NUMBER of COMPANIES REGISTERED under "The Companies Act, 1862."

WITH NOMINAL CAPITAL.					WITHOUT NOMINAL CAPITAL.	
Year.	Where Registered.	Class.	Number.	Capital.	Number.	Class.
1863 -	}			£.		
1864 -						
1865 -		For the information required in respect to these several years, <i>vide</i> Parliamentary Paper, 450, of Session 1867-68.				
1866 -						
1867 -						
1868 -	London -	1. Limited - - - - -	392	31,676,122	2	Limited by guarantee.
		2. Unlimited - - - - -	4	1,061,000	2	Mutual Companies.
		3. Old Limited - - - - -	7	1,226,320	-	
		4. Old Unlimited - - - - -	2	7,900	2	Mutual Companies.
	Stannaries -	1. Limited - - - - -	9	123,200	-	
	Ireland -	1. Limited - - - - -	13	177,960	-	
		3. Old Limited - - - - -	2	36,000	-	
		4. Old Unlimited - - - - -	1	1,500,000	-	
	Scotland -	1. Limited - - - - -	20	595,700	1	Limited by guarantee.
		2. Unlimited - - - - -	3	23,500	-	
		4. Old Unlimited - - - - -	1	100,000	-	
		TOTALS - - -	454	36,527,702	7	
1869 -	London -	1. Limited - - - - -	176	11,540,145	2	Limited by guarantee.
(1 Jan. to		3. Old Limited - - - - -	2	31,156	-	
31 May).		4. Old Unlimited - - - - -	3	508,000	-	
	Stannaries -	1. Limited - - - - -	5	55,500	-	
	Ireland -	1. Limited - - - - -	9	73,300	-	
		2. Unlimited - - - - -	1	500	-	
	Scotland -	1. Limited - - - - -	9	395,100	-	
		2. Unlimited - - - - -	1	100,000	-	
		4. Old Unlimited - - - - -	2	64,400	-	
		TOTALS - - -	208	12,768,101	2	

SUMMARY.

1868.

454 Companies were registered, with a proposed capital of - - - - - £. 36,527,702
 7 Ditto - ditto - without nominal capital.

Total - - - 461

1869 (from 1st January to 31st May).

208 Companies were registered, with a proposed capital of - - - - - £. 12,768,101
 2 Ditto - ditto - without nominal capital.

Total - - - 210

E. C. Curzon.

I N D E X.

No. in Return.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Page of Return.	No. in Return.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Page of Return.
A.					
369	Abercraive Dinas Brick Company (Limited) - - -	20	136	British Standard Life Insurance Corporation (Limited)	8
416	Aberdare Gas Company - - - - -	22	293	British Universal Life Assurance Company (Limited) -	16
466	Aberdeen Commercial Company - - - - -	28	237	British Wagon Company (Limited) - - - - -	13
453	Aberdeen Operative Masons' Building Company (Limited).	27	408	Broadstairs Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited) -	22
24	Aberystwith Temperance Hall Company (Limited) -	3	202	Bromley Cottage Improvement Company (Limited) -	11
70	Ackworth Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	5	131	Brotton and Lofthouse Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited).	8
108	Adansonia Fibre Company (Limited) - - - - -	7	99	Bryn-ystwith Lead Mining Company (Limited) - -	6
210	Addingham Gas Light Company (Limited) - - -	12	67	Bucharest Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	5
323	Adlington Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	17	463	Buckie Gas Light Company (Limited) - - - - -	27
74	Albrighton Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	5	285	Bury Co-operative Spindle Flyer and General Machinists Manufacturing Company (Limited).	16
83	Alexandra Mutual Life Assurance Company (Limited) -	6	C.		
206	Algerian Irrigation and Land Society (Limited) -	12	997	Caerleon Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	21
287	Almada Silver Mining Company (Limited) - - -	16	337	Caerphilly Colliery Company (Limited) - - - - -	18
353	Anti-Income Tax Association (Limited) - - - -	19	437	Cabir Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	25
92	Antiseptic Salt Company (Limited) - - - - -	6	291	Calstock Granite Quarries Company (Limited) - -	16
33	Argoed Hall Coal Company (Limited) - - - - -	3	292	Camborne Granite Quarries Company (Limited) - -	16
109	Aspley Guise and Woburn Sands Gas Company (Limited)	7	448	Camperdown Pressing Company (Limited) - - -	26
158	Assurance Bank (Limited) - - - - -	9	6	Canadian and North West Land and Mining Company (Limited).	2
51	Australasian Extract of Meat and Cattle Company (Limited).	4	255	Cardiff and Portishead Steam Ship Company (Limited)	14
B.			431	Carrick-on-Shannon Gas Company (Limited) - -	24
350	Banagher Flax Company (Limited) - - - - -	19	168	Castleton Bowling Club (Limited) - - - - -	10
151	Bangor Slate Supply Company (Limited) - - - -	9	391	Caterham and Kenley Gas Company (Limited) - -	21
41	Bank of Salvador (Limited) - - - - -	4	456	Cattle Food and Manure Company (for Working Dr. Dewar's Patents) (Limited).	27
389	Barmouth Junction Slate Quarry Company (Limited) -	20	424	Cawsand Vale Copper Mining Company (Limited) -	23
410	Barnard Castle Gas Light Company (Limited) - -	23	332	Chagford Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	18
468	Barrhead Gas Light Company - - - - -	28	228	Chamber of Agriculture Journal Company (Limited) -	13
245	Barrow Printing Company (Limited) - - - - -	14	90	Chapelton Market Company (Limited) - - - - -	6
274	Bebington Land Company (Limited) - - - - -	15	163	Charlbury Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	9
81	Belgian Street Railway and Omnibus Company (Limited).	5	333	Chatteris Corn Exchange and Public Hall Company (Limited).	18
142	Bersham Colliery Company (Limited) - - - - -	9	382	Cheddar Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	20
352	Berwick and London Steam Ship Company (Limited) -	19	13	Children's Provident Society (Limited) - - - - -	2
123	Bethesda Town Hall and Market Company (Limited) -	8	251	China Stone Quarry Company (Limited) - - - -	14
180	Bidford Gas Light, Coke, and Coal Company (Limited)	10	269	Chipping Campden Gas and Coke Company (Limited) -	15
137	Birchill's Estate Company (Limited) - - - - -	9	101	Circulating Library (Limited) - - - - -	6
97	Birchill's Hall Iron Company (Limited) - - - -	6	68	City of Bristol Investment Company (Limited) - -	5
322	Blackrod Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	17	239	Civil Service Bank (Limited) - - - - -	13
36	Blakeney Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited) -	3	348	Civil Service Newspaper Association (Limited) - -	19
297	Bloxham Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited) -	16	29	Cleveland Water Company (Limited) - - - - -	3
199	Bolivar Railway Company (Limited) - - - - -	11	46	Cloncurry Copper Mining Company (Limited) - -	4
166	Bolivar Timber and Coal Company (Limited) - - -	10	127	Clyne Wood Colliery Company (Limited) - - - -	8
442	Boston Lime Company (Limited) - - - - -	25	305	Colombo Gas and Water Company (Limited) - -	19
79	Bowling Old Lane Working Men's Club and Institute Company (Limited).	5	129	Commercial Indemnity Corporation of Great Britain (Limited).	8
72	Boxmoor, Twowaters, and Crouchfield Gas and Coke Company (Limited).	5	21	Comptoir General (Limited) - - - - -	3
194	Bradbury, Greatorex, and Company (Limited) - -	11	357	Conisbro Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	19
241	Braganza Gold Mining Company (Limited) - - -	13	364	Conistone Moor Head Lead Mining Company (Limited)	19
39	Brandon Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	3	374	Cornish Granite Company (Limited) - - - - -	20
162	Brazilian Street Railway Company (Limited) - -	9	436	County Antrim Iron Ore Company (Limited) - -	24
345	Brazilian Turba Company (Limited) - - - - -	19	388	Coventry Machinists' Company - - - - -	20
18	Brecon County Times Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).	3	347	Cowley Brick Company (Limited) - - - - -	19
276	Brick, Tile, and Pipe Steam Manufactory (Limited) -	15	196	Craig-y-Mowyn Lead Mining Company (Limited) -	11
298	Brincliffe, Nether Edge, and Sharrow Omnibus Company (Limited).	16	130	Cwm Daren Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited) -	8
136	Bristol and London Assurance Corporation (Limited) -	8	169	Cwm Dwyfor Copper and Silver Lead Mines Company (Limited).	10
17	Bristol and South Wales Co-operative Life Assurance Company (Limited).	3	D.		
309	Bristol and West of England Clothing Company (Limited).	17	75	Danish - Norwegian - English Telegraph Company (Limited).	5
307	Bristol and Western Counties Butchers' Hide, Skin, Fat, and Wool Company (Limited).	17	267	Delph, Brick, Pipe, and Tile Manufacturing Company (Limited).	15
342	Bristol Wine Company (Limited) - - - - -	19	215	Derby Clothing Company (Limited) - - - - -	12
403	Britannia Fire Association - - - - -	21	103	Derby Rifle Drill Hall Company (Limited) - - -	7
462	British and Australian Steam Navigation Company (Limited).	27	290	Direct English, Indian, and Australian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited).	16
253	British Beet-root Sugar Manufacturing Company (Limited).	14	66	Donisthorpe Colliery Company (Limited) - - - -	5
328	British and Foreign Shipping Company (Limited) - -	18	376	Drighlington and Adwalton Mill Company (Limited) -	20
270	British Goodenough Horse Shoe Company (Limited) -	15	45	Droitwich Salt Company (Limited) - - - - -	4
256	British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited)	14	412	Droylsden Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	22
343	British Mutual Investment Company (Limited) - - -	19	236	Dyliffe Consols Silver, Lead, and Copper Mining Company (Limited).	13
413	British Mutual Life Assurance Society - - - - -	22	134	Dysynni Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	8
414	British Mutual Life Assurance Society Guarantee -	22			

No. in Return.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Page of Return.	No. in Return.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Page of Return.
E.			I.		
265	East London Bank (Limited) - - - - -	15	178	Iceland Sulphur Company (Limited) - - - - -	10
213	East Plynlimmon Lead Mining Company (Limited) - -	12	197	Idle Worsted Mill Company (Limited) - - - - -	11
422	East Royalton Tin Mining Company (Limited) - -	23	122	Imperial Plate Glass Insurance Company (Limited) -	8
179	Ecton, Clayton, and Waterbank Mining Company (Limited).	10	161	Imperial Rubber Company (Limited) - - - - -	9
446	Edinburgh and Leith Joiners' Building Company (Limited).	26	47	Incorporated Assurance Society of England and Scotland (Limited).	4
278	Edmonton and Tottenham Express Company (Limited)	15	277	Incorporated Law Society of Liverpool - - - - -	15
111	Electro-Protector Boiler Company (Limited) - - -	7	35	Incorporated Victuallers' Tea and Coffee Company (Limited).	3
69	Engine Supply Company (Limited) - - - - -	5	76	India and China Tea Company (Limited) - - - - -	5
247	English Provident Assurance Company (Limited) - -	14	25	Industrial Building Company (Limited) - - - - -	3
201	English Watch and Chronometer Manufactory (Limited)	11	461	Insch Public Hall Company (Limited) - - - - -	27
441	Erne Mills Company (Limited) - - - - -	25	415	International Life Assurance Society - - - - -	22
5	Eynsham Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	2	272	International Union Insurance Company (Limited) -	15
F.			182	Investment Company (Limited) - - - - -	11
354	Family Laundry Company (Limited) - - - - -	19	30	Ipswich Club Company (Limited) - - - - -	3
370	Farnfield Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited) -	20	423	Ironmasters' Company (Limited) - - - - -	23
407	Faversham Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited) -	22	J.		
362	Fedw Lead Mining Company (Limited) - - - - -	19	452	J. R. Couper and Company (Limited) - - - - -	27
430	Fernoy Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	24	52	Jamaica Graving Dock Company (Limited) - - - -	4
221	Foredale and Coombs Quarry Company (Limited) -	13	62	James Russell and Sons (Limited) - - - - -	5
380	Foreign Commercial and Contract Company (Limited) -	20	208	John Sparrow and Company (Limited) - - - - -	12
447	Forres Market Company (Limited) - - - - -	26	144	Joseph Peace and Company (Limited) - - - - -	9
459	Fortrose Gas Light Company (Limited) - - - - -	27	K.		
148	Freemasons' Magazine Company (Limited) - - - -	9	386	Kampakaon Company (Limited) - - - - -	20
71	French Peat Charcoal Company (Limited) - - - -	5	252	Kenley Waterworks Company (Limited) - - - - -	14
406	Fron Hall and Fron Issa United Mining Company (Limited).	22	420	Killyleagh Gas Light Company (Limited) - - - -	24
325	"Fryer's-Concrete" Company (Limited) - - - -	18	379	Kilwaughter Iron Mining and Smelting Company (Limited).	20
G.			183	Knighton Market Hall Warehouse and Building Company (Limited).	8
282	Galeon Treasure Venture (Limited) - - - - -	16	L.		
435	Gas Consumers' Company, Newtownards (Limited) -	24	367	"La Gauloise" (Limited) - - - - -	19
2	Gas Economising Company (Limited) - - - - -	2	140	La Luz Silver Mining Company (Limited) - - - -	9
61	General Brazilian Mining Company (Limited) - - -	5	271	Lancashire and Cheshire Estates Company (Limited) -	15
116	General Cleiks' Registration and Provident Association (Limited).	7	203	Landport Dining Halls and Hotel Company (Limited) -	12
121	General South American Company (Limited) - - -	8	455	Langbank Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	27
139	Gisborne Signal and Paint Company (Limited) - -	9	22	Langham Hotel Company (Limited) - - - - -	3
450	Glasgow Institute of Architects - - - - -	26	96	Laschi Petroleum Company (Limited) - - - - -	6
49	Globe Marine Insurance Company (Limited) - - -	4	53	Lea Bridge District Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited).	4
219	Goole and Hull Steam Towing Company (Limited) -	13	395	Leeds and County Loan and Investment Company (Limited).	21
439	Gordon Brothers and Company (Limited) - - - -	25	262	Leeds Estate Building and Investment Company (Limited).	15
275	Government Securities Trust Fund (Limited) - -	15	149	Leeds Kampakaon Company (Limited) - - - - -	9
27	Grass Valley Consolidated Mining Company (Limited) -	3	110	Leeds Rock House Lead Mining Company (Limited) -	7
339	Great Bettws Llantwit Colliery (Limited) - - -	18	87	Leeds Wellington-street Warehouse Company (Limited)	6
216	Great Grimsby Provident Building Company (Limited)	12	43	Leicester Industrial Assurance and Building Company (Limited).	4
341	Great Northern Railway Company of South Australia, (Limited).	10	312	Levant Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) - -	17
372	Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) - -	20	302	Licensed Victuallers' Aerated and Mineral Water Association (Limited).	17
349	Great Rock Lead Mining Company (Limited) - - -	19	445	Limerick Alliance Loan Fund Society - - - - -	25
54	Great Torrington Water Company (Limited) - - -	4	432	Limerick Masonic Hall Company (Limited) - - - -	24
198	Grovesend Steam Colliery Company (Limited) - - -	11	55	Lisburne Consols Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited)	4
H.			44	Liverpool, China, and India Tea Company (Limited) -	4
106	Hammersmith Baths and Washhouses Company (Limited).	7	217	Liverpool and Garston Steel and Iron Company (Limited)	12
400	Hammersmith Town Hall Company (Limited) - - -	21	184	Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham Industrial Assurance Company (Limited).	11
260	Hants Sack Hiring Company (Limited) - - - - -	14	195	Liverpool Marine Insurance Company (Limited) - -	11
218	Hartley, Rayner, and Green (Limited) - - - - -	12	224	Liverpool Real Property Company (Limited) - - -	13
115	Haslemere Gas Company (Limited) - - - - -	7	98	Liverpool Standard Newspaper and Printing Company (Limited).	6
157	Havant Town Hall Company (Limited) - - - - -	9	230	Llandudno Pier Company (Limited) - - - - -	13
120	Heaton and Company (Limited) - - - - -	7	189	Llywernog Company (Limited) - - - - -	11
171	Heaton's Steel and Iron Company (Limited) - - -	10	458	Lochgill Oyster and General Fishery Company (Limited).	27
112	Hellenick Wine and Spirits Importation Company (Limited).	7	40	London, Belgium, Brazil, and River Plate Royal Mail Ship Company (Limited).	4
273	Hemel Hempsted and Boxmoor Gas and Coke Company (Limited).	15	141	London Bridge Buildings Company (Limited) - - -	9
170	Hendregarreg Colliery Company (Limited) - - - -	10	295	London and County Advance and Discount Company (Limited).	16
223	Henry Brace and Company (Limited) - - - - -	13	346	London and Devon Biscuit Company (Limited) - -	19
1	Hesters Way Freehold Land Company (Limited) - -	2	375	London Guarantee and Accident Company (Limited) -	20
284	Holloway Hall Company (Limited) - - - - -	16	164	London and Limpopo Mining Company (Limited) -	10
427	Holmbush and Kelly Bray United Mining Company (Limited).	23	190	London and Provincial Temperance Halls Company (Limited).	11
11	Home Assurance Association (Limited) - - - - -	2			
16	Honduras Opal Mining Company (Limited) - - - -	3			
191	Hornsea Public Rooms Company (Limited) - - - -	11			

No. in Return.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Page of Return.	No. in Return.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Page of Return.
	M.				
91	Macmillan and Company (Limited) - - - -	6	373	Orkney and Shetland Islands Telegraph Company (Limited).	20
183	Magdalen Company (Limited) - - - -	11	172	Orwell Oyster Fishery (Limited) - - - -	10
411	Maldon Gas Light Company (Limited) - - - -	22	147	Otley Chevin Quarries Company (Limited) - - - -	9
326	Manchester Cotton Waste Dealers' Exchange Company (Limited).	18	289	Over Darwen House and Mill Company (Limited) - -	16
138	Manchester and Counties Land and Building Association (Limited).	9	355	Oxford and Berks Brick Company (Limited) - - -	19
227	Manchester Insurance and Banking Company (Limited)	13		P.	
378	Manchester Printing and Publishing Company (Limited)	20	154	Palatine Bank (Limited) - - - -	9
42	Manganese Company (Limited) - - - -	4	313	Palmerston Hall Mutual Improvement Company (Limited)	17
356	Market Bosworth Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited).	19	392	Panama Gas Company (Limited) - - - -	21
80	Medlicott and Company (Limited) - - - -	5	344	Patent Self-Canting Anchor Company (Limited) - -	19
82	Mersey Lighterage Company (Limited) - - - -	5	393	Patent Stopper Company (Limited) - - - -	21
306	Metropolis Investment Company (Limited) - - - -	17	305	Patent Waterproof Paper Company (Limited) - -	17
263	Metropolitan Deposit and Discount Company (Limited)	15	226	Patialah and Subathu Mining Company (Limited) -	13
242	Metropolitan and General Plate Glass Insurance Company (Limited).	14	319	Peninsula and African Trading Company (Limited) -	17
268	Metropolitan and Provincial Co-operative Stores Company (Limited).	15	119	Pentre Bazaar and Sale Yard Company (Limited) -	7
176	Midland Estates Purchase, Mortgage, and Release Association (Limited).	10	248	Perdu Carta Lead Mining Company (Limited) - -	14
37	Milburn and Company (Limited) - - - -	3	156	Pernambuco Dock and Harbour Company (Limited) -	9
135	Mill Lane Mining Company (Limited) - - - -	8	205	Photo-Relief Printing Company (Limited) - - -	12
177	Miller's Dale and Oldham Lime Company (Limited) -	10	394	Pilsley Colliery Company (Limited) - - - -	21
159	Milnrow Gas Company (Limited) - - - -	9	261	Pimlico Mutual Loan and Discount Company (Limited)	15
38	Minchinhampton Villas and Boarding House Company (Limited).	3	145	Plymouth Bank (Limited) - - - -	9
187	Minehead Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited) -	11	105	Pneumatic Company (Limited) - - - -	7
126	Mitchel Dean Waterworks Company (Limited) - -	8	14	Port Bangor Slate Company (Limited) - - - -	2
383	Monarch Insurance Company (Limited) - - - -	20	409	Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company (Limited).	22
167	Monarch Investment Association (Limited) - - - -	10	443	Portadown Building and Investment Company (Limited).	25
451	Money Order Company of Great Britain and Ireland (Limited).	26	85	Portwen Bay Mining Company (Limited) - - -	6
257	Morben Slate and Slab Company (Limited) - - -	14	174	Press Association (Limited) - - - -	10
303	Morecambe Fishery Company (Limited) - - - -	17	204	Prince of Wales Assembly Rooms, Ramsgate (Limited)	12
56	Mortonley Market Company (Limited) - - - -	5	314	Provincial and Foreign Telegraphic News Company (Limited).	17
175	Moss Side Bowling Club Company (Limited) - - -	10	15	Prudent United Assurance Company (Limited) - -	3
340	Mutual Land Emigration and Co-operative Colonization Company (Limited).	18	193	Pure Water Company (Limited) - - - -	11
404	Mutual Society - - - -	21		R.	
	N.		250	Railway Working Association (Limited) - - -	14
308	Nantallon Hematite Mines (Limited) - - - -	17	153	Recife Drainage Company (Limited) - - - -	9
34	National Plate Glass Insurance Company (Limited) -	3	283	Reedy Creek Mining and Smelting Company (Limited)	16
317	National and Provincial Union Assurance and Loan Society (Limited).	17	160	Regent Iron Works Company (Limited) - - - -	9
321	Native Guano Company (Limited) - - - -	17	94	Residual Products Company (Limited) - - - -	6
19	New Beldon Lead Mining Company (Limited) - - -	3	235	Rhos Brick Company (Limited) - - - -	13
20	New Bowson Deep Coal Company (Limited) - - -	3	336	Rhos Slate and Slab Quarry Company (Limited) - -	18
396	New Brynpostig Lead Mining Company (Limited) -	21	454	Rhoswydol Lead Mining Company (Limited) - - -	27
334	New Coniston Copper Mining Company (Limited) -	18	331	Rhyl Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited) - -	18
152	New Gellivara Company (Limited) - - - -	9	368	Rickmansworth Town Hall Company (Limited) - -	19
246	New Hotel Company, Dover (Limited) - - - -	14	100	Robert Cook and Company (Limited) - - - -	6
366	New Pier Hotel (Southsea) Company (Limited) - -	19	9	Robert Ward and Company (Limited) - - - -	2
77	New Prince of Wales Slate Company (Limited) - -	5	243	Rogers's Projectile Anchor Block and Anchor Company (Limited).	14
86	New Theatres Company (Limited) - - - -	6	10	Roughdale's Fire Clay Company (Limited) - - -	2
329	New Zealand Quartz Crushing and Gold Mining Company (Limited).	18	444	Royal Bank of Ireland - - - -	25
294	Newcastle Loan and Investment Company (Limited) -	16	316	Ruchin Soda Water Company (Limited) - - - -	17
107	Newport, Salop, Working Men's Club Buildings Company (Limited).	7	249	Rylands Brothers (Limited) - - - -	14
440	Newry Steam Packet Company (Limited) - - -	25		S.	
402	Normanton Gas and Water Company (Limited) - -	21	232	St. Austell Co-operative Flour Mill Company (Limited)	13
280	North Durham Loan and Discount Company (Limited)	16	26	St. James's Hall Tavern Company (Limited) - - -	3
279	North of England Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).	15	384	St. Thomas Dock Company (Limited) - - - -	20
125	North Shields Turkish Bath Company (Limited) - -	8	3	St. Vincent's Rocks Hotel Company (Limited) - -	2
315	North and South Wales Newspaper Company (Limited)	17	360	Sale Union Club Company (Limited) - - - -	19
233	North Star Gold Mining Company (Limited) - - -	13	48	Salford Improved Industrial Dwellings Company (Limited).	4
299	North Tawton Gas Light Company (Limited) - - -	17	132	Sandown Omnibus and Carriage Company (Limited) -	8
200	North Wales Slate Supply Company (Limited) - -	11	399	Sandy Assembly Rooms Company (Limited) - - -	21
465	Northern Counties Fire Office - - - -	28	231	Santa Clara Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited) -	13
93	Northern Traders (Limited) - - - -	6	65	Schultze Gunpowder Company (Limited) - - - -	5
12	Northfleet Ballast Company (Limited) - - - -	2	155	Settle Mining Company (Limited) - - - -	9
254	Notting Hill and Bayswater Baths Company (Limited)	14	124	Shanklin Bay Estate Company (Limited) - - - -	8
	O.		330	Sheffield Butchers' Hide and Skin Company (Limited)	18
457	Oakbank Oil Company (Limited) - - - -	27	418	Shelton Clay and Tin Mining Company (Limited) -	23
185	Oil and Tallow Refining Company (Limited) - - -	11	449	Shetland Steam Shipping Company (Limited) - -	26
84	Oldham Entertainment Company (Limited) - - -	6	335	Shipston-on-Stour Gas Light, Coke, and Coal Company (Limited).	18
173	Oriental Fibre Mat and Matting Company (Limited) -	10	117	Shipton-under-Wychwood Gas Light, Coal, and Coke Company (Limited).	7
59	Orinoco Gold Mines Examination Fund (Limited) -	5	181	Shoreham and District Constant Service Waterworks Company (Limited).	11
363	Orinoco Gold Mining Company (Limited) - - - -	19	320	Silica Stone Company (Limited) - - - -	17
			8	Smith, Crossley, and Company (Limited) - - - -	2
			89	Société du Cable Transatlantique Français (Limited) -	6

No. in Return.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Page of Return.	No. in Return.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Page of Return.
467	Society of Proprietors of the Royal Exchange Buildings, Glasgow.	28	102	United Wallaroo and Moonta Mines (Limited) - - -	7
146	South African Gold Fields Exploration Company (Limited).	9	358	Universal Paint Company (Limited) - - -	19
63	South Elmsall Lime Company (Limited) - - -	5	186	Universal Slate Company (Limited) - - -	11
421	South Trelawney Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited).	23	222	Unstone Coal and Coke Company (Limited) - - -	13
377	South Wales Daily Newspaper Company (Limited) -	20			
264	Southampton Cattle Market Company (Limited) -	15		V.	
234	Sovereign Accident Assurance Company (Limited) -	13	398	Van Consols Lead and Barytes Mining Company (Limited).	21
211	Sovereign Coal Company (Limited) - - -	12	259	Van Mining Company (Limited) - - -	14
286	Sphinx Club (Limited) - - -	16	385	Vaughan Mines Company (Limited) - - -	20
143	Spondon, Ockbrook, and Borrowwash Gas Light and Coke Company (Limited).	9	192	Victoria Assembly Rooms Company, Southport (Limited).	11
209	Star Navigation Company (Limited) - - -	12	311	Victoria Hall Company (Limited) - - -	17
240	Stockingford Colliery Company (Limited) - - -	13	288	Victoria Hall and Temperance Institute Company (Limited).	16
64	Strafford Collieries Company (Limited) - - -	5	428	Victoria (South Devon) Mining Company (Limited) -	23
351	Stroud Baths Society (Limited) - - -	19	300	Villeclle Copper Mining Company (Limited) - -	17
338	Sturges Montserrat Company (Limited) - - -	18	188	Virginia Land Company (Limited) - - -	11
150	Sullivan and Company (Limited) - - -	9	425	Vivian Kaolin Works (Limited) - - -	23
23	Sultana Hat Manufacturing Company (Limited) -	3			
104	Sutton Coldfield Royal Hotel Company (Limited) -	7		W.	
118	Sutton and Hooton Gas and Water Company (Limited)	7			
4	Swanscombe Chalk Quarries Company (Limited) -	2	113	Wanstead Estate Company (Limited) - - -	7
58	Swavesey and Over Gas Company (Limited) - -	5	464	Waverley Hydropathic Company (Limited) - - -	27
88	Swedish Sulphur Ore Company (Limited) - - -	6	165	West Cowes Sea Bathing Company (Limited) - -	10
			426	West Porkellis Tin Mining Company (Limited) - -	23
	T.		32	West of France Rock Salt Company (Limited) - -	3
296	T. C. Fawley and Company (Limited) - - -	16	220	Westbury Gas and Coke Company (Limited) - -	13
371	Tavistock and South Western Omnibus Company (Limited).	20	327	Westminster Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia (Limited).	18
212	Telegraph Works Company (Limited) - - -	12	238	Weymouth Soda Water Company (Limited) - -	13
57	Temple Reversionary Interest Society (Limited) -	5	433	Wexford Horsebreeding Company (Limited) - -	24
225	Teplitz Colliery and Coal Oil Company - - -	13	114	Wharfedale Hydropathic Establishment (Limited) -	7
310	Thomas Fell and Company (Limited) - - -	17	419	Wheat Norris United Mining Company (Limited) -	23
350	Thomas Robinson and Company (Limited) - - -	19	420	White Works Mining Company (Limited) - - -	23
361	Throstle Grove Spinning Company (Limited) - -	19	73	Whitfield Colliery Company (Limited) - - -	5
381	Travancore Coffee Company (Limited) - - -	20	244	Whitstable Gas and Coke Company (Limited) -	14
304	Trouville Association (Limited) - - -	17	28	William Mansfield and Company (Limited) - -	3
95	Trowbridge Water Company (Limited) - - -	6	318	William Thompson and Company (Limited) - -	17
390	Tunbridge Wells Cottage Improvement Company (Limited).	21	266	Wimborne Minster Masonic Hall Company (Limited) -	15
460	Tuscan and Sicilian Gas Company (Limited) - -	27	401	"Windsor and Eton Herald" Newspaper and Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).	21
258	Tyne Chemical Company (Limited) - - -	14	214	Wine Consumers' Association (Limited) - - -	12
7	Tyne Salmon Fishing Company (Limited) - - -	2	324	Wollaston Gas, Coal, and Coke Company (Limited) -	18
438	Tyrone Loan Company (Limited) - - -	25	31	Woodford Cottage Building Company (Limited) - -	3
			281	Woodhouse Colliery Company (Limited) - - -	16
	U.		78	Wye Lead Mining Company (Limited) - - -	5
434	Ulster Manure and Chemical Company (Limited) -	24	417	Wymondham Gas Light and Coke Company - -	22
207	"Under the Crown" Magazine Company (Limited) -	12			
229	Union Bank of Kingston-upon-Hull (Limited) - -	13		X.	
128	Union Land and Building Company (Limited) - -	8	387	Xylonite Company (Limited) - - -	20
60	United London and Provincial Co-operative Building Company (Limited).	5			
405	United Ports and General Insurance Company - -	21		Y.	
301	United Reversionary Investment Company (Limited) -	17	50	Yatton Market Company (Limited) - - -	4

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

RETURNS of the Names, Objects, &c. of all JOINT STOCK COMPANIES Formed since 1 June 1868 to 31 May 1869; distinguishing whether the Companies are Limited or Unlimited, and also the Number of Shareholders in each of the said Companies at Date of Last Return, and whether still in Operation or being Wound up; and the Total Number Registered in the Metropolis, or within Five Miles of the General Post Office, &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 450, of Session 1867-8); with INDEX.

(*Mr. Lush.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 August 1869.*

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 April 1869;—for,

RETURN “of Names, Amount of Capital, specifying Nominal, Subscribed for, and Paid up, with Date of last Return thereof, of all LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES Registered since 1844; and, in cases of Amalgamation, the Companies with which, and the Date when, it has taken place; and whether wound up or supposed to have ceased Business.”

Note.—Names of Companies provisionally registered are not given as never having come into operation.

I.—COMPANIES registered under the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 110).

N.B.—The Companies marked thus (*) have been re-registered under “The Companies Act, 1862.”

Number.	NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL.				Amalgamated with:—	Date of Amalgamation.	Date when Wound up, or supposed to have Ceased Business.
		Nominal.	Subscribed for.	Paid up.	Date of last Return thereof.			
		£.	£.	£.				
1	Absolute Life Assurance Society -	100,000	27,750	-	April 1856	City of London Life Assurance Society.	July 1857	—
2	Accumulative Life Fund and General Assurance Society.	15,000	6,915	1,109	Dec. 1855	Anglo-Australian and Universal Family Life Insurance Company.	Dec. 1855	—
3	Achilles Insurance Company -	100,000	46,300	4,827	June 1857	- - - -	- -	8 Sept. 1858
4	Ægis Life Assurance Company -	160,000	89,080	2,235	Dec. 1853	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1856
5	Age Assurance Company -	100,000	99,420	9,230	June 1856	Business transferred to the English and Irish Church and University Assurance Society.	- -	Nov. - 1861
6	Amazon Life Assurance and Loan Company.	100,000	39,202	-	July 1854	- - - -	- -	July - 1854
7	Anchor Assurance Company -	1,000,000	-	89,866	Dec. 1856	- - - -	- -	July - 1858
8	Anglo-Australian and Universal Family Life Assurance Company.	150,000	57,060	-	Dec. 1854	- - - -	- -	Dec. - 1854
9	Ark Life Assurance Society -	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				- - - -	- -	April - 1855
10	Athenæum Life Assurance Society	100,000	48,053	18,515	June 1852	- - - -	- -	Dec. - 1857
11	Beacon Life and Fire Assurance Company.	150,000	50,700	3,530	Mar. 1854	- - - -	- -	July - 1856
12	Birkbeck Life Assurance Company	100,000	7,889	5,986	Dec. 1855	- - - -	- -	April - 1856
13	*Birmingham and Midland Life Assurance Association.	100,000	31,625	2,235	Oct. 1864	- - - -	- -	Mar. - 1867
14	Brewers, Distillers, Licensed Victuallers, and General Life and Fire Assurance and Loan and Endowment Company.	125,000	55,710	2,960	June 1852	- - - -	- -	June - 1852
15	British Assurance Company (formerly the Architects, Civil Engineers, Builders, and General Fire and Life Insurance Annuity and Reversionary Interest Company).	1,000,000	315,700	30,327	Dec. 1851	Business transferred to Lancashire Insurance Company.	July 1853	—
16	*British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				—	—	—
17	*British Equitable Assurance Company.	250,000	250,000	23,650	April 1869	—	—	—
18	British Exchequer Life Assurance Company.	100,000	26,750	-	Feb. 1856	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1856
19	British, Foreign, and Colonial Assurance Association.	100,000	58,175	-	Jan. 1859	- - - -	- -	Nov. - 1859
20	British Industry Life Assurance Company.	100,000	35,225	6,346	June 1858	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1860
21	British Isles Life Assurance Company.	25,000	8,287	-	Jan. 1861	- - - -	- -	Mar. - 1861
22	*British Nation Life Assurance Association.	300,000	281,390	23,327	Aug. 1864	Business transferred to the European Assurance Society.	- -	— 1865
23	British Protector Mutual Life Assurance Company.	100,000	92,270	9,227	July 1856	Business transferred to the Sovereign Life Assurance Company.	- -	June - 1859
24	British Provident Life and Fire Assurance Society.	100,000	100,000	7,384	April 1856	- - - -	- -	Mar. - 1861
25	*British Union Assurance Company	250,000	19,300	2,765	July 1865	- - - -	- -	Mar. - 1866
26	*Briton Medical and General Life Association (formerly the Briton Life Association).	100,000	97,200	10,141	Dec. 1861	- - - -	- -	Mar. - 1863
27	Brunswick Life Assurance Society	100,000	31,500	3,720	Sept. 1855	The Briton Life Association -	— 1857	—
28	Cambrian and Universal Insurance Company.	100,000	53,400	4,195	Dec. 1853	- - - -	- -	Mar. - 1858
29	Catholic, Law, and General Life Assurance Company.	1,000,000	407,720	16,201	May 1854	- - - -	- -	Mar. - 1856
30	Caxton Life Assurance Society -	100,000	40,950	-	Jan. 1854	- - - -	- -	May - 1856
31	*City Assurance Company -	100,000	40,050	3,967	- 1865	- - - -	- -	April - 1865
32	City of London Life Assurance Society.	250,000	243,500	10,658	Oct. 1853	Business transferred to Eagle Insurance Company.	- -	Nov. - 1859
33	Clarence Life Assurance Society -	100,000	40,650	-	Nov. 1854	- - - -	- -	Nov. - 1856
34	Colonial Life Assurance Company	1,000,000	1,000,000	20,000	May 1854	- - - -	- -	July - 1855

I--COMPANIES Registered under the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 110)—continued.

Number.	NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL.				Amalgamated with:—	Date of Amalgamation.	Date when Wound up, or supposed to have Ceased Business.
		Nominal.	Subscribed for.	Paid up.	Date of last Return thereof.			
		£.	£.	£.				
35	*Commercial Union Assurance Company.	2,500,000	2,500,000	250,000	— 1869	—	—	—
36	*Confident Life Assurance and Loan Company, Limited, formerly the Confident Life and Fire Assurance and Loan Company, Limited.	100,000	8,053	2,443	Aug. 1863	Business transferred to the General Provident Assurance Company.	—	Feb. - 1864
37	*Consolidated Assurance Company (formerly called the Consolidated Investment and Insurance Company).	50,000	34,800	15,660	Jan. 1865	Business transferred to the British Prudential Assurance Company.	—	Nov. - 1865
38	Consols Insurance Association -	50,000	47,944	—	May 1859	- - - -	-	Dec. - 1861
39	Cosmopolitan Life Assurance Company.	50,000	28,925	—	Oct. 1855	- - - -	-	May - 1856
40	Counties Union Assurance Company	100,000	41,500	—	Feb. 1852	- - - -	-	Dec. - 1853
41	County Mutual Life Assurance Company.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				Business transferred to the City of London Life Assurance Society.	-	Jan. - 1853
42	Defender Fire and Life Insurance Company.	150,000	61,314	32,388	May 1856	- - - -	-	Nov. - 1861
43	Deposit and General Life Assurance Company.	100,000	79,600	14,174	April 1855	- - - -	-	July - 1856
44	Diadem Life Assurance Company	100,000	35,450	—	Sept. 1854	- - - -	-	Oct. - 1856
45	Durham and Northumberland Life, Fire, Mariners and General Provident Association.	20,000	6,645	—	Nov. 1854	- - - -	-	Feb. - 1856
46	East of England Mutual Life Assurance Society.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				Reliance Mutual Assurance Society.	May 1858	—
47	Eclipse Life and Fire Assurance Company.	100,000	31,900	—	Jan. 1854	- - - -	-	Jan. - 1856
48	*Emperor Life Assurance Society -	10,000	8,110	2,734	June 1868	—	—	—
49	Empire Assurance Company -	100,000	53,300	11,260	Dec. 1855	Business transferred to Family Endowment Society.	-	Jan. - 1857
50	Engineers' Masonic and Universal Mutual Life Assurance Society.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				- - - -	-	Nov. - 1861
51	English and Cambrian Assurance Society.	150,000	82,850	—	April 1854	- - - -	-	Dec. - 1859
52	English and Foreign Life Assurance Consolidated Annuity Endowment and Mortgagors' Protection Society.	250,000	22,720	2,710	Nov. 1855	- - - -	-	Dec. - 1861
53	English and Irish Church and University Assurance Society.	100,000	99,985	24,839	June 1860	- - - -	-	Nov. - 1861
54	English Provident Life Assurance and Tontine Annuity Society.	50,000	19,575	—	May 1856	- - - -	-	June - 1856
55	English Widows' Fund and General Life Assurance Association.	200,000	77,540	—	May 1854	- - - -	-	April - 1855
56	Era Assurance Society -	10,000	10,000	6,019	April 1854	- - - -	-	Dec. - 1859
57	Etonian and General Life Assurance and Endowment Society.	50,000	21,680	2,217	Sept. 1849	Business transferred to Equity and Law Life Association.	-	Jan. - 1851
58	*European Assurance Society, formerly the People's Provident Life Assurance and Guarantee Company.	1,000,000	787,157	159,019	— 1868	—	—	—
59	Exchange Life Association -	250,000	63,500	—	May 1856	- - - -	-	Mar. - 1856
60	Exchequer and Railway Mutual Life Assurance Society.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				- - - -	-	July - 1851
61	Falcon Life Assurance Company -	100,000	47,850	—	Aug. 1854	- - - -	-	Feb. - 1856
62	Female Provident Assurance Company.	100,000	41,355	—	April 1855	- - - -	-	Jan. - 1856
63	General Indemnity Insurance Company.	500,000	138,625	—	Feb. 1854	- - - -	-	July - 1855
64	*General Provident Assurance Company.	100,000	23,270	4,642	— 1864	- - - -	-	Dec. - 1866
65	*Gresham Life Assurance Company	100,000	100,000	21,712	Dec. 1868	—	—	—
66	Halifax, Bradford, and Keighley, Fire and Life Insurance Company	600,000	599,900	58,470	Mar. 1853	- - - -	-	Jan. - 1854
67	Herald Life Assurance Society -	100,000	30,000	—	Feb. 1855	- - - -	-	Jan. - 1860
68	Home Counties and General Life Assurance Company.	10,000	6,710	2,255	Aug. 1855	- - - -	-	— 1857
69	Home and Foreign Mutual Assurance Society.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				- - - -	-	Jan. - 1853
70	Hope Mutual Life Assurance and Honesty Guarantee Society.	100,000	100,000	10,000	Mar. 1852	- - - -	-	July - 1856
71	Householders and General Life Assurance Company.	10,000	-	1,907	Feb. 1853	- - - -	-	Nov. - 1861
72	Hull and London Life Assurance Company.	25,000	6,680	—	April 1856	- - - -	-	Dec. - 1859
73	Independent Assurance Company	100,000	29,937	—	Oct. 1848	- - - -	-	Jan. - 1850
74	*India and London Life Assurance Company.	250,000	126,600	—	Dec. 1862	- - - -	-	Dec. - 1862
75	Industrial and General Life Assurance and Deposit Company.	100,000	100,000	18,853	July 1855	- - - -	-	Oct. - 1855
76	Justice Assurance Society -	100,000	25,600	—	Oct. 1855	- - - -	-	June - 1859
77	Kent Mutual Assurance Society -	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				- - - -	-	April - 1861
78	*Lancashire Insurance Company -	2,000,000	146,140	146,140	April 1867	—	—	—

I.—COMPANIES Registered under the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 110)—*continued.*

Number.	NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL.				Amalgamated with:—	Date of Amalgamation.	Date when Wound up, or supposed to have Ceased Business.
		Nominal.	Subscribed for.	Paid up.	Date of last Return thereof.			
		£.	£.	£.				
79	*Law Property Assurance and Trust Society.	250,000	237,750	9,577	June 1868	—	—	—
80	*Law Union Fire and Life Insurance Company.	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	June 1868	—	—	—
81	Legal and Commercial Life Assurance Society.	500,000	396,000	13,737	May 1856	Business transferred to the Victoria Life Assurance Society.	-	Aug. - 1857
82	Life Assurance Treasury - -	500,000	163,790	15,932	Mar. 1859	-	-	Aug. - 1862
83	*Liverpool Imperial Loan and Investment Company.	20,000	10,040	10,040	Feb. 1868	—	—	—
84	Lombard Advance Fund and Life Assurance Society.	250,000	3,100	-	April 1853	-	-	June - 1854
85	London and Continental Assurance Society.	100,000	27,300	-	Dec. 1854	-	-	July - 1862
86	London and County Assurance Company.	100,000	57,470	-	Sept. 1851	-	-	Jan. - 1860
87	*London Equitable Mutual Life Insurance Society.	10,000	2,646	2,042	Jan. 1865	-	-	Jan. 1865
88	London Exchange Advance Fund and Life Association.	100,000	9,670	8,654	April 1861	-	-	April - 1861
89	London Indisputable Life Policy Company.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				Business transferred to the Eagle Insurance Company.	-	Dec. - 1858
90	*London and Lancashire Life Insurance Company.	100,000	9,623	9,623	April 1868	—	—	—
91	London Marine Brokers' Society -	10,000	2,530	-	Dec. 1849	-	-	Aug. - 1851
92	London Mercantile Life Assurance Company.	200,000	53,080	-	April 1854	-	-	April - 1854
93	London Mutual Life and Guarantee Society.	50,000	50,000	-	Oct. 1849	Business transferred to the Eagle Insurance Company.	-	Dec. - 1860
94	London and Provincial Joint Stock Life Insurance Company.	500,000	185,875	15,969	Sept. 1851	-	-	July - 1854
95	*London and Provincial Law Assurance Society.	1,000,000	932,050	90,232	May 1868	—	—	—
96	London and Provincial Provident Society.	10,000	8,130	6,000	May 1856	Business transferred to the British Nation Life Assurance Company.	-	Aug. - 1863
97	*London and Yorkshire Assurance Company.	100,000	31,000	-	July 1858	Business transferred to the Whittington Life Assurance Company.	-	Nov. - 1863
98	Magnet Life Assurance Society -	100,000	27,100	3,415	Jan. 1855	-	-	Dec. - 1859
99	Manchester and London Life Assurance and Loan Association.	500,000	226,600	91,960	Dec. 1855	Western Life Assurance and Annuity Society.	Dec. 1861	—
100	Marine and General Traveller's Insurance Society.	100,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	Jan. - 1858
101	*Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society, formerly the Marine Life and Casualty Mutual Assurance Society.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				—	—	—
102	Marylebone and General Life Assurance Company.	100,000	25,200	-	April 1854	Business transferred to the English and Foreign Life Assurance Company.	-	Nov. - 1854
103	Medical Legal and General Life Assurance Society.	50,000	25,800	4,772	Mar. 1857	Business transferred to the New Equitable Life Assurance Company.	-	Nov. - 1857
104	Mentor Life Assurance Company -	250,000	250,000	16,000	Dec. 1854	Business transferred to the Eagle Insurance Company.	-	Nov. - 1857
105	Mercantile Life Assurance Association.	500,000	307,880	-	July 1846	-	-	June - 1851
106	Mercantile Provident Assurance Association.	50,000	12,700	-	Aug. 1854	-	-	Aug. - 1854
107	Merchant's and Tradesman's Mutual Life Assurance Society.	100,000	35,250	4,290	Jan. 1855	-	-	Dec. - 1860
108	Metropolitan Counties and General Life Assurance Annuity Loan and Investment Society.	100,000	84,670	22,755	April 1861	Business believed to be transferred to the Western Life Office.	-	Sept. - 1862
109	Metropolitan and Provincial Reversionary and Life Interest Company.	20,000	5,030	-	Mar. 1852	-	-	April - 1853
110	*Midland Counties Insurance Company.	750,000	208,062	24,979	Sept. 1868	—	—	—
111	Mitre General Life Insurance Annuity and Family Endowment Association.	150,000	-	-	July 1855	-	-	July - 1860
112	National Alliance Assurance Company.	100,000	65,740	-	Jan. 1859	-	-	Feb. - 1859
113	National Guardian Assurance Society	100,000	43,400	10,306	Dec. 1855	-	-	Dec. - 1855
114	*National Industrial Life Assurance and General Deposit and Advance Company.	100,000	47,690	25,626	Feb. 1869	—	—	—
115	National Provincial Life Assurance Society.	50,000	50,000	10,000	July 1855	-	-	Dec. - 1856
116	*National Weekly Life Assurance Company.	100,000	49,400	1,235	Dec. 1868	—	—	—
117	Nelson Sea Voyagers and General Life Assurance and Investment Company.	100,000	25,000	-	June 1854	-	-	June - 1854
118	New Alliance Assurance Company	100,000	25,250	-	Oct. 1855	-	-	May - 1856

I.—COMPANIES Registered under the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 110)—*continued.*

Number.	NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL.				Amalgamated with:—	Date of Amalgamation.	Date when Wound up, or supposed to have Ceased Business.
		Nominal.	Subscribed for.	Paid up.	Date of last Return thereof.			
		£.	£.	£.				
119	New Equitable Life Assurance Company.	100,000	100,000	8,996	Dec. 1860	- - - -	- -	July - 1862
120	*New National Assurance and Loan Company.	100,000	100,000	10,000	June 1865	- - - -	- -	Dec. - 1865
121	New Protector Life Assurance Mutual Aid and Investment Association.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				- - - -	- -	Feb. 1852
122	North of England Fire and Life Insurance Company.	500,000	246,180	35,601	Dec. 1855	- - - -	- -	July - 1856
123	*Norwich Provident Insurance Society	50,000	19,970	998	May 1868	- - - -	- -	—
124	Oak Mutual Life Assurance and Loan Company.	50,000	32,760	-	Aug. 1854	Business transferred to the London and County Assurance Company.	- -	Oct. - 1854
125	Observer Life Assurance Society -	100,000	35,250	-	Mar. 1855	- - - -	- -	Oct. - 1856
126	Official and General Life Assurance Society.	10,000	3,492	1,015	June 1854	- - - -	- -	Jan. - 1856
127	Parental Endowment Assurance Company.	25,000	6,500	-	Feb. 1854	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1855
128	Pecuniary Aid and Life Assurance Company.	10,000	3,100	-	Dec. 1852	Business transferred to the Lombard Advance Fund and Life Assurance Society.	- -	July - 1855
129	People's Assurance Company -	50,000	15,000	-	May 1847	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1848
130	People's Provident Assurance Society.	100,000	59,650	7,340	June 1854	Business transferred to United Guarantee and Life Insurance Company.	- -	April - 1854
131	Phoenix Life Assurance Company -	100,000	32,930	19,497	Aug. 1859	- - - -	- -	Mar. - 1860
132	Preceptors and General Mutual Life Assurance Company.	100,000	30,350	-	Sept. 1848	- - - -	- -	July - 1849
133	Preston and North Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company.	500,000	169,060	16,725	June 1848	- - - -	- -	Oct. - 1848
134	Prince of Wales Life and Educational Assurance Company.	200,000	200,000	19,060	Dec. 1856	- - - -	- -	June - 1860
135	Professional Life Assurance Company.	250,000	250,000	19,460	April 1854	- - - -	- -	May - 1861
136	*Protector, Endowment, Loan, and Annuity Company.	100,000	61,300	18,741	April 1869	—	—	—
137	Protestant Life and Fire Insurance Association.	100,000	45,700	-	Oct. 1852	- - - -	- -	Mar. - 1855
138	*Provincial Insurance Company -	200,000	200,000	20,000	Mar. 1869	—	—	—
139	Prudential Mutual Assurance Investment and Loan Association.	100,000	83,600	-	Dec. 1855	Business transferred to British Prudential Assurance Company.	- -	Mar. - 1862
140	*Prudential Assurance Company (previously the British Prudential and Consolidated Assurance Company, and originally the British Prudential Assurance Company.)	100,000	47,700	5,839	May 1869	—	—	—
141	*Public Life Assurance Company -	100,000	7,251	-	Oct. 1862	- - - -	- -	Nov. - 1862
142	*Queen Insurance Company -	2,000,000	1,911,720	191,172	June 1868	- - - -	- -	—
143	Reciprocal Life Assurance Company	100,000	33,640	-	June 1851	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1853
144	*Royal Insurance Company -	2,000,000	1,922,300	288,345	Sept. 1868	—	—	—
145	St. George Assurance Company -	100,000	27,575	-	April 1854	- - - -	- -	Dec. - 1861
146	Safety Life Assurance Company -	250,000	218,000	-	Oct. 1854	- - - -	- -	Nov. - 1857
147	Saxon Fire and General Assurance Society.	125,000	37,955	-	July 1855	- - - -	- -	July - 1855
148	Saxon Life Assurance Society -	100,000	38,500	-	Aug. 1854	- - - -	- -	Dec. - 1859
149	Sceptre Assurance Society -	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				Business transferred to the British Sceptre Assurance Company.	- -	June - 1852
150	Sceptre of England Assurance Company.	500,000	252,000	-	Oct. 1852	- - - -	- -	July - 1853
151	Sea Fire Life Assurance Company	100,000	32,950	-	Oct. 1849	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1851
152	Security Mutual Life Assurance Society.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				- - - -	- -	Nov. - 1860
153	Sheffield, Rotherham, and Chesterfield Fire and Life Insurance Company.	200,000	189,840	23,404	June 1848	Business believed to be transferred to the North of England Fire and Life Assurance Company.	- -	April - 1849
154	*Solicitors and General Life Assurance Society.	1,000,000	1,000,000	25,000	June 1866	Business transferred to the Eagle Insurance Company.	- -	May - 1866
155	*Sovereign Life Assurance Company	500,000	180,000	45,000	May 1868	—	—	—
156	Times Life Assurance and Guarantee Company.	500,000	50,000	9,254	June 1855	Business transferred to the Albert Life Assurance Company.	- -	Nov. - 1857
157	Tontine Life Assurance Company -	400,000	186,100	6,416	April 1849	- - - -	- -	April - 1849
158	Trafalgar Life Assurance Association	250,000	249,670	-	Sept. 1852	- - - -	- -	Dec. - 1858
159	*United Brothers Assurance Company.	1,500	236	175	July 1867	—	—	—
160	United Guarantee and Life Assurance Company.	100,000	100,000	10,892	Dec. 1853	People's Provident Assurance Society.	Sept. 1854	—
161	United Homoeopathic and General Life Assurance Society.	100,000	30,850	-	Mar. 1855	- - - -	- -	Jan. - 1860
162	United Mutual Mining and General Life Assurance Society.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				- - - -	- -	Jan. - 1857
163	United Orders Provident Society and General Assurance Company.	10,000	4,539	-	July 1855	- - - -	- -	Jan. - 1857

I.—COMPANIES Registered under the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 110)—*continued*.

Number.	NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL.				Amalgamated with:—	Date of Amalgamation.	Date when Wound up, or supposed to have Ceased Business.
		Nominal.	Subscribed for.	Paid up.	Date of last Return thereof.			
		£.	£.	£.				
164	United Traders Life Assurance and Endowment Company.	100,000	26,090	—	June 1848	- - - -	- -	June - 1848
165	*Unity General Assurance Association.	500,000	213,282	71,094	Jan. 1856	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1863
166	Universal Provident Life Association	50,000	29,610	497	April 1853	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1856
167	*Volunteer Service and General Assurance Association.	250,000	13,350	3,086	Feb. 1865	Business transferred to North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.	- -	July - 1865
168	*Waterloo Life, Education, Casualty, and Self-Relief Assurance Company.	400,000	395,925	16,445	Sept. 1855	- - - -	- -	Dec. - 1862
169	*Wellington Reversionary Annuity and Life Assurance Society.	250,000	24,260	2,045	Aug. 1863	Business transferred to the European Assurance Society.	- -	Mar. - 1864
170	*Western Counties and London Mutual Life Assurance Company.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no Capital to which these headings apply.				—	—	—
171	*Whittington Life Assurance Company.	100,000	59,250	5,552	Aug. 1868	—	—	—
172	*World Insurance Company - -	50,000	29,180	—	Feb. 1859	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1864

II.—COMPANIES Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89).

173	Accidental and Marine Corporation, Limited.	2,000,000	368,775	130,980	Aug. 1866	- - - -	- -	Nov. - 1866
174	Albion Life Assurance Society -	50,000	9,400	4,666	July 1868	—	—	—
175	Alexandra Mutual Life Assurance Company, Limited.	This is a Company limited by guarantee, and has no Capital to which these headings apply.				—	—	—
176	Anchor Life and Sick Assurance Company, Limited.	2,000	258	—	Dec. 1867	- - - -	- -	Dec. - 1867
177	Birmingham Alliance Life Assurance Company, Limited.	500,000	220,000	8,800	April 1869	—	—	—
178	Bristol and London Assurance Corporation, Limited, formerly called the British Standard Life Insurance Corporation, Limited.	2,000,000	1,250	—	Oct. 1868	—	—	—
179	Bristol and South Wales Co-operative Life Assurance Company, Limited.	2,000	35	—	June 1868	—	—	—
180	Britannia Life Assurance and Investment Company, Limited.	100,000	250	—	May 1868	—	—	—
181	British Alliance Assurance Corporation, Limited.	100,000	155	—	April 1868	—	—	—
182	British and Colonial Assurance and Investment Company, Limited.	250,000	6,465	2,466	Feb. 1865	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1866
183	British Imperial Insurance Corporation, Limited (formerly called the British Imperial Investment Corporation, Limited).	200,000	5,646	5,022	Feb. 1868	—	—	—
184	British Standard Insurance Company, Limited.	20,000	16,250	432	Nov. 1865	Business transferred to the Empire Assurance Corporation, Limited.	- -	Jan. - 1866
185	British Universal Life Assurance Company, Limited.	100,000	466	—	Mar. 1869	—	—	—
186	British Workman's Mutual Assurance Company, Limited.	10,000	782	404	June 1868	—	—	—
187	City and County Assurance Company, Limited.	500,000	90,840	13,089	Dec. 1865	- - - -	- -	Dec. - 1867
188	City of London and General Fire and Life Insurance Company, Limited.	1,000,000	8,750	—	Jan. 1863	- - - -	- -	Jan. - 1863
189	Colonial Assurance Corporation, Limited.	100,000	1,790	441	April 1868	—	—	—
190	Co-operative Insurance Company, Limited.	12,000	7	—	Aug. 1867	—	—	—
191	County Life Assurance Company -	100,000	7,160	600	June 1865	- - - -	- -	Aug. - 1867
192	East London Assurance Company, Limited.	1,000,000	1,270	254	Aug. 1866	- - - -	- -	Sept. - 1866
193	Empire Assurance Corporation, Limited.	500,000	154,500	15,450	Mar. 1867	- - - -	- -	Mar. - 1867
194	English Assurance Company -	500,000	1,300	—	Sept. 1867	—	—	—
195	English Life Assurance and Advance Company, Limited.	120,000	1,755	109	Jan. 1865	Business, &c. transferred to the General Provident Assurance Company, Limited.	- -	Feb. - 1865
196	English Provident Assurance Company, Limited.	10,000	651	—	Jan. 1869	—	—	—
197	English Union Assurance, Limited	10,000	1,095	—	Nov. 1862	- - - -	- -	Nov. - 1862
198	Financial Insurance Company, Limited.	1,000,000	163,260	13,826	April 1866	- - - -	- -	Dec. - 1866
199	Financial Life Assurance and Guarantee Company, Limited.	2,000,000	11,250	—	Jan. 1864	- - - -	- -	April - 1864
200	Financial Life Assurance and Guarantee Company, Limited.	500,000	1,070	—	April 1864	- - - -	- -	Dec. - 1864
201	Free Methodist and General Benefit Society, Limited.	This Society is limited by guarantee, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				—	—	—

II.—Companies Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89).

Number.	NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL.				Amalgamated with:—	Date of Amalgamation.	Date when Wound up, or supposed to have Ceased Business.
		Nominal.	Subscribed for.	Paid up.	Date of last Return thereof.			
		£.	£.	£.				
202	Friend in Need Life, Fire, Guarantee, and Accidental Assurance Company, Limited.	200,000	24,545	3,154	Mar. 1867	- - - -	- -	April - 1867
203	General Provident Assurance Company, Limited (formerly called the General Homœopathic Provident Assurance Company, Limited).	500,000	117,030	38,942	Feb. 1867	- - - -	- -	Jan. - 1868
204	General Provincial Life Assurance Company, Limited.	100,000	2,485	477	May 1866	Whittington Life Assurance Company.	May 1867	Mar. - 1868
205	Hercules Insurance Company, Limited.	500,000	188,440	53,638	Feb. 1868	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1869
206	Home Assurance Association, Limited.	50,000	2,650	2,600	April 1869	—	—	—
207	Home and Colonial Assurance Company, Limited.	1,000,000	6,250	-	April 1864	- - - -	- -	April - 1864
208	Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company, Limited (formerly called the Home and Colonial Assurance Company, Limited).	2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	April 1868	—	—	—
209	Household Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	50,000	1,658	991	Mar. 1868	—	—	—
210	Imperial Union Assurance Company, Limited.	100,000	10,030	-	June 1866	- - - -	- -	Aug. - 1866
211	Imperial Union Assurance Company, Limited.	100,000	33,200	4,495	April 1868	—	—	—
212	Imperial Guardian Assurance Company.	100,000	12,450	2,810	Mar. 1869	—	—	—
213	Incorporated Assurance Society of England and Scotland, Limited.	100,000	537	-	July 1868	—	—	—
214	Industrial Assurance Company of Great Britain, Limited.	100,000	350	-	Nov. 1866	- - - -	- -	Nov. - 1866
215	Insurance Corporation of Great Britain, Limited.	2,000	350	-	Feb. 1864	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1864
216	Insurance Corporation of Great Britain, Limited.	4,000,000	1,000	-	April 1865	- - - -	- -	April - 1865
217	Legal, Medical, and Universities Life Assurance Company, Limited.	2,000	785	-	Jan. 1868	—	—	—
218	Leicester Industrial Assurance and Building Company, Limited.	50,000	1,027	912	Feb. 1869	—	—	—
219	Life Association of England, Limited.	100,000	2,250	-	June 1863	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1868
220	Life Assurance Union, Limited	100,000	1,700	1,230	Jan. 1869	—	—	—
221	Life Investment, Mortgage, and Assurance Company, Limited.	500,000	36,895	11,648	Aug. 1867	London and Northern Insurance Corporation, Limited.	Jan. 1868	Jan. - 1868
222	Liverpool General Assurance, Investment, and Advance Association, Limited.	10,000	278	173	July 1868	—	—	—
223	London, Edinburgh, and Liverpool Insurance Company, Limited.	2,000	7	-	May 1863	- - - -	- -	May - 1863
224	London and Manchester Assurance Company, Limited.	100,000	2,771	1,533	June 1868	—	—	—
225	London and Northern Insurance Corporation, Limited.	250,000	6,475	2,867	Oct. 1867	- - - -	- -	June - 1868
226	London and Scottish Insurance Company, Limited.	500,000	70	-	Feb. 1865	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1865
227	London and Southwark Insurance Corporation, Limited.	2,000	175	-	April 1864	- - - -	- -	Sept. - 1864
228	London and Southwark Insurance Corporation, Limited.	500,000	175,250	35,040	Mar. 1869	—	—	—
229	London and Westminster Assurance Corporation, Limited.	100,000	3,330	-	May 1864	Business transferred to the British Prudential Assurance Company.	- -	April - 1865
230	Manchester Insurance and Banking Company, Limited.	2,000	215	-	Jan. 1869	—	—	—
231	Manchester Provident Assurance Society, Limited.	250,000	6,560	-	April 1868	—	—	—
232	Masonic and General Fire and Life Insurance Company, Limited.	1,000	70	35	Jan. 1869	—	—	—
233	Mercantile, Professional, and General Life Insurance and Guarantee Company, Limited (formerly called the Southern Life Insurance and Guarantee Company, Limited).	2,000	140	-	June 1864	- - - -	- -	Jan. - 1865
234	Mercantile Union Assurance Company, Limited.	1,000,000	17,500	-	April 1863	- - - -	- -	April - 1863
235	National Guardian Assurance Company, Limited.	100,000	14,535	8,095	Nov. 1868	—	—	—
236	National and Provincial Union Assurance and Loan Society, Limited.	10,000	325	-	Mar. 1869	—	—	—

II.—COMPANIES Formed and Registered under the Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89)—*continued.*

Number.	NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL.				Amalgamated with:—	Date of Amalgamation.	Date when Wound up, or supposed to have Ceased Business.
		Nominal.	Subscribed for.	Paid up.	Date of last Return thereof.			
237	National Widows' Fund, Limited -	£. 5,000	£. 76	£. -	Sept. 1867			
238	National Standard Life Insurance Company, Limited, formerly called the Mercantile, Professional and General Life Insurance and Guarantee Company, Limited.	10,000	2,000	-	Jan. 1865	Business transferred to the Financial Insurance Company, Limited.	- -	July - 1866
239	National Union Life Assurance Company.	100,000	25,000	5,000	April 1868	Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance Society.	Oct. 1868	Nov. - 1868
240	Newcastle and Northern Counties Assurance Company, for Life, Sickness, Endowment, and Loans, Limited.	20,000	1,820	113	June 1865	- - - -	- -	June - 1865
241	Non-Tariff Insurance Company, Limited, formerly called the Hercules Fire and Life Insurance Company, Limited.	100,000	40,000	9,390	Dec. 1865	Business transferred to the Hercules Insurance Company, Limited.	- -	March - 1867
242	Norfolk Farmers and General Assurance and Investment Company, Limited.	50,000	1,408	352	May 1868	—	—	—
243	Northern Patriotic Life Assurance and Sick Benefit Company, Limited.	25,000	353	-	June 1866	- - - -	- -	June - 1866
244	Pearl Life Assurance Loan and Investment Company, Limited.	25,000	3,500	1,260	Feb. 1869	—	—	—
245	Permanent Life, Fire, Assurance and Loan Company, Limited.	100,000	1,000	-	July 1867	- - - -	- -	Aug. - 1867
246	Planet Assurance Corporation, Limited.	100,000	100,000	20,000	Sept. 1868	—	—	—
247	Primitive Methodist Insurance Company, Limited.	10,000	10,000	-	Oct. 1868	—	—	—
248	Progress Assurance Company, Limited.	2,000,000	169,650	70,450	June 1868	—	—	—
249	Prosperous Assurance Company, Limited.	10,000	50	-	Mar. 1866	- - - -	- -	March - 1866
250	Provincial Union Assurance Company, Limited.	100,000	8,670	3,857	Mar. 1868	—	—	—
251	Prudent United Assurance Company, Limited.	25,000	175	-	June 1868	—	—	—
252	Queen of England Fire and Life Insurance and Loan Company, Limited.	25,000	97	-	May 1868	—	—	—
253	Refuge Friendly Society, Limited -	25,000	1,666	1,655	Oct. 1868	—	—	—
254	Re-Insurance Company, Limited -	100,000	1,996	1,713	May 1869	—	—	—
255	Sceptre Life Association, Limited -	100,000	46,950	10,465	Mar. 1869	—	—	—
256	Scottish Economic Life Association	100,000	650	-	May 1867	- - - -	- -	May - 1867
257	Surrey Fire and Life Insurance Company, Limited.	100,000	70	-	May 1867	—	—	—
258	Survivorship Investment Company, guaranteed by Insurance, Limited.	5,000	35	-	Aug. 1864	- - - -	- -	Aug. - 1864
259	Unconditional Life Assurance Company, Limited.	100,000	35	-	Dec. 1866	- - - -	- -	March - 1867
260	United Assurance and Investment Corporation, Limited.	50,000	35	-	Nov. 1865	- - - -	- -	March - 1866
261	United Counties Assurance Company, Limited.	10,000	58	-	July 1864	- - - -	- -	July - 1866
262	United Kingdom Assurance Corporation, Limited.	100,000	4,600	460	July 1868	—	—	—
263	United Kingdom Provident Insurance Company, Limited.	20,000	748	582	Feb. 1869	—	—	—
264	United Ports and General Insurance Company.	500,000	7,000	-	Oct. 1868	—	—	—
265	United Services Insurance Company, Limited.	2,000	1,240	-	May 1864	- - - -	- -	May - 1864
266	Universal Insurance Loan and Investment Company, Limited.	10,000	700	350	Aug. 1868	—	—	—
267	Western Insurance Company, Limited (formerly called the Western Fire Insurance Company, Limited).	1,000,000	594,050	147,081	April 1867	—	—	—

III.—COMPANIES (previously existing) Registered under the Companies' Act of 1862 for the purpose of Winding-up under that Act.

268	Britannia Life Assurance Company.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				- - - -	- -	June - 1867
269	Britannia Mutual Life Association	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				- - - -	- -	June - 1867
270	British Mutual Life Assurance Society.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				- - - -	- -	April - 1869
271	British Mutual Life Assurance Society Guarantee Fund Association.	This is a Mutual Company, and has no capital to which these headings apply.				- - - -	- -	April - 1869
272	International Life Assurance Society, formerly called the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.	500,000	378,900	-	Feb. 1869	- - - -	- -	Feb. - 1869

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

RETURN of Names, Amount of Capital, specifying Nominal, Subscribed for, and Paid up, with Date of last Return thereof, of all LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES Registered since 1844; and, in cases of Amalgamation, the Companies with which, and the Date when, it has taken place; and whether Wound up, or supposed to have ceased Business.

(*Mr. Lejeune.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 May 1869.*

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 29 April 1869;—for,

RETURN “of Names, Amount of Capital, specifying Nominal, Subscribed for, and Paid up, with Date of last Return thereof, of all LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES Registered since 1844; and, in cases of Amalgamation, the Companies with which, and the Date when, it has taken place; and whether wound up or supposed to have ceased Business.”

GENERAL SUMMARY to RETURN relative to LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Number of Companies.	CAPITAL*			Number of Companies		
		Nominal.	Subscribed for.	Paid up.	Amalgamated with other Companies.	Whose Business has been Transferred to other Companies.	Wound-up or supposed to have ceased Business.
		£.	£.	£.			
I.—Registered under the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 110) -	157	38,461,500	34,405,696	2,428,726	6	26	102
	15	Mutual Companies having no capital to which these headings apply - - - -			1	3	8
II.—Formed and registered under the Companies Act of 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89) - - - -	92	30,096,000	3,794,095	737,907	3	5	37
	3	Companies limited by guarantee having no capital to which these headings apply - - - -			—	—	—
III.—Companies (previously existing) registered under the Companies Act of 1862 for the purpose of winding-up under that Act - - - -	1	500,000	378,900	- - -	- -	- -	1
	4	Mutual Companies having no capital to which these headings apply - - - -			- -	- -	4
GENERAL SUMMARY - - - -	250	69,057,500	28,578,691	3,166,633	9	31	140
	22	Mutual Companies, or Companies limited by guarantee, having no capital to which these headings apply - - - -			1	3	12

* The Capital is compiled from the latest Returns from the Companies.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

GENERAL SUMMARY to RETURN relative
to LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES (in con-
tinuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 188,
of Session 1868-9).

(Mr. Lefevre.)

Ordered by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 May 1869.

188—1.

LOAN SOCIETIES.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of LOAN SOCIETIES in *England* and *Wales*, to
31st December 1868; by *John Tidd Pratt*, Esq., the Barrister appointed
to certify the Rules of Savings Banks.

[*All Shillings and Pence are omitted.*]

(*Presented pursuant to 3 & 4 Vict. c. 110, s. 27.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 July 1869.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of LOAN SOCIETIES in *England and Wales*, to 31 December 1868;

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
ENGLAND:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
BEDFORD - -	Mutual Loan Society, 34, Cauldwell-street, Bedford.	460 - -	971 - -	2,060 - -	451	425	- - -
	Mutual Loan Society, Working Men's Club, King-street, Luton.	219 - -	335 - -	602 - -	81	81	- - -
BERKS - -	Loan Society, Upper Ship Tap, Duke-street, Reading.	41 - -	42 - -	71 - -	25	23	1 - -
	United Loan Society, 1, Grove-place, Windsor.	211 - -	201 - -	422 - -	120	109	4 - -
BUCKS - -	Loan Society, High-street, Chesham -	51 - -	107 - -	199 - -	59	59	- - -
	Loan Society, King's Alms, Colnbrook	93 - -	357 - -	506 - -	85	83	- - -
	Loan Society, Floral Arms, 1, Alpha-street, Slough.	442 - -	707 - -	1,434 - -	199	186	21 - -
CAMBRIDGE -	Equitable Loan Society, 21, Malcolm-street, Cambridge.	800 - -	799 - -	1,928 - -	313	301	16 - -
	Independent Loan Society, 1, Wray's-court, Sydney-street, Cambridge.	397 - -	356 - -	1,087 - -	226	204	9 - -
CHESHIRE - -	Loan Society, 14, Mill-street, Congleton	- - -	1,249 - -	2,124 - -	383	382	28 - -
	Working Man's Mutual Loan Society, Infants' Schoolroom, Crewe.	886 - -	2,675 - -	5,537 - -	1,250	1,180	83 - -
	Independent Loan Society, Albion Inn, Hyde.	50 - -	525 - -	617 - -	175	169	8 - -
	Loan Society, Clarendon Arms Inn, Hyde-lane, Hyde.	85 - -	242 - -	518 - -	130	125	7 - -
	Loan Society, Stag's Head, Princess-street, Stalybridge.	523 - -	280 - -	522 - -	160	160	8 - -
	Loan Society, Temperance Hall, Stockport.	840 - -	830 - -	1,650 - -	341	330	25 - -
DEVON - -	Barnstaple and North Devon Loan Society, 92, High-street, Barnstaple.	24 - -	967 - -	2,624 - -	690	657	22 - -
	Newtown Loan Society, Axminster Inn, Paris-street, Exeter.	11 - -	12 - -	46 - -	16	16	- - -
	Loan Society, Duke of York Inn, St. Sidwell's-street, Exeter.	4 - -	40 - -	11 - -	3	3	- - -
	Loan Society, Three Cranes Inn, South-street, Exeter.	280 - -	529 - -	710 - -	281	272	13 - -
	Loan Society, Bear Inn, South-street, Exeter.	26 - -	24 - -	38 - -	14	14	- - -
	Semper Fidelis Loan Society, Windsor Castle Inn, Summerland-street, Exeter.	20 - -	31 - -	80 - -	20	15	- - -
	Providential Loan Society, George Inn, Waterbeer-street, Exeter.	21 - -	22 - -	66 - -	11	9	- - -
	Working Man's Equitable Loan Society, 54, Union-place, Stonehouse, Plymouth.	352 - -	1,126 - -	4,156 - -	1,784	1,363	123 - -
	Working Men's Equitable Loan Society, Post Office, Tavistock.	773 - -	776 - -	1,274 - -	336	312	8 - -
DURHAM - -	Victoria Loan Society, Wild Ox Inn, Norton-road, Stockton-on-Tees.	84 - -	78 - -	119 - -	24	23	1 - -
ESSEX - -	British Loan Society, Queen Inn, Queen-road, Buckhurst-hill.	46 - -	44 - -	91 - -	20	20	- - -
	Victoria Self-help Loan Society, Colchester Ale Stores, Woodstock-street, Canning Town.	- - -	94 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Loan Society, Victory Inn, Forest-street, Forest-gate.	50 - -	62 - -	74 - -	20	20	- - -
	Loan Society, King's Head Inn, West Ham.	54 - -	210 - -	384 - -	55	53	6 - -
	Fishermen's Loan Society, Crooked Billet Inn, Leigh.	- - -	291 - -	439 - -	136	88	- - -

by *John Tidd Pratt, Esq.*, the Barrister appointed to certify the Rules of Savings Banks.

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry, in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management, in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
103 - -	120 - -	27 - -	82 - -	10 - -	4	- -	8 - -	8 - -	1 - -	-
30 - -	28 - -	10 - -	27 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - -	5 - -	- -	2 - -	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - -	34 - -	17 - -	12 - -	5 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 - -	9 - -	1 - -	9 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - -	25 - -	6 - -	14 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71 - -	93 - -	39 - -	50 - -	3 - -	1	- -	- -	6 - -	-	-
63 - -	80 - -	20 - -	60 - -	- -	2	- -	1 - -	-	-	-
37 - -	47 - -	19 - -	27 - -	- -	21	- -	23 - -	14 - -	7 - -	5 - -
128 - -	157 - -	61 - -	84 - -	11 - -	7	1	9 - -	6 - -	1 - -	1 - -
289 - -	372 - -	72 - -	169 - -	131 - -	100	7	199 - -	160 - -	32 - -	24 - -
40 - -	49 - -	18 - -	15 - -	15 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 - -	36 - -	8 - -	12 - -	14 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 - -	44 - -	12 - -	31 - -	- -	1	-	-	-	-	-
82 - -	108 - -	31 - -	63 - -	13 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
66 - -	88 - -	22 - -	- -	8 - -	30	4	35 - -	23 - -	6 - -	5 - -
2 - -	33 - -	- -	2 - -	33 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
- -	40 - -	10 - -	2 - -	40 - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - -	49 - -	- -	46 - -	2 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - -	8 - -	2 - -	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - -	6 - -	2 - -	2 - -	- -	1	- -	2 - -	-	-	-
1 - -	3 - -	2 - -	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103 - -	227 - -	110 - -	92 - -	24 - -	24	2	25 - -	13 - -	4 - -	-
42 - -	79 - -	47 - -	1 - -	29 - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - -	7 - -	3 - -	3 - -	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - -	- -	1 - -	4 - -	- -	1	-	-	-	-	-
- -	10 - -	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	5 - -	-	-	-
3 - -	3 - -	2 - -	5 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 - -	19 - -	4 - -	12 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - -	- -	5 - -	- -	16 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
ENGLAND—continued.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
ESSEX—continued.	Loan Society, Peter Boat Inn, Leigh -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	105	- - -
	Loan Society, General Grant Inn, 5, Hallsville-road, Plaistow Marsh.	81 - -	48 - -	34 - -	11	11	- - -
	Unity Loan Society, 6, Waterloo-road, Romford.	8 - -	39 - -	92 - -	39	39	2 - -
	Loan Society, Engineers' Arms, Alma- street, Stratford.	78 - -	109 - -	157 - -	38	38	1 - -
	Loan Society, Working Men's Hall, West Ham-lane, Stratford.	157 - -	88 - -	193 - -	57	57	- - -
	Loan Society, Yorkshire Grey Inn, High- street, Stratford.	12 - -	83 - -	47 - -	15	14	- - -
	Loan Society, Lion and Lamb Inn, Chapel-street, Stratford.	133 - -	226 - -	327 - -	89	87	- - -
	Loan Society, Steam Ship Inn, Chats- worth-road, Forest-lane, Stratford.	14 - -	46 - -	53 - -	18	16	- - -
	Loan Society, Carpenter's Arms, Strat- ford.	14 - -	24 - -	27 - -	12	12	- - -
	Loan Society, King's Head Inn, Strat- ford.	182 - -	426 - -	647 - -	129	127	- - -
	Loan Society, Bird-in-Hand Inn, High- street, Stratford.	50 - -	32 - -	61 - -	30	30	- - -
	Loan Society, Foresters' Arms, Stratford New Town.	31 - -	103 - -	94 - -	26	24	- - -
	Loan Society, Bird-in-Hand Inn, High- street, Stratford.	225 - -	383 - -	434 - -	95	95	- - -
	Loan Society, Angel Inn, High-street, Stratford.	51 - -	59 - -	92 - -	20	20	1 - -
	Loan Society, Railway Tavern, Bridge- road, Stratford.	226 - -	577 - -	1,140 - -	277	270	1 - -
	Loan Society, Castle Inn, Stratford New Town.	194 - -	576 - -	703 - -	104	104	- - -
HANTS	United Loan Society, 62, Staunton-street, Landport, Portsea.	1,365 - -	1,328 - -	2,398 - -	650	554	44 - -
	Equitable Loan Society, 46, Hertford- street, Landport, Portsmouth.	- - -	47 - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -
	Loan Society, Queen's Hotel, Albert- road, Southampton.	71 - -	177 - -	297 - -	48	47	3 - -
HEREFORD	Loan Society, Commercial-street, Here- ford.	- - -	589 - -	1,704 - -	683	486	6 - -
HERTS	Loan Society, Queen's Arms, Great Berkhamstead.	46 - -	45 - -	71 - -	20	20	- - -
	Loan Society, Swan Inn, Hitchin -	184 - -	128 - -	418 - -	41	41	- - -
KENT	Loan Society, British Oak, Old Dover- road, Blackheath.	149 - -	245 - -	523 - -	42	42	1 - -
	Loan Society, George and Dragon Inn, Blackheath-hill.	7 - -	237 - -	41 - -	30	11	- - -
	Loan Society, Mitre Tavern, The Friars, Canterbury.	85 - -	234 - -	597 - -	110	95	3 - -
	Loan Society, White Horse Inn, New Charlton.	666 - -	382 - -	701 - -	173	164	10 - -
	United Loan Society, Prince of Wales Inn, West-street, New Charlton.	385 - -	820 - -	1,297 - -	297	282	19 - -
	Mutual Loan Society, Bull's Head Inn, High-street, Dartford.	63 - -	264 - -	224 - -	40	35	1 - -
	Unitarian Benefit Loan Society, 140, Lower-street, Deal.	496 - -	489 - -	1,616 - -	543	520	14 - -
	Loan Society, Princess of Wales, Albert- street, Deptford.	26 - -	57 - -	78 - -	23	19	- - -
	Loan Society, 1, Church-street, Deptford	4 - -	112 - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -
	Loan Society, Telegraph Tavern, Evelyn- street, Deptford.	183 - -	304 - -	1,063 - -	130	117	3 - -
	Loan Society, 19, Evelyn-street, St. Paul, Deptford.	45 - -	130 - -	106 - -	19	19	- - -
	Working Man's Friendly Loan Society, Princess of Wales, Mornington-road, Deptford.	162 - -	223 - -	630 - -	52	48	3 - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
37 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	27 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - -	2 - -	4 - -	4 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - -	7 - -	1 - -	5 - -	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 - -	10 - -	10 - -	5 - -	- - -	2	-	2 - -	2 - -	1 - -	1 - -
9 - -	12 - -	4 - -	7 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - -	- - -	3 - -	2 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - -	- - -	10 - -	16 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - -	114 - -	4 - -	- - -	109 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - -	2 - -	2 - -	3 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - -	35 - -	17 - -	35 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - -	3 - -	1 - -	2 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - -	4 - -	5 - -	4 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - -	24 - -	3 - -	20 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - -	5 - -	2 - -	3 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57 - -	58 - -	15 - -	43 - -	- - -	1	-	6 - -	1 - -	-	-
35 - -	55 - -	20 - -	34 - -	- - -	1	-	12 - -	-	-	-
143 - -	187 - -	42 - -	36 - -	109 - -	11	1	27 - -	27 - -	4 - -	2 - -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 - -	24 - -	10 - -	13 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71 - -	77 - -	4 - -	- - -	72 - -	2	-	1 - -	1 - -	-	-
2 - -	9 - -	3 - -	3 - -	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - -	- - -	7 - -	13 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 - -	25 - -	13 - -	12 - -	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - -	2 - -	9 - -	- - -	- - -	21	-	29 - -	15 - -	- - -	2 - -
33 - -	36 - -	9 - -	33 - -	- - -	6	1	4 - -	2 - -	1 - -	-
35 - -	45 - -	13 - -	35 - -	- - -	41	6	95 - -	67 - -	11 - -	6 - -
64 - -	84 - -	25 - -	57 - -	1 - -	49	1	62 - -	55 - -	7 - -	7 - -
8 - -	10 - -	6 - -	30 - -	- - -	1	-	4 - -	-	-	-
54 - -	68 - -	21 - -	46 - -	- - -	2	-	3 - -	7 - -	6 - -	3 - -
3 - -	4 - -	- - -	3 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 - -	27 - -	17 - -	31 - -	1 - -	51	13	156 - -	156 - -	7 - -	2 - -
5 - -	6 - -	10 - -	5 - -	6 - -	23	6	70 - -	56 - -	10 - -	5 - -
21 - -	25 - -	5 - -	25 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
ENGLAND—continued.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
KENT—continued.	Loan Society, Globe Coffee House, 3, High-street, Deptford.	280 - -	523 - -	567 - -	145	140	10 - -
	Loan Society, 199, Evelyn-street, Dept- ford.	75 - -	47 - -	328 - -	100	18	- - -
	Loan Society, West Kent Yeoman Inn, Deptford.	40 - -	158 - -	89 - -	18	12	- - -
	Loan Society, 27, Henry-street, Wotton- road, Deptford.	21 - -	16 - -	34 - -	8	8	- - -
	Loan Society, 27, Henry-street, Wotton- road, Deptford.	- - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	United Loan Society, 15, Wotton-road, Deptford.	34 - -	60 - -	130 - -	35	27	- - -
	Working Man's Loan Society, Prince of Wales, Tanner's-hill, Deptford.	767 - -	239 - -	257 - -	60	60	1 - -
	Loan Society, Railway Tavern, Hamil- ton-street, Deptford.	53 - -	72 - -	91 - -	35	27	- - -
	Loan Society, 181A, Snargate-street, Dover.	- - -	325 - -	1,295 - -	360	313	7 - -
	Loan Society, Castle Inn, Eltham -	152 - -	168 - -	350 - -	82	70	2 - -
	Mutual Loan Society, 5, St. John's-road, Folkestone.	144 - -	140 - -	259 - -	46	45	1 - -
	Loan Society, Druids' Arms, Lord-street, Gravesend.	397 - -	701 - -	1,414 - -	316	265	14 - -
	Loan Society, Sam's Coffee House, Blackheath-road, Greenwich.	282 - -	695 - -	1,052 - -	146	136	- - -
	Loan Society, 12, Green-lane, Green- wich.	35 - -	214 - -	90 - -	25	25	- - -
	Loan Society, Crown Inn, Trafalgar road, Greenwich.	457 - -	670 - -	- - -	149	144	7 - -
	Loan Society, Duke of Wellington, Woolwich-road, Greenwich.	269 - -	749 - -	1,094 - -	124	119	6 - -
	Loan Society, Rodney's Head Inn, Herne Bay.	98 - -	251 - -	471 - -	65	63	2 - -
	Loan Society, Dacre Arms, Dacre Park, Lee.	180 - -	195 - -	321 - -	90	78	2 - -
	Loan Society, White Hart Inn, High- road, Lewisham.	266 - -	636 - -	767 - -	162	158	4 - -
	Loan Society, Dredging Smack Inn, King-street, Milton next Sitting- bourne.	21 - -	52 - -	23 - -	9	4	- - -
	Loan Society, Dover Castle Inn, Old Dover-road, Northfleet.	69 - -	38 - -	48 - -	12	12	- - -
	Loan Society, Royal Standard, Ann- street, Plumstead.	490 - -	779 - -	1,175 - -	173	173	7 - -
	Working Men's Loan Society, Duke of Cambridge Inn, Bloomfield-road, Plumstead.	234 - -	1,129 - -	2,281 - -	523	469	37 - -
	Loan Society, Queen's Arms, Burrage- road, Plumstead.	8 - -	17 - -	37 - -	9	9	- - -
	Loan Society, 26, St. James-place, Plumstead.	91 - -	568 - -	1,145 - -	233	215	16 - -
	Loan Society, 56, Burrage grove, Plum- stead.	65 - -	504 - -	1,050 - -	301	298	20 - -
	Loan Society, Windsor Castle Inn, Maxey-road, Plumstead.	147 - -	153 - -	272 - -	75	75	2 - -
	Loan Society, Victory Tavern, Victory- street, Mile Town, Sheerness.	178 - -	642 - -	1,300 - -	385	360	22 - -
	Equitable Loan Society, 123, High- street, Mile Town, Sheerness.	99 - -	102 - -	222 - -	109	37	4 - -
	Industrial Loan Society, 1, High-street, Mile Town, Sheerness.	892 - -	903 - -	1,953 - -	493	470	34 - -
	Loan Society, Calverley Post-office, Calverley-road, Tunbridge Wells.	- - -	220 - -	815 - -	138	131	9 - -
	Whitstable and Seasalter Working Man's Mutual Loan Society, Whit- stable.	74 - -	195 - -	405 - -	65	55	3 - -
	Dockyard Loan Society, Black Eagle Inn, Church-street, Woolwich.	233 - -	1,397 - -	2,757 - -	504	479	34 - -
	Perseverance Loan Society, George the Fourth, King-sreet, Woolwich.	256 - -	312 - -	670 - -	189	156	14 - -
	Mutual Loan Society, 1, Caroline-place, Prospect-row, Woolwich.	45 - -	40 - -	131 - -	56	46	- - -
	Mechanics Loan Society, Cricketer's Arms, Land-street, Woolwich.	2 - -	38 - -	61 - -	20	20	- - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry, in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management, in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
28 - -	39 - -	8 - -	28 - -	2 - -	32	1	43 - -	31 - -	3 - -	2 - -
4 - -	4 - -	12 - -	4 - -	4 - -	15	- -	20 - -	11 - -	- -	2 - -
4 - -	5 - -	10 - -	- -	5 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1 - -	5 - -	3 - -	5 - -	3 - -	- -	- -	- -	112 - -	- -	- -
- -	- -	6 - -	28 - -	2 - -	2	- -	10 - -	27 - -	- -	- -
6 - -	6 - -	2 - -	3 - -	3 - -	2	- -	3 - -	3 - -	- -	- -
14 - -	17 - -	6 - -	17 - -	17 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4 - -	5 - -	- -	3 - -	- -	5	- -	15 - -	3 - -	- -	- -
42 - -	50 - -	46 - -	- -	4 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
17 - -	33 - -	12 - -	19 - -	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
12 - -	14 - -	14 - -	12 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
70 - -	85 - -	25 - -	58 - -	1 - -	7	- -	7 - -	2 - -	1 - -	1 - -
61 - -	61 - -	22 - -	48 - -	- -	15	4	50 - -	28 - -	3 - -	2 - -
4 - -	5 - -	9 - -	5 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
50 - -	57 - -	30 - -	57 - -	- -	16	2	64 - -	50 - -	2 - -	2 - -
50 - -	56 - -	22 - -	56 - -	- -	14	- -	26 - -	16 - -	2 - -	1 - -
22 - -	25 - -	10 - -	12 - -	3 - -	2	- -	6 - -	- -	- -	- -
16 - -	18 - -	12 - -	14 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
43 - -	47 - -	24 - -	43 - -	4 - -	18	6	86 - -	48 - -	4 - -	1 - -
1 - -	21 - -	3 - -	1 - -	16 - -	5	2	40 - -	26 - -	4 - -	3 - -
2 - -	2 - -	3 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
58 - -	66 - -	53 - -	61 - -	4 - -	24	2	95 - -	95 - -	4 - -	2 - -
114 - -	151 - -	51 - -	95 - -	4 - -	98	- -	223 - -	194 - -	18 - -	21 - -
1 - -	2 - -	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
57 - -	74 - -	8 - -	65 - -	- -	46	1	59 - -	55 - -	7 - -	8 - -
47 - -	68 - -	30 - -	32 - -	5 - -	25	- -	79 - -	76 - -	2 - -	2 - -
13 - -	27 - -	13 - -	12 - -	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
65 - -	87 - -	20 - -	56 - -	11 - -	11	1	12 - -	11 - -	2 - -	1 - -
9 - -	14 - -	5 - -	14 - -	8 - -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
93 - -	128 - -	33 - -	85 - -	8 - -	36	4	49 - -	37 - -	4 - -	3 - -
15 - -	- -	30 - -	- -	- -	2	9	12 - -	12 - -	- -	- -
20 - -	29 - -	8 - -	19 - -	2 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
114 - -	148 - -	49 - -	91 - -	8 - -	91	- -	158 - -	69 - -	12 - -	11 - -
33 - -	49 - -	18 - -	30 - -	1 - -	17	3	31 - -	17 - -	4 - -	2 - -
6 - -	3 - -	3 - -	- -	5 - -	7	- -	21 - -	21 - -	- -	1 - -
3 - -	3 - -	- -	3 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
ENGLAND—continued.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
KENT—continued -	Equitable Loan Society, North Pole, St. Mary-street, Woolwich.	81 - -	1,375 - -	2,204 - -	531	495	35 - -
	Loan Society, Castle Inn, Edward-street, Woolwich.	175 - -	845 - -	1,503 - -	425	344	32 - -
	Men of Kent Loan Society, 2, Oak-street, Woolwich.	109 - -	299 - -	638 - -	204	192	10 - -
	Loan Society, Eagle Tavern, Beresford-street, Woolwich.	282 - -	427 - -	835 - -	172	170	5 - -
	Confidential Loan Society, Navy Arms, Queen-street, Woolwich.	103 - -	965 - -	1,877 - -	462	418	33 - -
LANCASHIRE	Loan Society, Market House, Market-place, Ashton-on-Lyne.	124 - -	338 - -	507 - -	132	122	4 - -
	Royal Loan Society, 22, Thynne-street, Great Bolton.	506 - -	462 - -	774 - -	250	213	19 - -
	Provident Loan Society, 14, Burk-street, Little Bolton.	5,402 - -	5,469 - -	6,841 - -	1,274	1,256	113 - -
	Benefit Loan Society, 50, Bullock-street, Bolton-le Moors.	8,613 - -	8,958 - -	8,670 - -	1,535	1,483	115 - -
	Loan Society, 21, Acresfield, Bolton	2,264 - -	6,448 - -	11,500 - -	3,292	3,165	247 - -
	Public Loan Society, 168, Deansgate, Bolton.	5,617 - -	5,474 - -	10,658 - -	2,301	2,187	172 - -
	Commercial Loan Society, 111, Newport-street, Bolton.	- -	2,522 - -	4,569 - -	1,363	1,271	102 - -
	Loan Society, Globe Inn, Union-street, Lower Broughton.	96 - -	176 - -	320 - -	62	62	4 - -
	Loan Society, Bethesda-court, Burnley -	323 - -	660 - -	1,359 - -	313	309	23 - -
	United Loan Society, 15, Curzon-street, Burnley.	270 - -	190 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Independent Odd Fellows Loan Society, Albion Inn, White Lion-street, Burnley.	2 - -	124 - -	251 - -	53	53	2 - -
	Loan Society, 74, George-street, Bury -	180 - -	2,061 - -	1,661 - -	759	723	56 - -
	Loan Society, Angel Inn, Haughton -	38 - -	184 - -	268 - -	63	56	3 - -
	Commercial Loan Society, 68, Lloyd-street, City-road, Hulme.	470 - -	451 - -	1,249 - -	421	415	24 - -
	Loan Society, 79, Chester-street, Hulme	- -	2,622 - -	5,302 - -	1,977	1,720	98 - -
	Atlas Loan Society, 79, Chester-street, Hulme.	- -	1,311 - -	2,650 - -	658	508	49 - -
	Perseverance Loan Society, 75, Duke-street, Hulme.	354 - -	344 - -	532 - -	68	65	5 - -
	Albion Loan Society, 146, Lower Moss-lane, Hulme.	270 - -	253 - -	478 - -	159	150	9 - -
	Co-operative Loan Society, Duke of Rutland Inn, 5, Rutland-street, Hulme.	366 - -	1,508 - -	2,063 - -	438	407	32 - -
	Derby Working Men's Loan Society, 41, Stanley-street, Liverpool.	- -	252 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Public Loan Society, 32, Russell-street, Liverpool.	- -	232 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Alliance Loan Society, 63, Great Cross-hall-street, Liverpool.	29 - -	103 - -	201 - -	55	47	4 - -
	Mutual Loan Society, 29, Naylor-street, Oldham-road, Manchester.	412 - -	416 - -	1,082 - -	365	350	24 - -
	Volunteer Loan Society, 117, Edward-street, Oldham-road, Manchester.	130 - -	119 - -	165 - -	65	47	4 - -
	National Loan Society, 15, Mason-street, Swan-street, Manchester.	99 - -	119 - -	414 - -	150	102	11 - -
	United Loan Society, 21, Duke-street, Hulme, Manchester.	2,211 - -	1,936 - -	7,739 - -	1,548	1,450	116 - -
	Loan Society, 28, Red Bank, Manchester	120 - -	177 - -	515 - -	106	98	10 - -
	Loan Society, 352, Oldham-road, Manchester.	410 - -	320 - -	693 - -	163	159	10 - -
	Working Men's Co-operative Loan Society, 9, Grove place, Grey-street, Stockport-road, Manchester.	203 - -	277 - -	608 - -	175	169	13 - -
	Bridgewater Loan Society, 4, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester.	- -	5,658 - -	10,214 - -	1,283	1,140	100 - -
	Loan Society, 89, Chancery-lane, Ardwick, Manchester.	100 - -	401 - -	1,220 - -	375	340	21 - -
	Working Man's Loan Society, 38, Fair-field-street, Manchester.	115 - -	390 - -	1,202 - -	398	267	24 - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry, in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management, in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Cost incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
110 - -	145 - -	52 - -	72 - -	20 - -	47 - -	- -	93 - -	40 - -	10 - -	9 - -
75 - -	107 - -	38 - -	116 - -	- -	89 - -	- -	140 - -	64 - -	17 - -	17 - -
31 - -	44 - -	18 - -	5 - -	26 - -	4 - -	- -	5 - -	5 - -	- -	- -
41 - -	47 - -	19 - -	- -	45 - -	8 - -	1 - -	22 - -	22 - -	1 - -	- -
93 - -	127 - -	41 - -	72 - -	13 - -	218 - -	1 - -	502 - -	427 - -	30 - -	31 - -
25 - -	29 - -	8 - -	19 - -	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
38 - -	37 - -	46 - -	4 - -	7 - -	11 - -	2 - -	5 - -	312 - -	4 - -	- -
516 - -	629 - -	226 - -	350 - -	52 - -	172 - -	95 - -	326 - -	215 - -	83 - -	75 - -
668 - -	783 - -	227 - -	458 - -	98 - -	307 - -	124 - -	614 - -	489 - -	107 - -	106 - -
575 - -	822 - -	302 - -	413 - -	107 - -	308 - -	129 - -	727 - -	512 - -	136 - -	120 - -
532 - -	704 - -	234 - -	427 - -	43 - -	368 - -	78 - -	411 - -	392 - -	64 - -	51 - -
228 - -	330 - -	130 - -	200 - -	- -	114 - -	37 - -	163 - -	159 - -	23 - -	27 - -
16 - -	20 - -	5 - -	15 - -	- -	6 - -	- -	16 - -	10 - -	- -	- -
67 - -	90 - -	34 - -	50 - -	5 - -	5 - -	- -	9 - -	9 - -	- -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
12 - -	15 - -	6 - -	8 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
173 - -	230 - -	83 - -	101 - -	44 - -	67 - -	29 - -	106 - -	76 - -	30 - -	27 - -
16 - -	20 - -	7 - -	9 - -	2 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
62 - -	86 - -	34 - -	47 - -	5 - -	32 - -	4 - -	43 - -	27 - -	5 - -	2 - -
265 - -	363 - -	150 - -	190 - -	23 - -	120 - -	- -	260 - -	225 - -	9 - -	7 - -
61 - -	110 - -	52 - -	50 - -	8 - -	60 - -	- -	155 - -	115 - -	4 - -	4 - -
34 - -	44 - -	21 - -	14 - -	9 - -	5 - -	- -	13 - -	6 - -	- -	- -
23 - -	33 - -	16 - -	13 - -	3 - -	10 - -	- -	17 - -	6 - -	- -	- -
103 - -	126 - -	51 - -	68 - -	5 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- -	- -	150 - -	312 - -	- -	140 - -	50 - -	274 - -	227 - -	40 - -	29 - -
10 - -	17 - -	15 - -	- -	2 - -	- -	1 - -	- -	10 - -	1 - -	1 - -
54 - -	78 - -	48 - -	26 - -	4 - -	20 - -	- -	16 - -	9 - -	2 - -	1 - -
4 - -	8 - -	1 - -	6 - -	- -	10 - -	1 - -	15 - -	15 - -	1 - -	1 - -
20 - -	31 - -	14 - -	10 - -	7 - -	3 - -	- -	3 - -	3 - -	- -	- -
193 - -	309 - -	150 - -	110 - -	49 - -	295 - -	- -	590 - -	512 - -	22 - -	15 - -
24 - -	34 - -	19 - -	5 - -	9 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
34 - -	45 - -	20 - -	20 - -	4 - -	16 - -	- -	14 - -	12 - -	2 - -	1 - -
35 - -	48 - -	21 - -	20 - -	6 - -	25 - -	- -	41 - -	10 - -	3 - -	2 - -
440 - -	550 - -	110 - -	424 - -	16 - -	122 - -	2 - -	344 - -	150 - -	14 - -	13 - -
40 - -	61 - -	25 - -	20 - -	15 - -	17 - -	- -	28 - -	3 - -	4 - -	- -
40 - -	64 - -	32 - -	30 - -	2 - -	26 - -	- -	48 - -	25 - -	2 - -	1 - -

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
ENGLAND—continued.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
LANCASHIRE—cont ^d .	Loan Society, 14, Fortune-street, Manchester.	79 - -	340 - -	651 - -	191	188	10 - -
	Good Intent Mutual Loan Society, 48, Saint Andrew-street, Manchester.	1,100 - -	1,035 - -	1,985 - -	487	390	34 - -
	Good Intent Loan Society, 8, Fairfield-street, London-road, Manchester.	395 - -	382 - -	- - -	250	230	16 - -
	Loan Society, 46, Higher Ardwick, Manchester.	- - -	2,720 - -	7,361 - -	1,442	1,308	103 - -
	Hulme Loan Society, 181, York-street, Manchester.	243 - -	541 - -	1,100 - -	370	342	21 - -
	Loan Society, 165, Ridgeway-street, Bradford-road, Manchester.	303 - -	299 - -	605 - -	186	179	11 - -
	Loan Society, 30, Chorlton-street, Portland-street, Manchester.	136 - -	289 - -	467 - -	183	183	13 - -
	Middleton and Tonge Provident Loan Society, Long-street, Middleton.	- - -	3,399 - -	3,302 - -	620	606	45 - -
	Loan Society, Mount Pleasant, Openshaw.	65 - -	370 - -	1,167 - -	410	380	23 - -
	Loan Society, Ordsall-lane, Salford -	- - -	210 - -	400 - -	110	104	6 - -
	Prince of Wales Loan Society, Odd Fellows' Arms, 9, George-street, Chapel-street, Salford.	72 - -	237 - -	433 - -	100	94	7 - -
	Loan Society, Royal Oak Inn, 94, Green-gate, Salford.	164 - -	184 - -	504 - -	176	137	12 - -
	Loan Society, Grey Mare Tavern, 1, Cannon-street, Salford.	31 - -	63 - -	166 - -	58	55	7 - -
	Loan Society, Olive Branch, 7, Brigg-street, Salford.	164 - -	485 - -	824 - -	220	217	16 - -
	Ebenezer Loan Society, 12, St. Stephen-street, Salford.	500 - -	1,460 - -	3,670 - -	785	718	58 - -
	Loan Society, 1, Browning-street, Salford.	75 - -	2,596 - -	5,813 - -	1,353	1,267	96 - -
	Salford Ebenezer Loan Society, 12, St. Stephen-street, Salford.	250 - -	1,700 - -	4,630 - -	1,125	1,060	81 - -
	Provident Loan Society, 6, St. Stephen-street, Salford.	2,763 - -	2,645 - -	5,804 - -	1,282	1,132	96 - -
	Alexandra Friendly Loan Society, 99, Oldfield-road, Salford.	305 - -	611 - -	1,250 - -	385	339	26 - -
	Loan Society, 142, Chapel-street, Salford.	75 - -	180 - -	194 - -	63	46	7 - -
	Loan Society, Oldfield-road, Salford -	645 - -	1,507 - -	1,552 - -	820	793	62 - -
	Workman's Loan Society, 102, King-street, Salford.	106 - -	361 - -	652 - -	180	154	13 - -
	Temperance Loan Society, 10, Garden-lane, Salford.	- - -	500 - -	1,200 - -	300	250	20 - -
	Loan Society, 6, King-street, Staly-bridge.	538 - -	1,904 - -	2,799 - -	871	767	46 - -
	Heaton Norris Loan Society, 10, Brinks-way-road, Heaton-lane, Stockport.	3,331 - -	3,156 - -	4,982 - -	1,006	997	75 - -
LEICESTER -	Bond-street Loan Society, 36, Crafton-street, Leicester.	186 - -	3,000 - -	5,729 - -	955	889	31 - -
	Millstone-lane Loan Society, 16, Mor-lidge-street, Leicester.	- - -	1,589 - -	3,180 - -	653	588	18 - -
	Loan Society, Red Lion Inn, Mount Sorrell.	- - -	14 - -	11 - -	14	10	2 - -
	Friendly Loan Society, Blue Ball Inn, Quarndon.	- - -	18 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
LINCOLN -	Tradesmen's Loan Society, 84, Wide Borgate, Boston.	119 - -	671 - -	1,749 - -	496	378	15 - -
	Friendly Loan Society, 134, West-street, Boston.	600 - -	560 - -	1,150 - -	330	320	24 - -
	Loan Society, Exchange Hall, High-street, Grantham.	700 - -	754 - -	1,801 - -	436	383	30 - -
	Albion Loan Society, Black Bull Inn, Ruskington.	66 - -	123 - -	190 - -	- - -	79	2 - -
	Loan Society, Balo Bridge Tavern, Han-bury-road, Acton.	40 - -	23 - -	49 - -	14	14	- - -
MIDDLESEX -	Mutual Aid Loan Society, Mission Hall, Salem-road, Bayswater.	223 - -	631 - -	668 - -	210	123	1 - -
	Loan Society, 93, Church-street, Beth-nal Green.	36 - -	165 - -	111 - -	25	25	- - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry, in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management, in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
44 - -	51 - -	17 - -	34 - -	- - -	9 - -	- -	9 - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -
112 - -	146 - -	57 - -	84 - -	5 - -	82 - -	- -	107 - -	26 - -	6 - -	- - -
44 - -	60 - -	10 - -	32 - -	17 - -	8 - -	- -	5 - -	1 - -	1 - -	- - -
245 - -	348 - -	125 - -	164 - -	59 - -	224 - -	- -	340 - -	285 - -	18 - -	13 - -
48 - -	69 - -	37 - -	29 - -	3 - -	15 - -	- -	46 - -	31 - -	1 - -	- - -
36 - -	48 - -	25 - -	23 - -	1 - -	2 - -	- -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
22 - -	41 - -	18 - -	22 - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
165 - -	210 - -	60 - -	75 - -	74 - -	106 - -	10 - -	310 - -	250 - -	13 - -	10 - -
37 - -	59 - -	40 - -	12 - -	7 - -	70 - -	8 - -	60 - -	35 - -	14 - -	10 - -
20 - -	26 - -	14 - -	10 - -	2 - -	12 - -	- -	10 - -	5 - -	3 - -	1 - -
21 - -	26 - -	15 - -	11 - -	2 - -	30 - -	- -	34 - -	12 - -	5 - -	3 - -
25 - -	38 - -	10 - -	6 - -	21 - -	20 - -	- -	14 - -	13 - -	4 - -	3 - -
8 - -	15 - -	13 - -	5 - -	2 - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
39 - -	56 - -	9 - -	39 - -	6 - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
86 - -	144 - -	69 - -	72 - -	3 - -	63 - -	1 - -	160 - -	105 - -	8 - -	7 - -
257 - -	354 - -	147 - -	190 - -	14 - -	131 - -	2 - -	210 - -	177 - -	11 - -	8 - -
110 - -	191 - -	83 - -	91 - -	17 - -	94 - -	2 - -	185 - -	124 - -	8 - -	7 - -
261 - -	357 - -	117 - -	239 - -	15 - -	230 - -	5 - -	580 - -	350 - -	27 - -	19 - -
62 - -	89 - -	30 - -	50 - -	8 - -	42 - -	10 - -	69 - -	16 - -	11 - -	7 - -
9 - -	17 - -	14 - -	3 - -	- - -	5 - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
159 - -	222 - -	130 - -	91 - -	- - -	26 - -	2 - -	50 - -	16 - -	9 - -	1 - -
32 - -	45 - -	10 - -	30 - -	5 - -	9 - -	- -	10 - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -
60 - -	80 - -	30 - -	35 - -	15 - -	100 - -	- -	20 - -	20 - -	10 - -	3 - -
139 - -	186 - -	71 - -	112 - -	2 - -	114 - -	10 - -	168 - -	90 - -	20 - -	8 - -
249 - -	324 - -	98 - -	224 - -	1 - -	22 - -	2 - -	48 - -	47 - -	5 - -	5 - -
286 - -	317 - -	130 - -	186 - -	1 - -	13 - -	- -	39 - -	29 - -	2 - -	2 - -
159 - -	177 - -	76 - -	75 - -	26 - -	9 - -	- -	8 - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -
94 - -	110 - -	26 - -	66 - -	16 - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
43 - -	67 - -	22 - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
63 - -	93 - -	30 - -	60 - -	4 - -	29 - -	22 - -	65 - -	57 - -	- - -	2 - -
15 - -	18 - -	5 - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2 - -	6 - -	5 - -	1 - -	- - -	1 - -	- -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
33 - -	36 - -	23 - -	22 - -	13 - -	2 - -	- -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5 - -	5 - -	2 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
ENGLAND—continued.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
MIDDLESEX—cont ^d .	Sons of Industry Loan Society, 13, Old Castle-street, Bethnal Green.	68 - -	184 - -	194 - -	55	55	8 - -
	Loan Society, 21, Tyssen-street, Bethnal Green.	54 - -	182 - -	121 - -	29	29	- - -
	Mutual Loan Society, Rising Sun, 248, Globe-road, Bethnal Green.	109 - -	92 - -	211 - -	33	33	- - -
	Loan Society, Old Friends Tavern, Green-street, Bethnal Green.	2,182 - -	742 - -	1,062 - -	122	122	8 - -
	Loan Society, George the Fourth, Green-street, Bethnal Green.	59 - -	438 - -	208 - -	38	38	- - -
	Friendly Loan Society, White Horse, Hare-street, Bethnal Green.	- - -	1,324 - -	593 - -	191	152	14 - -
	Loan Society, Barley Mow, Northampton-street, Bethnal Green.	52 - -	23 - -	- - -	20	16	- - -
	Loan Society, Well and Bucket, 63, Church-street, Bethnal Green.	160 - -	460 - -	437 - -	82	79	3 - -
	Loan Society, Yorkshire Grey, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.	40 - -	168 - -	240 - -	43	40	- - -
	Star of the East Loan Society, 4, High-street, Bow.	70 - -	36 - -	- - -	25	25	- - -
	Loan Society, Prince Arthur, Brunswick-road, Bromley.	18 - -	40 - -	8 - -	6	2	- - -
	Loan Society, Blue Anchor, Back-street, Bromley.	67 - -	80 - -	- - -	-	18	- - -
	Loan Society, Woolsack Tavern, Catherine-street, Bromley.	127 - -	158 - -	212 - -	48	48	- - -
	Phoenix Loan Society, Old Duke of Cambridge, Devon's-road, Bromley.	29 - -	49 - -	45 - -	17	13	- - -
	Loan Society, Pendergast Arms, St. Leonard's-road, Bromley.	3 - -	31 - -	8 - -	16	3	- - -
	Mutual Loan Society, Infant School-room, Chapel-place, Brompton.	480 - -	1,468 - -	1,791 - -	303	288	9 - -
	Pioneers Loan Society, Crown Tavern, Thanet-street, Burton-crescent.	225 - -	436 - -	1,061 - -	101	101	- - -
	Pioneer Working Man's Loan Society, Plumber's Arms, Hastings-street, Burton-crescent.	354 - -	899 - -	1,108 - -	187	187	- - -
	Loan Society, Barley Mow, 20, Har-mood-street, Camden Town.	45 - -	142 - -	91 - -	27	27	- - -
	Mutual Aid Loan Society, 224, High-street, Camden Town.	126 - -	572 - -	720 - -	121	108	9 - -
	Loan Society, 14, Upper James-street, Camden Town.	41 - -	261 - -	71 - -	65	60	- - -
	Loan Society, Tavistock Arms, 1, Stebbington-street, Oakley-square, Camden Town.	151 - -	451 - -	226 - -	60	44	2 - -
	Loan Society, St. Martin's Tavern, Pratt-street, Camden Town.	184 - -	444 - -	644 - -	100	96	- - -
	Haverstock Mutual Loan Society, Newberry Arms, Malden-road, Camden Town.	68 - -	39 - -	88 - -	18	18	- - -
	Camden Mutual Loan Society, St. Martin's Tavern, Pratt-street, Camden Town.	284 - -	288 - -	502 - -	50	50	- - -
	Loan Society, The Sceptre, 8, Exeter-street, Chelsea.	61 - -	12 - -	42 - -	18	18	- - -
	Loan Society, School-room, King-street, Chelsea.	128 - -	176 - -	320 - -	68	68	- - -
	Gloucester Loan Society, City of Gloucester, 1, St. Leonard's-terrace, Chelsea.	128 - -	68 - -	257 - -	46	46	- - -
	Loan Society, Infant School-room, James-street, Marlborough-road, Chelsea.	517 - -	1,350 - -	2,224 - -	281	272	- - -
	Loan Society, Blenheim Tavern, Bond-street, Chelsea.	411 - -	178 - -	349 - -	41	41	4 - -
	Temperance Loan Society, 56, Lower George-street, Chelsea.	136 - -	435 - -	539 - -	106	99	8 - -
	Loan Society, Woodman Tavern, Doyley-street, Chelsea.	- - -	756 - -	1,674 - -	264	237	19 - -
	Loan Society, 1, Francis-street, Chelsea	180 - -	604 - -	440 - -	109	109	- - -
	Cadogan Loan Society, Swiss Cottage, 109, King's-road, Chelsea.	150 - -	138 - -	321 - -	111	111	- - -
	Temperance Loan Society, Sydney Hall, Leader-street, Chelsea.	827 - -	1,859 - -	3,301 - -	870	740	61 - -
	Loan Society, Phoenix Tavern, Smith-street, Chelsea.	266 - -	669 - -	1,222 - -	173	173	- - -
	Loan Society, Old Swan Tavern, Queen's-road, West Chelsea.	271 - -	272 - -	120 - -	18	16	- - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry, in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management, in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
9 - -	17 - -	6 - -	8 - -	2 - -	3	-	15 - -	11 - -	1 - -	-
6 - -	14 - -	8 - -	6 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - -	17 - -	8 - -	5 - -	1 - -	1	-	3 - -	-	-	-
53 - -	105 - -	14 - -	72 - -	19 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - -	10 - -	1 - -	7 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 - -	43 - -	26 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - -	2 - -	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - -	25 - -	2 - -	20 - -	2 - -	1	-	2 - -	-	-	-
6 - -	14 - -	10 - -	-	3 - -	7	-	18 - -	14 - -	3 - -	2 - -
3 - -	4 - -	-	4 - -	-	2	-	5 - -	1 - -	-	-
-	-	3 - -	-	3 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - -	3 - -	5 - -	1 - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 - -	13 - -	5 - -	7 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - -	2 - -	9 - -	5 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	5 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89 - -	136 - -	84 - -	51 - -	1 - -	17	1	40 - -	11 - -	11 - -	3 - -
29 - -	55 - -	26 - -	38 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59 - -	116 - -	44 - -	56 - -	15 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - -	5 - -	-	4 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 - -	79 - -	39 - -	-	-	23	2	42 - -	16 - -	8 - -	5 - -
3 - -	12 - -	8 - -	4 - -	-	6	-	15 - -	2 - -	3 - -	-
10 - -	18 - -	18 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - -	52 - -	20 - -	31 - -	1 - -	6	-	18 - -	12 - -	3 - -	2 - -
4 - -	11 - -	6 - -	11 - -	4 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - -	51 - -	19 - -	29 - -	2 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - -	-	11 - -	-	-	1	-	1 - -	4 - -	-	-
14 - -	14 - -	6 - -	12 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 - -	27 - -	12 - -	11 - -	3 - -	1	-	3 - -	-	3 - -	-
111 - -	155 - -	84 - -	66 - -	4 - -	6	-	46 - -	75 - -	7 - -	12 - -
13 - -	17 - -	7 - -	9 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 - -	35 - -	16 - -	-	-	5	3	12 - -	16 - -	2 - -	-
55 - -	75 - -	21 - -	64 - -	11 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - -	27 - -	1 - -	26 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - -	29 - -	10 - -	16 - -	3 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
165 - -	285 - -	117 - -	151 - -	16 - -	50	2	200 - -	100 - -	22 - -	15 - -
61 - -	80 - -	37 - -	31 - -	6 - -	2	1	15 - -	-	-	-
6 - -	16 - -	7 - -	8 - -	16 - -	1	-	1 - -	1 - -	-	-

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
ENGLAND—continued.							
MIDDLESEX—contd.	Hans Town Mutual Loan Society, 12, York-street, Chelsea.	311 - -	712 - -	1,070 - -	171	167	12 - -
	Loan Society, Duke of York, 1, Devonshire-place, Chiswick.	262 - -	282 - -	402 - -	44	44	- -
	New Combination Loan Society, Adam and Eve, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, City.	2 - -	32 - -	70 - -	16	16	1 - -
	Loan Society, Cogger's Hall, Bride-lane, City.	89 - -	333 - -	150 - -	29	29	- -
	Loan Society, King's Arms, Bishopsgate Churchyard, City.	164 - -	1,020 - -	732 - -	103	103	5 - -
	Loan Society, 72, Sun-street, Bishopsgate, City.	8 - -	30 - -	6 - -	5	3	- -
	Loan Society, Elephant, 119, Fenchurch-street, City.	66 - -	238 - -	110 - -	18	18	- -
	Mutual Loan Society, Rose and Crown, Dorset-street, Fleet-street, City.	- -	550 - -	600 - -	110	90	12 - -
	Loan Society, Crown and Sugar Loaf, Garlick-hill, City.	65 - -	284 - -	259 - -	49	49	2 - -
	Loan Society, George, East Harding-street, Gough-square, City.	14 - -	80 - -	9 - -	- -	- -	- -
	Loan Society, Five Bells, Little Moor-fields, City.	197 - -	341 - -	498 - -	47	42	4 - -
	Mutual Friendly Loan Society, White Swan, 1, New Street-square, City.	521 - -	1,010 - -	1,420 - -	219	219	- -
	Loan Society, The Grapes, 24, Primrose-hill, City.	83 - -	209 - -	342 - -	55	55	- -
	Farringdon Loan Society, Wheatsheaf Tavern, 25, West Smithfield, City.	162 - -	396 - -	640 - -	136	113	2 - -
	Sons of the Thames Loan Society, White Hart, 213, Upper Thames-street, City.	113 - -	165 - -	206 - -	69	69	- -
	Loan Society, Royal Sovereign Tavern, Brook-street, Upper Clapton.	- -	87 - -	- -	- -	1	- -
	Loan Society, Red Lion Tavern, Brook-street, Upper Clapton.	22 - -	126 - -	97 - -	- -	15	- -
	Loan Society, Ship Tavern, Berkley-street, Clerkenwell.	44 - -	243 - -	162 - -	34	34	- -
	Loan Society, Queen's Head, Easton-street, Clerkenwell.	104 - -	421 - -	468 - -	108	108	- -
	Loan Society, Baptist's Head, St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell.	149 - -	154 - -	189 - -	25	25	- -
	Teetotal Mutual Loan Society, Union Hall, 9, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.	160 - -	412 - -	778 - -	225	223	11 - -
	Friendly Loan Society, Two Brewers, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell.	126 - -	115 - -	564 - -	104	104	2 - -
	Loan Society, 1, Short's-buildings, Clerkenwell-close.	74 - -	357 - -	386 - -	71	69	- -
	Loan Society, 14, Spencer-street, Clerkenwell.	274 - -	256 - -	224 - -	40	40	- -
	Cripplegate Loan Society, Peacock Tavern, Whitecross-street, Cripplegate.	34 - -	- -	65 - -	11	9	- -
	Loan Society, Brownlow Arms, Brownlow-street, Dalston.	49 - -	50 - -	62 - -	30	30	- -
	Nonpareil Loan Society, Compasses, High-street, Fulham.	58 - -	40 - -	72 - -	38	34	- -
	Loan Society, 42, Dean-street, Commercial-road, St. George's, East.	24 - -	43 - -	34 - -	27	17	- -
	St. Peter's Loan Society, 159, Old Gravel-lane, St. George's, East.	45 - -	46 - -	84 - -	35	23	- -
	Loan Society, Fountain, New-street, Golden-square.	9 - -	130 - -	164 - -	45	40	- -
	Loan Society, Crown and Anchor, 9, Brewer-street, Golden-square.	142 - -	296 - -	467 - -	92	88	- -
	Loan Society, Red Lion, Silver-street, Golden-square.	48 - -	130 - -	305 - -	61	61	- -
	Friendly Loan Society, Bull's Head, Little Windmill-street, Golden-square.	40 - -	107 - -	96 - -	37	37	- -
	St. Mark's Loan Society, 11, Brown-street, Grosvenor-square.	167 - -	215 - -	532 - -	119	119	- -
	Loan Society, 2, North-row, Grosvenor-square.	66 - -	302 - -	332 - -	55	- -	1 - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
53 - -	66 - -	19 - -	46 - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
20 - -	42 - -	14 - -	26 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3 - -	57 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
7 - -	7 - -	11 - -	7 - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	2 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
36 - -	41 - -	5 - -	36 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	4 - -	1 - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5 - -	6 - -	5 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
30 - -	35 - -	16 - -	90 - -	- - -	10 - -	1 - -	15 - -	12 - -	4 - -	2 - -
12 - -	15 - -	11 - -	14 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
24 - -	38 - -	17 - -	18 - -	2 - -	5 - -	- - -	13 - -	13 - -	1 - -	1 - -
71 - -	- - -	27 - -	78 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
17 - -	20 - -	5 - -	16 - -	3 - -	5 - -	- - -	18 - -	6 - -	2 - -	1 - -
31 - -	39 - -	19 - -	18 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10 - -	14 - -	8 - -	4 - -	1 - -	9 - -	- - -	7 - -	1 - -	1 - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
8 - -	8 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
23 - -	23 - -	10 - -	26 - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	3 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
9 - -	9 - -	4 - -	9 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
38 - -	58 - -	24 - -	30 - -	3 - -	6 - -	- - -	13 - -	7 - -	1 - -	1 - -
28 - -	30 - -	10 - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
19 - -	19 - -	4 - -	13 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
11 - -	20 - -	8 - -	6 - -	5 - -	1 - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2 - -	3 - -	21 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -
3 - -	8 - -	5 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3 - -	10 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	1 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
1 - -	6 - -	3 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4 - -	7 - -	2 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
7 - -	1 - -	7 - -	- - -	2 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
23 - -	31 - -	1 - -	23 - -	6 - -	1 - -	- - -	14 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
12 - -	38 - -	16 - -	- - -	22 - -	1 - -	- - -	2 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -
4 - -	- - -	5 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
21 - -	38 - -	15 - -	22 - -	1 - -	2 - -	- - -	4 - -	1 - -	2 - -	- - -
16 - -	17 - -	11 - -	5 - -	17 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
ENGLAND—continued.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
MIDDLESEX—cont ^d .	Loan Society, Hertford Arms, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.	46 - -	152 - -	159 - -	43	41	- - -
	Loan Society, Rodney's Head, Robert-street, Grosvenor-square.	54 - -	200 - -	238 - -	51	51	- - -
	Loan Society, Earl Amherst, Amherst-road, Hackney.	69 - -	302 - -	362 - -	58	58	15 - -
	Loan Society, 304, Hackney-road -	19 - -	70 - -	93 - -	18	18	- - -
	Loan Society, 304, Hackney-road -	235 - -	820 - -	948 - -	155	155	- - -
	Loan Society, Duke of Wellington, Wellington-street, Hackney.	29 - -	113 - -	231 - -	41	41	- - -
	Loan Society, Green Man, Hackney -	67 - -	134 - -	270 - -	45	45	- - -
	De Beauvoir Loan Society, 1, Southgate-road, West Hackney.	497 - -	791 - -	1,174 - -	154	147	- - -
	Loan Society, The Champion, Weymouth-terrace, Hackney-road.	54 - -	115 - -	119 - -	21	21	- - -
	Loan Society, Salutation Inn, King-street, Hammersmith.	400 - -	443 - -	1,479 - -	76	75	2 - -
	Loan Society, Old Ship, Bridge-road, Hammersmith.	12 - -	20 - -	9 - -	5	5	- - -
	Loan Society, Coach and Horses, Heath-street, Hampstead.	187 - -	374 - -	551 - -	107	103	3 - -
	Loan Society, Fitzroy Arms, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road.	74 - -	248 - -	- - -	52	52	- - -
	Loan Society, Cricketer's Inn, West-street, Harrow-on-the-Hill.	62 - -	165 - -	236 - -	45	44	1 - -
	Loan Society, Brunswick Arms, Vorley-road, Highgate.	84 - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Loan Society, Fox and Crown, West-hill, Highgate.	144 - -	194 - -	324 - -	48	44	2 - -
	Loan Society, Old Ship Tavern, Chichester-rents, Chancery-lane, Holborn.	1,146 - -	838 - -	1,320 - -	202	200	2 - -
	Loan Society, Queen's Head, Acton-street, Gray's Inn-road, Holborn.	30 - -	513 - -	87 - -	23	21	- - -
	Loan Society, 2, Queen's Head, Acton-street, Gray's Inn-road, Holborn.	12 - -	135 - -	29 - -	7	7	- - -
	Loan Society, The Talbot, 138, Gray's Inn-road, Holborn.	65 - -	408 - -	310 - -	40	40	- - -
	Loan Society, Coach and Horses, 20, Eyre-street-hill, Leather-lane, Holborn.	212 - -	198 - -	225 - -	65	56	- - -
	Loan Society, Griffin, Liquorpond-street, Holborn.	501 - -	318 - -	503 - -	65	65	- - -
	Mutual Aid Loan Society, Hole-in-the-Wall, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, Holborn.	14 - -	129 - -	25 - -	5	5	- - -
	Loan Society, The Windsor Castle, High Holborn.	58 - -	47 - -	- - -	10	10	- - -
	Loan Society, Spread Eagle, Old North-street, Red Lion square, Holborn.	75 - -	180 - -	277 - -	47	47	- - -
	Mutual Aid Loan Society, Sportsman, 41, Great Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden, Holborn.	61 - -	58 - -	161 - -	19	17	- - -
	Co-operative Loan Society, Coffee-house, 5, New Hornsey-road, Holloway.	282 - -	117 - -	122 - -	34	34	1 - -
	Loan Society, Black Horse Tavern, John-street, Upper Holloway.	48 - -	137 - -	172 - -	30	28	- - -
	Loan Society, Prince Albert Tavern, 11, Hollingsworth-street, Holloway.	32 - -	113 - -	114 - -	24	24	- - -
	Loan Society, Chesham Arms, Mehe-tabel-road, Homerton.	144 - -	210 - -	580 - -	100	90	- - -
	Loan Society, 8, Bridge-street, Homerton.	240 - -	360 - -	1,200 - -	170	150	4 - -
	Loan Society, Nightingale Inn, Hornsey-road.	63 - -	50 - -	116 - -	30	30	- - -
	Loan Society, 26, Gopsall-street, Hoxton	84 - -	156 - -	242 - -	48	47	6 - -
	Loan Society, George and Dragon, Hoxton-market, Hoxton.	132 - -	261 - -	250 - -	56	56	2 - -
	Mutual Aid Loan Society, British Lion, Cavendish-street, New North-road, Hoxton.	86 - -	178 - -	240 - -	50	42	6 - -
	Loan Society, Castle Inn, Isleworth -	123 - -	322 - -	517 - -	67	61	18 - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7 - -	12 - -	2 - -	8 - -	- - -	1 - -	- -	4 - -	- -	- -	- -
11 - -	16 - -	5 - -	8 - -	11 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
18 - -	11 - -	11 - -	11 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4 - -	4 - -	4 - -	2 - -	- - -	2 - -	- -	5 - -	2 - -	- -	- -
47 - -	75 - -	17 - -	47 - -	5 - -	- -	- -	- -	3 - -	- -	- -
11 - -	13 - -	5 - -	8 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
13 - -	15 - -	6 - -	9 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
59 - -	59 - -	25 - -	59 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6 - -	10 - -	5 - -	5 - -	- - -	4 - -	- -	11 - -	4 - -	- -	- -
21 - -	78 - -	30 - -	46 - -	2 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - -	- - -	3 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
27 - -	36 - -	8 - -	27 - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	9 - -	- -	- -
13 - -	- - -	8 - -	6 - -	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	1 - -	- -	- -
12 - -	14 - -	6 - -	14 - -	6 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	6 - -	- -	7 - -	- - -	8 - -	- -
16 - -	29 - -	10 - -	17 - -	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
66 - -	114 - -	32 - -	62 - -	- - -	10 - -	3 - -	55 - -	15 - -	9 - -	- -
4 - -	4 - -	3 - -	- - -	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1 - -	1 - -	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
15 - -	30 - -	7 - -	23 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
11 - -	26 - -	15 - -	10 - -	- - -	1 - -	- -	4 - -	2 - -	- -	- -
18 - -	29 - -	11 - -	14 - -	29 - -	3 - -	- -	4 - -	1 - -	- -	- -
1 - -	4 - -	2 - -	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1 - -	2 - -	3 - -	2 - -	- - -	1 - -	- -	1 - -	1 - -	- -	- -
13 - -	20 - -	8 - -	9 - -	2 - -	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4 - -	4 - -	5 - -	2 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6 - -	7 - -	3 - -	7 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
8 - -	9 - -	7 - -	9 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
25 - -	25 - -	10 - -	15 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
50 - -	54 - -	26 - -	20 - -	8 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5 - -	7 - -	2 - -	5 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
13 - -	19 - -	7 - -	11 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
15 - -	17 - -	13 - -	17 - -	- - -	2 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	- -	- -
12 - -	19 - -	9 - -	9 - -	- - -	4 - -	- -	15 - -	15 - -	2 - -	1 - -
16 - -	30 - -	10 - -	17 - -	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
ENGLAND—continued.							
MIDDLESEX—cont ^d .	Loan Society, Prince of Brunswick, 127, Barnsbury-road, Islington.	197 - -	781 - -	893 - -	119	119	1 - -
	United Loan Society, 57, Charlotte-street, Caledonian-road, Islington.	194 - -	329 - -	365 - -	52	52	2 - -
	Loan Society, Twyford Arms, Twyford-street, Caledonian-road, Islington.	96 - -	462 - -	286 - -	42	42	1 - -
	Metropolitan Friendly Loan Society, Butchers' Arms, New Cattle Market, Islington.	39 - -	131 - -	82 - -	10	10	- - -
	Loan Society, Victory Tavern, Andover-road, Islington.	64 - -	62 - -	107 - -	26	26	- - -
	Loan Society, King's Arms, Durham-road, Islington.	12 - -	167 - -	168 - -	6	2	- - -
	Working Men's Loan Society, 34, Hanover-street, Islington.	193 - -	644 - -	1,140 - -	69	69	1 - -
	Working Men's Loan Society, Holloway Working Men's Club and Institute, 301, Holloway-road, Islington.	48 - -	72 - -	105 - -	22	22	- - -
	Loan Society, Marquis of Salisbury Tavern, 54, Ballspond-road, Islington.	266 - -	363 - -	614 - -	114	110	2 - -
	Philanthropic Loan Society, Adelaide, 3, Wellington-place, Liverpool-road, Islington.	196 - -	407 - -	481 - -	95	95	- - -
	Alliance Loan Society, Lord Nelson, Old Street-road, Islington.	85 - -	105 - -	144 - -	25	23	- - -
	Loan Society, Three Doves, 24, Berwick-street, St. James's.	67 - -	96 - -	147 - -	41	41	- - -
	St. Peter's Mutual Loan Society, 40 A, Rupert-street, St. James's.	71 - -	211 - -	352 - -	117	95	3 - -
	Loan Society, Argyle Arms, Windmill-street, St. James's.	15 - -	176 - -	41 - -	16	11	- - -
	Loan Society, New Inn, Henry-street, St. John's Wood.	182 - -	750 - -	940 - -	200	163	6 - -
	Friendly Provident and Mutual Assistance Loan Society, 29, Harmood-street, Kentish Town.	48 - -	155 - -	275 - -	45	41	2 - -
	Loan Society, Carlton Tavern, Kentish Town.	61 - -	486 - -	349 - -	47	47	- - -
	Loan Society, King's Arms, Kentish Town-road.	42 - -	221 - -	287 - -	21	19	- - -
	Loan Society, Nelson Tavern, Kentish Town.	52 - -	153 - -	122 - -	16	16	- - -
	Loan Society, Old Bell, Kilburn - -	213 - -	784 - -	1,254 - -	147	143	- - -
	Working Men's Mutual Loan Society, 44, Canterbury-road, Kilburn.	105 - -	258 - -	467 - -	115	103	8 - -
	Loan Society, Prince Albert, Wharf-road, King's Cross.	120 - -	400 - -	720 - -	149	149	2 - -
	Loan Society, City of York, York-road, King's Cross.	60 - -	150 - -	120 - -	37	34	- - -
	Loan Society, Waggon and Horses, Hertford-road, Kingsland.	903 - -	381 - -	558 - -	96	96	7 - -
	North London Loan Society, Beckford Arms, Hertford-road, Kingsland.	103 - -	72 - -	152 - -	81	81	- - -
	Loan Society, Middleton Arms Tavern, 7, Mansfield-street, Kingsland-road.	151 - -	310 - -	598 - -	80	79	1 - -
	Loan Society, 7, Middle-row, Knightsbridge.	137 - -	403 - -	490 - -	69	67	- - -
	Albert Loan Society, 23 A, High-road, Knightsbridge.	191 - -	360 - -	657 - -	97	97	- - -
	Loan Society, Sebastopol Tavern, Commercial - place, Commercial - road, Limehouse.	13 - -	19 - -	19 - -	30	7	- - -
	Loan Society, The Queen, Rhodeswell-road, Limehouse.	33 - -	32 - -	36 - -	9	9	- - -
	Loan Society, Galloway Arms, Thomas-street, Victoria-road, Limehouse.	30 - -	27 - -	44 - -	17	16	- - -
	Union Aid Loan Society, 46, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.	71 - -	139 - -	170 - -	42	42	- - -
	Loan Society, Crown and Anchor, King-street, Long Acre.	253 - -	749 - -	1,272 - -	135	135	4 - -
	Mutual Loan Society, Ironmongers' Arms, Lizard-street, St. Luke's.	32 - -	29 - -	80 - -	25	25	- - -
	Mutual Loan Society, King's Arms, Little Mitchell-street, St. Luke's.	48 - -	92 - -	161 - -	49	49	- - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry, in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management, in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Cost incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
69 - -	70 - -	17 - -	50 - -	3 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 - -	30 - -	9 - -	20 - -	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 - -	24 - -	11 - -	27 - -	1 - -	1	1	10 - -	-	2 - -	-
4 - -	4 - -	-	4 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 - -	12 - -	13 - -	5 - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	4 - -	3 - -	-	-	2	-	3 - -	-	-	-
38 - -	39 - -	11 - -	27 - -	-	5	-	14 - -	2 - -	1 - -	-
5 - -	6 - -	2 - -	3 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - -	33 - -	-	30 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 - -	36 - -	13 - -	22 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 - -	13 - -	7 - -	3 - -	2 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 - -	7 - -	1 - -	5 - -	7 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 - -	21 - -	8 - -	10 - -	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - -	1 - -	7 - -	-	-	2	-	5 - -	-	-	-
47 - -	33 - -	29 - -	24 - -	24 - -	12	-	25 - -	15 - -	1 - -	1 - -
12 - -	15 - -	1 - -	13 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 - -	17 - -	13 - -	26 - -	4 - -	2	-	1 - -	-	-	-
4 - -	-	4 - -	2 - -	-	3	1	3 - -	12 - -	3 - -	4 - -
6 - -	6 - -	6 - -	6 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 - -	42 - -	16 - -	-	42 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 - -	31 - -	9 - -	15 - -	7 - -	16	2	39 - -	36 - -	-	2 - -
38 - -	40 - -	15 - -	25 - -	-	4	-	4 - -	4 - -	1 - -	1 - -
6 - -	-	6 - -	7 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 - -	49 - -	5 - -	44 - -	-	3	-	3 - -	3 - -	-	-
7 - -	-	10 - -	4 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 - -	45 - -	13 - -	31 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 - -	25 - -	4 - -	20 - -	-	2	-	12 - -	8 - -	-	-
28 - -	48 - -	15 - -	30 - -	2 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1 - -	6 - -	2 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - -	1 - -	-	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - -	6 - -	2 - -	2 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 - -	8 - -	6 - -	4 - -	3 - -	2	-	3 - -	1 - -	-	-
63 - -	68 - -	17 - -	60 - -	-	4	-	19 - -	-	2 - -	-
4 - -	4 - -	2 - -	2 - -	-	6	-	4 - -	4 - -	1 - -	-
8 - -	8 - -	6 - -	1 - -	-	2	1	-	2 - -	-	-

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
ENGLAND—continued.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
MIDDLESEX—cont'd.	Loan Society, Leaping Bar, Old-street, St. Luke's.	135 - -	270 - -	380 - -	56	56	- - -
	Mutual Loan Society, Lemon Tree, 4, Bedfordbury, St. Martin's.	178 - -	276 - -	457 - -	75	75	2 - -
	City of Westminster Loan Society, Black Horse Tavern, Bedfordbury.	220 - -	163 - -	261 - -	71	71	3 - -
	Loan Society, Hand and Racquet, 21, Whitcomb-street, St. Martin's.	254 - -	643 - -	1,151 - -	211	208	5 - -
	Loan Society, Prince of Wales, 62, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Marylebone.	27 - -	97 - -	100 - -	21	21	- - -
	Trafalgar Loan Society, Lord Nelson Tavern, Upper Charlton-street, Fitzroy-square, Marylebone.	493 - -	970 - -	1,491 - -	206	206	3 - -
	Loan Society, City of Hereford, 10, Charles-street, Portman square, Marylebone.	545 - -	466 - -	- - -	73	71	- - -
	Metropolitan Loan Society, Duke of York, Church-street, Marylebone.	193 - -	300 - -	292 - -	88	88	3 - -
	Loan Society, Fortune of War, East-street, Marylebone.	144 - -	370 - -	408 - -	107	105	- - -
	Loan Society, 79, High-street, Marylebone.	156 - -	841 - -	985 - -	172	170	- - -
	St. Thomas's Loan Society, Schoolroom, Gray's-yard, James-street, Manchester-square, Marylebone.	27 - -	17 - -	48 - -	36	36	- - -
	Loan Society, Crown and Anchor, 43, North-street, Manchester-square, Marylebone.	205 - -	433 - -	1,084 - -	170	170	5 - -
	Perseverance Loan Society, Prince Alfred, Marylebone-lane.	94 - -	80 - -	144 - -	38	38	- - -
	Loan Society, 50, Upper Lisson-street, Marylebone.	98 - -	457 - -	625 - -	110	107	- - -
	Loan Society, 7, Little Marylebone-street, Marylebone.	333 - -	1,326 - -	2,252 - -	367	367	- - -
	Loan Society, Three Compasses, Little Marylebone-street, Marylebone.	121 - -	407 - -	630 - -	105	103	- - -
	Oxford and Cambridge Loan Society, Norfolk Arms, Burwood-place, Edgeware-road, Marylebone.	115 - -	196 - -	339 - -	57	57	5 - -
	Loan Society, 109, High-street, Marylebone.	271 - -	830 - -	727 - -	177	173	3 - -
	Tradesmen's and Working Men's Loan Society, 67, Boston-place, Dorset-square, Marylebone.	24 - -	542 - -	685 - -	120	120	7 - -
	Loan Society, King's Head, 13, Westmoreland-street, Marylebone.	204 - -	1,119 - -	1,672 - -	159	159	- - -
	Loan Society, Jacob's Wells, 13, Charles-street, Manchester-square, Marylebone.	98 - -	531 - -	533 - -	107	107	- - -
	Loan Society, Phoenix, North-street, Lisson-grove, Marylebone.	- - -	217 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Loan Society, Prince Regent, Seymour-place, Marylebone.	46 - -	548 - -	936 - -	171	158	12 - -
	Loan Society, Albert Arms, Bancroft-road, Mile End.	86 - -	63 - -	111 - -	35	35	1 - -
	Loan Society, Bank of Friendship, Bancroft-place, Mile End-road.	170 - -	265 - -	513 - -	72	72	2 - -
	Loan Society, Old Globe, Mile End-road.	341 - -	155 - -	117 - -	20	20	- - -
	Loan Society, Hermit, Bedford-square, Mile End.	198 - -	374 - -	554 - -	106	104	- - -
	Loan Society, Sidney Arms, Sidney-street, Mile End.	692 - -	413 - -	635 - -	142	142	- - -
	Loan Society, George the Fourth Tavern, West-street, Mile End.	10 - -	42 - -	28 - -	11	11	- - -
	Loan Society, Farrier's Arms, Mansell-place, Haydon-square, Minories.	50 - -	123 - -	141 - -	44	44	- - -
	Provident Loan Society, Great Northern Railway Station, Royal Mint-street, Minories.	66 - -	59 - -	125 - -	51	51	1 - -
	Bayswater and Notting Hill Loan Society, 18, St. George's-road, Norland-road, Notting Hill.	244 - -	503 - -	855 - -	147	118	7 - -
	Loan Society, Britannia Tavern, Latimer-road, Notting Hill.	48 - -	251 - -	48 - -	13	8	- - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry, in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management, in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
19 - -	19 - -	7 - -	20 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 - -	25 - -	28 - -	20 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 - -	16 - -	7 - -	14 - -	14 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
54 - -	89 - -	27 - -	61 - -	- - -	10	3	23 - -	18 - -	3 - -	1 - -
4 - -	6 - -	2 - -	3 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83 - -	129 - -	47 - -	73 - -	9 - -	8	- -	12 - -	5 - -	3 - -	—
- - -	31 - -	17 - -	18 - -	- - -	5	2	12 - -	3 - -	5 - -	—
24 - -	26 - -	8 - -	16 - -	3 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 - -	34 - -	16 - -	14 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	47 - -	32 - -	7 - -	4 - -
49 - -	77 - -	28 - -	45 - -	4 - -	4	- -	25 - -	2 - -	2 - -	—
2 - -	5 - -	4 - -	3 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54 - -	59 - -	21 - -	36 - -	2 - -	6	2	12 - -	1 - -	3 - -	—
7 - -	7 - -	- - -	6 - -	- - -	1	- -	2 - -	1 - -	—	—
31 - -	40 - -	10 - -	29 - -	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
112 - -	132 - -	22 - -	110 - -	110 - -	4	- -	13 - -	5 - -	—	—
31 - -	31 - -	2 - -	28 - -	1 - -	19	2	50 - -	39 - -	2 - -	2 - -
16 - -	27 - -	8 - -	16 - -	2 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
73 - -	77 - -	28 - -	49 - -	77 - -	16	4	82 - -	26 - -	8 - -	3 - -
34 - -	41 - -	30 - -	20 - -	11 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
63 - -	63 - -	40 - -	53 - -	- - -	14	3	53 - -	9 - -	9 - -	1 - -
21 - -	33 - -	8 - -	7 - -	24 - -	3	- -	3 - -	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	16 - -	- - -	- - -	22	2	47 - -	21 - -	8 - -	2 - -
46 - -	59 - -	19 - -	29 - -	9 - -	8	1	16 - -	8 - -	2 - -	1 - -
5 - -	16 - -	11 - -	3 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - -	28 - -	14 - -	4 - -	10 - -	1	- -	5 - -	5 - -	—	—
6 - -	9 - -	5 - -	3 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 - -	47 - -	27 - -	- - -	- - -	3	1	15 - -	6 - -	2 - -	1 - -
34 - -	35 - -	22 - -	12 - -	- - -	6	1	—	—	—	—
1 - -	- - -	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 - -	8 - -	- - -	6 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 - -	11 - -	3 - -	8 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42 - -	71 - -	58 - -	19 - -	12 - -	7	2	24 - -	10 - -	6 - -	5 - -
2 - -	2 - -	1 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 - -	1 - -	—	—

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
ENGLAND—continued.							
MIDDLESEX—cont ^d .	Loan Society, Crown Tavern, Prince's-road, Notting-hill.	64 - -	64 - -	40 - -	9	9	- -
	Loan Society, Shaftesbury Club House, Prince's-road, Notting-hill.	151 - -	1,210 - -	710 - -	86	84	- -
	Lonsdale Mutual Loan Society, Workmen's Hall, Portobello-road, Notting-hill.	185 - -	327 - -	447 - -	70	69	3 - -
	Working Men's Loan Society, Shaftesbury Club House, Prince's-road, Notting-hill.	30 - -	205 - -	153 - -	20	20	- -
	Latimer Loan Society, York Tavern, Bramley-road, Notting-hill.	396 - -	405 - -	396 - -	69	58	- -
	Tradesman's Loan Society, Duke of Sussex, Uxbridge-street, Notting-hill.	173 - -	168 - -	274 - -	48	48	3 - -
	Mutual Loan Society, George Tavern, Silver-street, Notting-hill.	68 - -	176 - -	68 - -	14	14	- -
	Loan Society, 231, Oxford-street - -	141 - -	489 - -	743 - -	128	128	- -
	Reform Loan Society, Morland's Hotel, Dean-street, Oxford-street.	177 - -	67 - -	110 - -	21	21	- -
	Loan Society, Green Man, 57, Berwick-street, Oxford-street.	143 - -	269 - -	468 - -	71	71	2 - -
	Loan Society, The George, Great Chapel-street, Oxford-street.	153 - -	388 - -	606 - -	126	125	7 - -
	St. George's Mutual Loan Society, 56, Davies-street, Oxford-street.	29 - -	190 - -	187 - -	20	20	- -
	Berner's Loan Society, Sir Isaac Newton, Union-street, Oxford-street.	195 - -	553 - -	900 - -	119	119	1 - -
	Good Samaritan Mutual Loan Society, Bank of England Tavern, Cambridge-place, Paddington.	97 - -	181 - -	162 - -	40	40	1 - -
	Foresters' Loan Society, Maze Hotel, Chichester-place, Paddington.	139 - -	217 - -	218 - -	44	34	- -
	Loan Society, Prince of Wales, Harrow-road, Paddington.	112 - -	335 - -	350 - -	65	63	2 - -
	Loan Society, 14, Oxford-mews, Cambridge-square, Paddington.	673 - -	1,067 - -	1,586 - -	290	286	2 - -
	Loan Society, Metropolitan Tavern, Great Western-road, Paddington.	- -	328 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Great Northern Loan Society, 10, Goldington-street, St. Pancras.	117 - -	430 - -	509 - -	76	67	4 - -
	North London Independent Loan Society, Star Tavern, Goldington-street, St. Pancras.	226 - -	358 - -	504 - -	55	52	5 - -
	Cathcart Loan Society, 45, Munster-street, St. Pancras.	146 - -	296 - -	445 - -	78	76	- -
	Loan Society, Grosvenor Arms, Buckingham Palace-road, Pimlico.	283 - -	212 - -	213 - -	35	35	- -
	Loan Society, King of Denmark, 198, Buckingham Palace-road, Pimlico.	87 - -	51 - -	145 - -	25	25	- -
	South Belgravian Loan Society, Bessborough Arms, Bessborough-place, Pimlico.	172 - -	299 - -	309 - -	97	95	1 - -
	Loan Society, Talbot Inn, Little Chester-street, Pimlico.	284 - -	567 - -	1,247 - -	141	141	- -
	Prince of Wales Loan Society, 188, Ebury-street, Pimlico.	202 - -	883 - -	1,270 - -	200	200	- -
	Christian Association Loan Society, 188, Ebury-street, Pimlico.	260 - -	550 - -	808 - -	163	155	4 - -
	Loan Society, Coachmakers' Arms, 37, Eccleston-place, Pimlico.	- -	107 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Loan Society, Palace Arms, Palace-street, Pimlico.	54 - -	262 - -	75 - -	- -	14	- -
	Loan Society, Youthful Queen, Princes-row, Pimlico.	11 - -	560 - -	63 - -	23	20	- -
	Loan Society, King's Arms, 1, Ranelagh-road, Pimlico.	108 - -	193 - -	448 - -	19	17	- -
	Provident Loan Society, Kings Arms, Ranelagh-road, Pimlico.	305 - -	433 - -	611 - -	138	133	5 - -
	Loan Society, George the Fourth, 90, Vauxhall Bridge-road, Pimlico.	159 - -	247 - -	436 - -	65	64	- -
	Loan Society, Surprise Tavern, Vauxhall Bridge-road, Pimlico.	753 - -	1,252 - -	2,053 - -	403	368	20 - -
	Independent Loan Society, Ship Tavern, Vauxhall Bridge-road, Pimlico.	- -	46 - -	69 - -	20	20	- -
	Loan Society, Windsor Castle, 333, Vauxhall Bridge-road Pimlico.	724 - -	1,145 - -	3,092 - -	445	424	13 - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry, in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management, in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2 - -	2 - -	9 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
36 - -	48 - -	20 - -	28 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
22 - -	25 - -	10 - -	11 - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
8 - -	11 - -	5 - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
19 - -	19 - -	- - -	19 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
18 - -	13 - -	9 - -	9 - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2 - -	2 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	1 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
37 - -	47 - -	7 - -	40 - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5 - -	6 - -	7 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
23 - -	25 - -	14 - -	9 - -	1 - -	1 - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
30 - -	37 - -	19 - -	20 - -	- - -	5 - -	1 - -	15 - -	3 - -	2 - -	- - -
4 - -	5 - -	3 - -	4 - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	16 - -	16 - -	1 - -	1 - -
45 - -	68 - -	29 - -	54 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
8 - -	- - -	8 - -	9 - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10 - -	30 - -	21 - -	9 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
15 - -	17 - -	3 - -	12 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
79 - -	130 - -	47 - -	66 - -	16 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	18 - -	- - -	51 - -	6 - -	4 - -	- - -
21 - -	49 - -	22 - -	26 - -	- - -	7 - -	- - -	20 - -	1 - -	2 - -	1 - -
25 - -	30 - -	14 - -	22 - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	43 - -	20 - -	4 - -	1 - -
22 - -	22 - -	- - -	20 - -	2 - -	4 - -	- - -	8 - -	6 - -	1 - -	- - -
10 - -	- - -	7 - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
7 - -	10 - -	5 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
25 - -	26 - -	14 - -	10 - -	1 - -	5 - -	2 - -	13 - -	7 - -	3 - -	1 - -
56 - -	56 - -	23 - -	33 - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	22 - -	14 - -	- - -	- - -
63 - -	106 - -	34 - -	64 - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
40 - -	45 - -	22 - -	22 - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	42 - -	24 - -	4 - -	2 - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	3 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
3 - -	- - -	18 - -	3 - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3 - -	- - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	3 - -	30 - -	5 - -	3 - -	1 - -
6 - -	20 - -	10 - -	8 - -	1 - -	8 - -	- - -	19 - -	1 - -	3 - -	1 - -
30 - -	44 - -	8 - -	30 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
21 - -	29 - -	16 - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
109 - -	129 - -	23 - -	- - -	- - -	36 - -	- - -	106 - -	30 - -	12 - -	4 - -
3 - -	3 - -	3 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
109 - -	205 - -	92 - -	84 - -	29 - -	15 - -	- - -	27 - -	11 - -	5 - -	1 - -

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>							
MIDDLESEX— <i>cont^d.</i>	Warwick Mutual Assistance Loan Society, Institute, St. Leonard's-street, Pimlico.	183 - -	307 - -	557 - -	64	64	5 - -
	Loan Society, 14, Wilton-road, Pimlico	240 - -	227 - -	164 - -	30	30	- - -
	Loan Society, Grosvenor Basin, Wilton-road, Pimlico.	129 - -	383 - -	436 - -	66	66	- - -
	Self-help Loan Society, Woolsack Tavern, 2, Catherine-street, Poplar.	- - -	357 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Loan Society, 182, East India-road, Poplar.	543 - -	464 - -	495 - -	86	86	1 - -
	Mutual Loan Society, Temperance Coffee House, 67, High-street, Poplar.	166 - -	373 - -	499 - -	116	115	- - -
	Self-help Loan Society, Sun and Sawyers Tavern, High-street, Poplar.	351 - -	680 - -	1,099 - -	180	170	6 - -
	Loan Society, Crown and Cushion, Lion-street, Poplar.	29 - -	2 - -	28 - -	12	12	- - -
	Loan Society, Queen Tavern, Manchester-road, Isle of Dogs, Poplar.	22 - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Loan Society, Anchor and Hope, Horseferry-road, Poplar.	11 - -	19 - -	19 - -	10	6	- - -
	Loan Society, George the Fourth Tavern, Catherine-street, Poplar.	119 - -	275 - -	279 - -	51	50	1 - -
	Self-help Loan Society, Harry Tavern, Brunswick-road, Poplar.	- - -	292 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Loan Society, City of Canton, Upper North-street, Poplar.	264 - -	208 - -	418 - -	53	53	- - -
	Loan Society, 2, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.	120 - -	165 - -	332 - -	115	115	- - -
	Hearts of Oak Loan Society, Ship Aground, Broad-street, Ratcliff.	137 - -	195 - -	328 - -	66	66	- - -
	Loan Society, Two Mariners, Hardinge-street, Ratcliff.	115 - -	254 - -	428 - -	164	164	1 - -
	Independent Loan Society, Ship, Ratcliff Cross.	24 - -	53 - -	83 - -	24	24	- - -
	Loan Society, White Horse, White Horse-street, Ratcliff.	15 - -	77 - -	39 - -	20	8	- - -
	Newcastle Loan Society, Coach and Horses Tavern, 1, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street.	192 - -	182 - -	202 - -	35	35	- - -
	Loan Society, Prince of Wales Tavern, Holywell-lane, Shoreditch.	72 - -	86 - -	163 - -	79	79	- - -
	Friends of Trade Loan Society, Britannia, Kingsland-road, Shoreditch.	424 - -	706 - -	1,392 - -	212	207	7 - -
	Loan Society, Pearson Arms, Pearson-street, Kingsland-road, Shoreditch.	17 - -	139 - -	1 - -	5	1	- - -
	Working Men's Club Loan Society, Union Tavern, Union-street, Shoreditch.	6 - -	89 - -	107 - -	18	18	- - -
	Temperance Loan Society, 45, Berwick-street, Soho.	97 - -	368 - -	657 - -	130	120	4 - -
	Hibernian Temperance Loan Society, 27, Dean-street, Soho.	80 - -	94 - -	208 - -	69	69	- - -
	Sir Isaac Newton Loan Society, The York Minster, Dean-street, Soho.	549 - -	34 - -	549 - -	70	65	- - -
	Loan Society, Rose and Crown, Dean-street, Soho.	103 - -	325 - -	496 - -	133	120	7 - -
	Loan Society, Craven Arms, Marshall-street, Soho.	30 - -	95 - -	30 - -	8	8	- - -
	Loan Society, Eastnor Castle, Union-street, Somer's Town.	- - -	158 - -	124 - -	28	25	- - -
	Mutual Loan Society, Duke of York, Phoenix-street, Somer's Town.	99 - -	170 - -	359 - -	48	47	2 - -
	Co-operative Industrial Loan Society, 16, Steward-street, Union-street, Old Artillery Ground, Spitalfields.	21 - -	74 - -	85 - -	30	27	1 - -
	Hope Loan Society, Bee Hive, Rhodeswell-road, Stepney.	448 - -	180 - -	356 - -	100	95	- - -
	Co-operative Loan Society, Rumbold House, Diamond-row, Stepney Green.	6 - -	91 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Loan Society, Crown and Dolphin, High-street, Stepney.	45 - -	129 - -	176 - -	53	50	- - -
	Equitable Loan Society, Sydney Arms, Charles-street, Stepney.	147 - -	87 - -	106 - -	18	18	- - -
	Loan Society, Queen Victoria, Exmouth-street, Stepney.	213 - -	688 - -	1,312 - -	152	147	17 - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
26 - -	32 - -	6 - -	25 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 - -	8 - -	17 - -	6 - -	2 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 - -	16 - -	20 - -	20 - -	- - -	11 - -	- -	20 - -	9 - -	4 - -	1 - -
- - -	- - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	- -	17 - -	5 - -	3 - -	—
24 - -	25 - -	9 - -	16 - -	6 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 - -	27 - -	6 - -	20 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - -	61 - -	23 - -	38 - -	- - -	6 - -	- -	12 - -	6 - -	1 - -	—
1 - -	1 - -	1 - -	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	8 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	2 - -	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 - -	15 - -	2 - -	10 - -	1 - -	1 - -	- -	4 - -	4 - -	—	—
- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	1 - -	19 - -	7 - -	2 - -	2 - -
20 - -	22 - -	2 - -	19 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 - -	21 - -	5 - -	16 - -	16 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 - -	- - -	9 - -	21 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 - -	26 - -	- - -	24 - -	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 - -	4 - -	- - -	3 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - -	2 - -	- - -	2 - -	2 - -	2 - -	—	1 - -	—	—	—
10 - -	21 - -	10 - -	9 - -	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 - -	18 - -	8 - -	9 - -	9 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
69 - -	107 - -	40 - -	64 - -	2 - -	2 - -	1 - -	20 - -	3 - -	—	—
1 - -	15 - -	15 - -	- - -	2 - -	15 - -	- -	32 - -	6 - -	2 - -	1 - -
7 - -	18 - -	8 - -	10 - -	- - -	4 - -	- -	11 - -	- - -	2 - -	—
32 - -	37 - -	15 - -	19 - -	2 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 - -	12 - -	5 - -	6 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 - -	48 - -	14 - -	48 - -	48 - -	1 - -	- -	2 - -	1 - -	—	—
24 - -	71 - -	48 - -	22 - -	1 - -	26 - -	6 - -	43 - -	17 - -	6 - -	4 - -
1 - -	11 - -	8 - -	1 - -	11 - -	4 - -	- -	20 - -	17 - -	1 - -	—
6 - -	- - -	7 - -	5 - -	- - -	1 - -	- -	1 - -	1 - -	—	—
12 - -	14 - -	8 - -	5 - -	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 - -	5 - -	5 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 - -	27 - -	9 - -	16 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 - -	8 - -	1 - -	8 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - -	6 - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	- -	12 - -	4 - -	2 - -	—
45 - -	88 - -	31 - -	44 - -	12 - -	6 - -	- -	21 - -	4 - -	—	—

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND, PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
ENGLAND—continued.							
MIDDLESEX—contd.	Loan Society, Coach and Horses Tavern, Matthias Road, Stoke Newington-green.	- - -	- - -	375 - -	- -	- -	- -
	Beaufort Friendly Loan Society, Old Plough Tavern, Beaufort Buildings, Strand.	215 - -	343 - -	756 - -	75	75	- -
	Loan Society, Bedford Hotel, Bedford-street, Strand.	47 - -	64 - -	120 - -	40	40	- -
	Loan Society, 2, Buckingham-street, Strand.	1,030 - -	553 - -	913 - -	125	123	3 - -
	Loan Society, Duke of Wellington Tavern, 92, Drury-lane, Strand.	956 - -	488 - -	436 - -	86	85	- -
	Legality Mutual Loan Society, Essex Head, Essex-street, Strand.	397 - -	975 - -	1,257 - -	170	160	13 - -
	Improved Loan Society, Artichoke, White Hart-street, Strand.	147 - -	314 - -	515 - -	58	50	- -
	Loan Society, Castle Inn, Thames-street, Sunbury.	45 - -	102 - -	215 - -	30	30	1 - -
	Victoria Mutual Aid Loan Society, 236, Tottenham Court-road.	381 - -	1,016 - -	2,548 - -	225	219	13 - -
	Mutual Provident Loan Society, Bull's Head, Tottenham Court-road.	77 - -	234 - -	385 - -	96	94	- -
	Loan Society, Friend at Hand, Church-road, Tottenham.	45 - -	77 - -	105 - -	26	26	- -
	Loan Society, Bee Hive Inn, Stonely South, Tottenham.	153 - -	379 - -	438 - -	101	90	1 - -
	Mutual Loan Society, 9, Chapel-street, Uxbridge.	70 - -	180 - -	611 - -	109	89	5 - -
	Working Men's Loan Society, Palm Tree, Palm-street, Victoria Park.	94 - -	94 - -	27 - -	6	4	- -
	Loan Society, Bull's Head, Old Gravel-lane, Wapping.	59 - -	172 - -	230 - -	59	57	4 - -
	Loan Society, 103, High-street, Wapping	103 - -	250 - -	315 - -	95	86	4 - -
	Loan Society, Prince of Orange, Artillery-terrace, Victoria-street, Westminster.	92 - -	137 - -	1,016 - -	86	86	- -
	Mutual Loan Society, Hoop and Grapes, Broadway, Westminster.	254 - -	462 - -	820 - -	212	184	16 - -
	Temperance Loan Society, St. Matthew's Schools, St. Ann's-street, Westminster.	305 - -	679 - -	1,233 - -	230	218	15 - -
	Loan Society, Carpenter's Arms, 11, Chapter-street, Westminster.	620 - -	460 - -	609 - -	70	70	24 - -
	Imperial Loan Society, Two Chairmen, Dartmouth-street, Westminster.	306 - -	960 - -	1,426 - -	390	356	28 - -
	Perseverance Loan Society, Horse Shoe, Little George-street, Westminster.	- - -	509 - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
	Loan Society, British Stores, 42, Regent-street, Westminster.	65 - -	95 - -	154 - -	31	31	- -
	Loan Society, Old King's Head, Horseferry-road, Westminster.	153 - -	350 - -	345 - -	75	75	2 - -
	Loan Society, Barley Mow, Horseferry-road, Westminster.	87 - -	143 - -	146 - -	41	41	- -
	Trafalgar Loan Society, Rifleman, Horseferry-road, Westminster.	154 - -	285 - -	397 - -	103	100	1 - -
	Working Men's Club Loan Society, Working Men's Club and Reading Rooms, Old Pie-street, Westminster.	93 - -	130 - -	190 - -	53	51	1 - -
	Loan Society, 75, Page-street, Westminster.	476 - -	502 - -	300 - -	67	67	- -
	Working Men's Loan Society, Working Men's Club, Old Pie-street, Westminster.	96 - -	115 - -	145 - -	52	50	2 - -
	Loan Society, Crown, Tufton-street, Westminster.	140 - -	86 - -	138 - -	25	25	- -
	Loan Society, Three Jolly Gardeners Tavern, 6, Rochester-row, Westminster.	257 - -	793 - -	767 - -	121	116	9 - -
	Pride of Westminster Loan Society, The Feathers, Great Smith-street, Westminster.	191 - -	818 - -	738 - -	141	126	3 - -
	Mutual Loan Society, Duke of Ormond, Princes-street, Westminster.	45 - -	128 - -	185 - -	19	19	1 - -
	Loan Society, Ship Tavern, Vine-street, Westminster.	142 - -	423 - -	501 - -	108	105	2 - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management in 1868.	Number of Summons issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
26 - -	43 - -	17 - -	25 - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	5 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -
6 - -	10 - -	6 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
51 - -	78 - -	28 - -	46 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
22 - -	25 - -	18 - -	22 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
66 - -	79 - -	41 - -	66 - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	40 - -	40 - -	14 - -	- - -
29 - -	29 - -	12 - -	29 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10 - -	12 - -	2 - -	9 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
126 - -	139 - -	50 - -	85 - -	10 - -	13 - -	4 - -	50 - -	34 - -	5 - -	3 - -
19 - -	29 - -	9 - -	18 - -	1 - -	3 - -	- - -	6 - -	2 - -	1 - -	1 - -
5 - -	10 - -	6 - -	1 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
26 - -	27 - -	13 - -	26 - -	6 - -	10 - -	- - -	24 - -	19 - -	3 - -	2 - -
21 - -	27 - -	4 - -	22 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	3 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
11 - -	16 - -	4 - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
21 - -	25 - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
14 - -	33 - -	11 - -	13 - -	- - -	6 - -	- - -	6 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -
41 - -	57 - -	18 - -	37 - -	- - -	13 - -	3 - -	30 - -	19 - -	4 - -	1 - -
61 - -	95 - -	50 - -	45 - -	- - -	13 - -	1 - -	35 - -	15 - -	4 - -	3 - -
18 - -	42 - -	18 - -	20 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
71 - -	99 - -	28 - -	71 - -	- - -	16 - -	- - -	20 - -	4 - -	4 - -	1 - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	103 - -	29 - -	167 - -	96 - -	25 - -	16 - -
7 - -	9 - -	3 - -	5 - -	5 - -	2 - -	- - -	4 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -
17 - -	19 - -	6 - -	10 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
8 - -	13 - -	6 - -	6 - -	1 - -	2 - -	- - -	5 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
22 - -	24 - -	16 - -	18 - -	10 - -	6 - -	- - -	16 - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -
9 - -	20 - -	8 - -	10 - -	2 - -	2 - -	- - -	1 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
15 - -	16 - -	23 - -	13 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
7 - -	16 - -	5 - -	7 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4 - -	4 - -	6 - -	2 - -	- - -	6 - -	- - -	14 - -	1 - -	2 - -	- - -
38 - -	48 - -	16 - -	31 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
36 - -	64 - -	27 - -	36 - -	- - -	28 - -	- - -	82 - -	63 - -	5 - -	- - -
5 - -	12 - -	5 - -	3 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
25 - -	30 - -	4 - -	23 - -	2 - -	5 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	1 - -	2 - -

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
ENGLAND—continued.							
MIDDLESEX—cont^d.	United Loan Society, Black Horse, York-street, Westminster.	453 - -	1,130 - -	1,906 - -	409	374	31 - -
	Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Loan Society, Jews' Infant School, Commercial-street, Whitechapel.	- - -	474 - -	702 - -	- -	196	- - -
	Loan Society, Green Man, Jane-street, Commercial-road, Whitechapel.	70 - -	184 - -	60 - -	22	14	- - -
	Loan Society, Exmouth Arms, Exmouth-street, Commercial-road, Whitechapel.	83 - -	68 - -	161 - -	53	51	- - -
	Loan Society, White Hart, Greenfield-street, Commercial-road, Whitechapel.	157 - -	178 - -	127 - -	52	49	- - -
	Sons of Industry Loan Society, George and Vulture Tavern, St. George's-street, Whitechapel.	167 - -	343 - -	887 - -	90	90	5 - -
MONMOUTH -	Co-operative Loan Society, Temperance Hall, Planarth-street, Newport.	625 - -	892 - -	1,918 - -	180	178	13 - -
NORFOLK -	Working Man's Loan Society, 12, Bank-street, Norwich.	158 - -	98 - -	326 - -	116	78	4 - -
	Loyal Industry Loan Society, Mr. Clitheroe's Rooms, Norwich.	- - -	591 - -	1,277 - -	376	353	13 - -
	Loyal Standard Loan Society, Mr. Clitheroe's Rooms, Norwich.	20 - -	286 - -	792 - -	279	236	8 - -
	Friendly Alliance Loan Society, at Mr. William Barrett's, Hawke's-yard, Norwich.	25 - -	30 - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -
	United Foresters' Loan Society, at Mr. Fuller's, Red Lion-street, Norwich.	7 - -	20 - -	97 - -	31	30	1 - -
	Sons of Commerce Loan Society, Thorn-lane, Norwich.	105 - -	709 - -	1,285 - -	368	338	13 - -
	Good Samaritan Loan Society, 2, Dowager-place, Nelson-road, Yarmouth.	39 - -	152 - -	229 - -	55	55	3 - -
NORTHAMPTON	Mechanics' Loan Society, 37, Frances-street, Northampton.	128 - -	128 - -	128 - -	128	121	2 - -
	Loan Society, 46, Grafton-street, Northampton.	94 - -	293 - -	490 - -	164	149	8 - -
	United Provident Loan Society, 58, Lawrence-street, Northampton.	50 - -	146 - -	333 - -	123	118	9 - -
	Loan Society, 24, Priory-street, Northampton.	318 - -	321 - -	350 - -	200	169	15 - -
	Friend-in-Need Loan Society, 32, Vernon-street, Northampton.	119 - -	132 - -	318 - -	133	125	9 - -
	Loan Society, 1, Victoria-street, Northampton.	17 - -	295 - -	740 - -	223	190	14 - -
	Unity Loan Society, 19, Wellington-place, Northampton.	34 - -	114 - -	262 - -	115	90	8 - -
NOTTINGHAM -	United Provident Loan Society, 131, Wellingborough-road, Northampton.	25 - -	465 - -	956 - -	330	318	14 - -
	Loan Society, Mill-street, Old Basford -	265 - -	273 - -	502 - -	186	178	11 - -
	Poor Man's Loan Society, Kimberley Flat.	- - -	9 - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -
	Exchange Loan Society, Truman's-yard, Beast Market-hill, Nottingham.	- - -	5,743 - -	8,976 - -	2,012	1,926	156 - -
	Working Man's Friendly Loan Society, Old Plough Inn, Nottingham.	331 - -	189 - -	331 - -	140	120	7 - -
	Poor Man's Loan Society, Pheasant Inn, Charlotte-street, Nottingham.	- - -	132 - -	294 - -	155	155	3 - -
	Loan Society, 3, Clinton-street, Nottingham.	- - -	14,733 - -	23,522 - -	4,240	3,812	318 - -
	Loan Society, Mr. J. Clayton's, Book-seller, Clumber-street, Nottingham.	188 - -	672 - -	881 - -	284	280	20 - -
	Wakefield Loan Society, Wakefield Tavern, Collin-street, Nottingham.	4 - -	36 - -	56 - -	56	56	- - -
	Poor Man's Friendly Loan Society, Leopard Inn, Derby-road, Nottingham.	8 - -	61 - -	22 - -	13	12	- - -
	Alliance Loan Society, 18, Drury-hill, Nottingham.	77 - -	777 - -	1,239 - -	385	363	28 - -
	Poor Man's Loan Society, Marquis of Granby Inn, Drury-hill, Nottingham.	- - -	101 - -	208 - -	80	80	5 - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry, in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management, in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Cost incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
95 - -	126 - -	30 - -	96 - -	- - -	18	- - -	36 - -	23 - -	5 - -	2 - -
- - -	- - -	71 - -	- - -	- - -	2	1	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -
3 - -	13 - -	11 - -	4 - -	- - -	7	- - -	17 - -	13 - -	1 - -	- - -
8 - -	8 - -	16 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
6 - -	9 - -	11 - -	6 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
27 - -	33 - -	16 - -	25 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
78 - -	110 - -	31 - -	77 - -	- - -	15	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	3 - -
10 - -	15 - -	7 - -	- - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
42 - -	55 - -	12 - -	42 - -	42 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
26 - -	34 - -	10 - -	24 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	2	1	3 - -	2 - -	1 - -	- - -
4 - -	5 - -	2 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
42 - -	56 - -	16 - -	40 - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
11 - -	15 - -	2 - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10 - -	12 - -	2 - -	96 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
21 - -	29 - -	9 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	466 - -	4 - -	4 - -
11 - -	17 - -	5 - -	11 - -	- - -	4	- - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
17 - -	32 - -	4 - -	13 - -	15 - -	7	1	8 - -	4 - -	1 - -	- - -
10 - -	20 - -	4 - -	9 - -	6 - -	1	1	3 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -
25 - -	30 - -	9 - -	19 - -	2 - -	21	- - -	22 - -	8 - -	3 - -	1 - -
8 - -	17 - -	3 - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
31 - -	46 - -	12 - -	32 - -	2 - -	9	- - -	24 - -	13 - -	4 - -	2 - -
13 - -	24 - -	12 - -	10 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5	- - -	41 - -	1 - -	7 - -
535 - -	691 - -	273 - -	413 - -	- - -	577	216	1,552 - -	1,265 - -	203 - -	217 - -
14 - -	21 - -	14 - -	- - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
14 - -	18 - -	9 - -	5 - -	4 - -	1	- - -	1 - -	1 - -	- - -	3 - -
1,411 - -	1,729 - -	595 - -	1,014 - -	120 - -	227	6	950 - -	941 - -	58 - -	60 - -
44 - -	66 - -	28 - -	38 - -	- - -	21	8	49 - -	49 - -	8 - -	3 - -
2 - -	2 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1 - -	1 - -	4 - -	1 - -	- - -	12	- - -	- - -	3 - -	1 - -	- - -
60 - -	88 - -	38 - -	50 - -	- - -	53	10	77 - -	52 - -	13 - -	12 - -
8 - -	13 - -	4 - -	10 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
ENGLAND—continued.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
NOTTINGHAM—cont ^d .	Industrial Loan Society, 19, Grey Friar's-gate, Nottingham.	27 - -	52 - -	73 - -	59	59	2 - -
	Incorporated Loan Society, 20, Haughton-street, Nottingham.	578 - -	7,160 - -	11,115 - -	2,680	2,442	201 - -
	Friendly Loan Society, Robin Hood Inn, Hockley, Nottingham.	- - -	38 - -	28 - -	29	28	- - -
	Loan Society, White Swan Inn, Market-place, Nottingham.	293 - -	172 - -	293 - -	71	71	5 - -
	Hope Provident Loan Society, Peacock Inn, Melbourne-street, Nottingham.	7 - -	216 - -	258 - -	120	103	6 - -
	Poor Man's Friendly Loan Society, George and Dragon, North-street, Nottingham.	69 - -	71 - -	153 - -	94	91	3 - -
	Poor Man's Friendly Loan Society, Fox and Owl Inn, Parliament-street, Nottingham.	5 - -	181 - -	486 - -	302	260	8 - -
	Loan Society, Ranccliffe Arms, Sussex-street, Nottingham.	- - -	38 - -	62 - -	62	62	- - -
	Anchor Friendly Loan Society, Three Tons, Warsengate, Nottingham.	43 - -	38 - -	43 - -	18	18	1 - -
	Equitable Loan Society, Union-street, East Retford.	- - -	1,287 - -	2,901 - -	460	444	25 - -
	Poor Man's Friendly Loan Society, Queen Adelaide, New Sneinton.	16 - -	15 - -	40 - -	22	22	- - -
	Nottingham and Sneinton Loan Society, Sneinton-road, Sneinton.	367 - -	210 - -	367 - -	79	75	5 - -
	Working Man's Friendly Loan Society, Swan with Two Necks, Sneinton.	2 - -	20 - -	46 - -	29	27	- - -
	Equitable Loan Society, Canal-road, Worksop.	514 - -	522 - -	626 - -	96	91	5 - -
SOMERSET -	Loan Society, held at the Town Hall, Weston-super-Mare.	2 - -	55 - -	373 - -	94	81	6 - -
STAFFORD -	County Loan Society, 171, Bagnall-street, Newcastle-under-Lyme.	15 - -	1,675 - -	1,450 - -	524	448	39 - -
SURREY -	Loan Society, Star and Garter, Church-road, Battersea.	197 - -	200 - -	108 - -	21	18	- - -
	Institute Loan Society, Battersea Institute, Church-road, Battersea.	108 - -	109 - -	53 - -	12	12	- - -
	Loan Society, Falcon Tavern, Battersea-rise.	90 - -	342 - -	325 - -	86	74	3 - -
	Loan Society, Eagle Tavern, Battersea-park.	68 - -	61 - -	140 - -	29	25	- - -
	Loan Society, Park Tavern, Battersea-park.	886 - -	462 - -	450 - -	79	79	2 - -
	Loan Society, Surrey Hounds, St. John's-hill, Battersea.	27 - -	116 - -	180 - -	64	40	2 - -
	Loan Society, Royal Standard, York-road, Battersea.	168 - -	923 - -	1,790 - -	385	385	- - -
	United Friends Loan Society, Black Swan, York-road, Battersea.	94 - -	89 - -	23 - -	-	-	-
	St. John's Loan Society, Builders' Arms, York-road, Battersea.	72 - -	419 - -	495 - -	176	123	- - -
	Loan Society, Prince Alfred Tavern, 49, Alscot-road, Bermondsey.	- - -	95 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -
	Loan Society, George Tavern, Great George-street, Bermondsey.	- - -	174 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -
	Loan Society, Horns Tavern, Bermondsey-square.	248 - -	388 - -	587 - -	165	161	6 - -
	Loan Society, Shipwrights' Arms, 239, Bermondsey-street, Bermondsey.	183 - -	359 - -	338 - -	52	52	2 - -
	Temperance and General Loan Society, Temperance Hall, Arnold's-place, Dockhead, Bermondsey.	61 - -	128 - -	210 - -	95	50	3 - -
	Loan Society, King's Arms, Hickman's Folly, Dockhead, Bermondsey.	40 - -	115 - -	127 - -	50	30	1 - -
	Loan Society, Rose and Lily Tavern, Drummond-road, Bermondsey.	550 - -	1,608 - -	2,460 - -	514	433	26 - -
	Loan Society, Thames Tunnel Inn, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey.	53 - -	105 - -	101 - -	24	24	- - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry, in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management, in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4 - -	6 - -	3 - -	1 - -	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
689 - -	890 - -	310 - -	550 - -	30 - -	76	35	138 - -	162 - -	26 - -	35 - -
1 - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	1	1	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
14 - -	20 - -	11 - -	- - -	9 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
12 - -	19 - -	12 - -	2 - -	5 - -	11	3	8 - -	6 - -	2 - -	1 - -
7 - -	10 - -	7 - -	- - -	3 - -	2	-	2 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -
22 - -	31 - -	18 - -	1 - -	11 - -	-	-	- - -	1 - -	1 - -	- - -
3 - -	3 - -	2 - -	1 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1 - -	2 - -	1 - -	- - -	1 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
145 - -	170 - -	51 - -	119 - -	- - -	5	-	8 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -
2 - -	2 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
22 - -	27 - -	14 - -	7 - -	6 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2 - -	3 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	1	-	1 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
31 - -	36 - -	16 - -	25 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
6 - -	15 - -	14 - -	- - -	1 - -	8	-	9 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -
87 - -	126 - -	89 - -	39 - -	- - -	163	19	132 - -	100 - -	16 - -	29 - -
5 - -	15 - -	9 - -	3 - -	3 - -	1	-	2 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
21 - -	53 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
16 - -	19 - -	10 - -	8 - -	- - -	6	-	6 - -	6 - -	- - -	1 - -
7 - -	12 - -	2 - -	9 - -	- - -	2	-	9 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
22 - -	57 - -	16 - -	16 - -	24 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
9 - -	11 - -	6 - -	4 - -	- - -	3	-	6 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -
89 - -	99 - -	8 - -	82 - -	8 - -	6	-	9 - -	5 - -	1 - -	1 - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
24 - -	- - -	3 - -	21 - -	- - -	20	-	50 - -	35 - -	2 - -	2 - -
- - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	12	-	11 - -	3 - -	1 - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	4	1	7 - -	6 - -	1 - -	1 - -
31 - -	41 - -	19 - -	17 - -	4 - -	5	-	7 - -	3 - -	1 - -	1 - -
16 - -	19 - -	12 - -	22 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10 - -	13 - -	7 - -	5 - -	- - -	7	1	11 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -
6 - -	12 - -	3 - -	8 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
123 - -	149 - -	55 - -	122 - -	- - -	64	13	124 - -	36 - -	10 - -	5 - -
5 - -	5 - -	5 - -	5 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
ENGLAND—continued.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
SURREY—cont'd.	Loan Society, Lord Palmerston, Lucey-road, Bermondsey.	60 - -	55 - -	111 - -	36	27	1 - -
	Loan Society, Angel Tavern, 60, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars.	111 - -	312 - -	402 - -	107	107	- - -
	Perseverance Loan Society, Free Trade Tavern, Friar-street, Blackfriars-road.	88 - -	193 - -	320 - -	57	55	- - -
	Loan Society, White Horse Tavern, George-street, Blackfriars-road.	166 - -	522 - -	499 - -	118	115	- - -
	Loan Society, Lord Nelson Tavern, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road.	525 - -	1,676 - -	1,809 - -	292	292	3 - -
	Loan Society, Eagle, 3, Circular-road, Union-road, Borough.	80 - -	202 - -	177 - -	44	38	2 - -
	Loan Society, Bricklayer's Arms, Chapel-court, High-street, Borough.	186 - -	616 - -	904 - -	149	149	3 - -
	Equitable Loan Society, Catherine Wheel, Union-street, Borough.	23 - -	52 - -	23 - -	11	11	- - -
	Loan Society, Anchor Tavern, 6, Cranmer-road, North Brixton.	69 - -	169 - -	155 - -	46	46	1 - -
	Provident Loan Society, Joiner's Arms, Lyham-road, Brixton-hill.	173 - -	156 - -	270 - -	54	54	3 - -
	Loan Society, Hog's Tavern, Broadwall	382 - -	470 - -	293 - -	60	60	- - -
	Loan Society, New Vauxhall Tavern, Elfin-road, Camberwell.	84 - -	439 - -	377 - -	63	63	1 - -
	Loan Society, Rose and Thistle, Warner-road, Camberwell.	159 - -	143 - -	387 - -	50	45	2 - -
	Loan Society, Olive Branch, 142, High-street, Clapham.	27 - -	62 - -	57 - -	36	25	- - -
	Loan Society, Tim Bobbin Tavern, Orchard-street, Clapham.	- - -	158 - -	37 - -	4	4	- - -
	Loan Society, Windmill Tavern, Park-road, Clapham.	68 - -	34 - -	64 - -	22	22	- - -
	Loan Society, Birkbeck Tavern, Birkbeck-road, West Dulwich.	71 - -	48 - -	75 - -	29	29	- - -
	Royal Albion Loan Society, King of Prussia, Fair-street, Horselydown.	2 - -	299 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -
	Loan Society, Lord Nelson, Fair-street, Horselydown.	121 - -	186 - -	238 - -	51	51	1 - -
	Loan Society, Sir Sidney Smith Tavern, Chester-street, Kennington.	35 - -	94 - -	95 - -	12	12	- - -
	Loan Society, Duke of Cambridge, Mansion House-street, Kennington.	189 - -	951 - -	1,526 - -	240	233	7 - -
	Loan Society, Prince of Wales, Princess-square, Kennington.	41 - -	257 - -	315 - -	64	60	3 - -
	Loan Society, Archduke Charles Tavern, White Hart-street, Kennington Park-road.	233 - -	223 - -	555 - -	128	122	2 - -
	Loan Society, Carpenter's Arms, William-street, Kennington.	11 - -	226 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -
	Loan Society, Lamb and Hare, 3, Portsmouth-place, Lower Kennington-lane.	222 - -	172 - -	146 - -	33	33	- - -
	Loan Society, King's Head, Upper Kennington-lane.	154 - -	647 - -	980 - -	164	164	5 - -
	Stonewall Loan Society, Coach and Horses, Broad-street, Lambeth.	43 - -	69 - -	135 - -	42	42	- - -
	Rifleman Loan Society, Carlisle Arms, Carlisle-street, Lambeth.	112 - -	286 - -	453 - -	72	72	- - -
	Loan Society, Rose and Crown, East-street, Lambeth-walk.	42 - -	61 - -	67 - -	26	26	- - -
	Workman's Mutual Loan Society, Woodman Inn, 2, William-street, Harper-street, Lambeth.	12 - -	142 - -	69 - -	18	10	- - -
	Loan Society, 87, Old Kent-road, Lambeth.	73 - -	167 - -	172 - -	36	36	1 - -
	Royal Albion Loan Society, Hop Pole, 164, Old Kent-road, Lambeth.	26 - -	49 - -	42 - -	18	16	- - -
	Grand Surrey Loan Society, Canal Tavern, Trafalgar-road, Lambeth.	42 - -	72 - -	42 - -	4	4	- - -
	Loan Society, Peacock Tavern, Francis-street, Westminster Bridge-road, Lambeth.	239 - -	875 - -	1,382 - -	177	174	4 - -
	Wakefield Loan Society, Globe Coffee-house, Gibson-street, Lambeth.	145 - -	648 - -	454 - -	60	59	18 - -
	Waterloo Loan Society, Marquis of Granby, Granby-place, Lower Marsh, Lambeth.	187 - -	155 - -	246 - -	40	40	- - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry, in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management, in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5 - -	8 - -	2 - -	5 - -	- - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 - -	38 - -	16 - -	19 - -	2 - -	14	-	39 - -	1 - -	4 - -	-
16 - -	16 - -	6 - -	16 - -	- - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
24 - -	44 - -	20 - -	21 - -	2 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 - -	94 - -	55 - -	90 - -	9 - -	6	-	19 - -	9 - -	1 - -	-
8 - -	14 - -	11 - -	- - -	2 - -	-	-	-	5 - -	-	-
45 - -	49 - -	24 - -	50 - -	24 - -	5	2	11 - -	5 - -	2 - -	2 - -
1 - -	5 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 - -	18 - -	8 - -	8 - -	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 - -	16 - -	12 - -	4 - -	- - -	4	-	12 - -	12 - -	-	-
14 - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 - -	38 - -	18 - -	18 - -	- - -	5	-	8 - -	5 - -	1 - -	1 - -
19 - -	21 - -	7 - -	21 - -	4 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - -	3 - -	1 - -	1 - -	- - -	10	4	14 - -	4 - -	2 - -	1 - -
1 - -	1 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - -	6 - -	3 - -	3 - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - -	7 - -	2 - -	4 - -	7 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - -	12 - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	5	-	24 - -	5 - -	3 - -	-
11 - -	21 - -	13 - -	6 - -	1 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - -	7 - -	2 - -	4 - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
76 - -	86 - -	17 - -	61 - -	6 - -	24	2	35 - -	22 - -	5 - -	3 - -
15 - -	32 - -	17 - -	15 - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 - -	30 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -	6	-	31 - -	5 - -	-	-
7 - -	17 - -	6 - -	10 - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
49 - -	54 - -	14 - -	35 - -	4 - -	6	1	11 - -	4 - -	1 - -	1 - -
5 - -	6 - -	2 - -	5 - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 - -	23 - -	7 - -	18 - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - -	- - -	2 - -	2 - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - -	7 - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -	15	-	31 - -	13 - -	4 - -	1 - -
8 - -	9 - -	6 - -	6 - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - -	6 - -	4 - -	1 - -	- - -	1	-	11 - -	5 - -	-	-
- - -	- - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -	3	-	11 - -	6 - -	1 - -	-
54 - -	90 - -	32 - -	52 - -	5 - -	6	1	17 - -	7 - -	1 - -	-
22 - -	40 - -	23 - -	17 - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 - -	17 - -	11 - -	9 - -	3 - -	4	-	14 - -	5 - -	2 - -	1 - -

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
ENGLAND—continued.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
SURREY—cont ^d .	Mutual Loan Society, Mason's Arms, 35, Lambeth-road.	202 - -	169 - -	92 - -	21	21	5 - -
	Loan Society, Mawbey Arms, Mawbey- street, Lambeth.	271 - -	473 - -	512 - -	116	106	2 - -
	Loan Society, Black Prince Tavern, Prince's-road, Lambeth.	40 - -	169 - -	120 - -	32	24	- - -
	Loan Society, Rising Sun Tavern, 130, Prince's-road, Lambeth.	407 - -	806 - -	1,823 - -	296	287	9 - -
	Loan Society, Salutation Tavern, Prince's- street, Lambeth.	24 - -	259 - -	58 - -	14	13	- - -
	Artizan Labour Loan Society, School- rooms, Prince's-street, Lambeth.	54 - -	129 - -	377 - -	92	92	- - -
	Loan Society, Globe Tavern, Regent- street, Lambeth.	46 - -	280 - -	148 - -	28	28	- - -
	Loan Society, Prince Regent Tavern, 130, Regent-street, Lambeth.	540 - -	768 - -	1,721 - -	215	209	7 - -
	Loan Society, Prince of Brunswick, Brunswick-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth.	225 - -	725 - -	918 - -	143	141	6 - -
	Good Intent Loan Society, Tower Tavern, Westminster-road, Lambeth.	78 - -	150 - -	218 - -	60	60	- - -
	Loan Society, White Horse, Cornwall- road, Lambeth.	52 - -	73 - -	112 - -	35	33	- - -
	Loan Society, Bell Inn, York-street, York-road, Lambeth.	108 - -	185 - -	255 - -	56	56	- - -
	Loan Society, Duke of York, York-road, Lambeth.	97 - -	221 - -	225 - -	26	26	- - -
	Mortlake Loan Society, Spur Inn, Mort- lake.	121 - -	109 - -	251 - -	38	34	2 - -
	Loan Society, White Hart Inn, Westow- hill, Norwood.	258 - -	390 - -	529 - -	63	60	4 - -
	Loan Society, London Tavern, Maple- road, Penge.	163 - -	203 - -	410 - -	52	50	2 - -
	Mutual Loan Society, 5, Heath-terrace, Maple-road, Penge.	- - -	33 - -	10 - -	2	2	- - -
	Working Men's Loan Society, Prince's Head, Greenside, Richmond.	116 - -	300 - -	475 - -	99	79	6 - -
	Hand-in-Hand Self-Supporting Loan So- ciety, Adam and Eve, Adam-street, Rotherhithe.	78 - -	189 - -	45 - -	7	7	- - -
	Unity Loan Society, Battle-of-the-Nile, Albion-street, Rotherhithe.	181 - -	234 - -	461 - -	82	80	2 - -
	Loan Society, Bell Tavern, Church-street, Rotherhithe.	59 - -	80 - -	101 - -	24	24	1 - -
	British Workman Loan Society, Duke of Edinburgh, 1, Forsyth-street, Rother- hithe.	33 - -	13 - -	28 - -	9	9	- - -
	Royal William Loan Society, Crystal Tavern, New-road, Rotherhithe.	258 - -	654 - -	1,377 - -	224	156	5 - -
	Self-Supporting Loan Society, King and Queen, Rotherhithe-street, Rother- hithe.	111 - -	150 - -	192 - -	52	49	2 - -
	Loan Society, Bull's Head and Half Moon Tavern, Rotherhithe-street, Rotherhithe.	184 - -	551 - -	509 - -	87	87	3 - -
	Self-Supporting Loan Society, King's Arms, Rotherhithe-street, Rotherhithe.	99 - -	53 - -	81 - -	34	34	- - -
	Loan Society, Crown and Sceptre, Shad- Thames.	12 - -	126 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -
	Loan Society, Duke of York, Borough- road, Southwark.	57 - -	228 - -	151 - -	24	24	- - -
	Philanthropic Loan Society, Sportsman Tavern, Bridge-road, Southwark.	215 - -	140 - -	215 - -	38	38	2 - -
	Loan Society, Horselydown Tavern, Fair- street, Southwark.	570 - -	338 - -	569 - -	43	43	1 - -
	Mutual Aid Loan Fund Society, Crown, George-street, Southwark.	86 - -	991 - -	1,000 - -	136	128	9 - -
	Loan Society, Prince and Princess, Gravel-lane, Southwark.	41 - -	128 - -	117 - -	32	32	- - -
	Humanity Loan Society, 69, London- road, Southwark.	85 - -	125 - -	123 - -	27	27	1 - -
	Loan Society, Noah's Ark, Park-street, Southwark.	170 - -	389 - -	493 - -	91	91	15 - -
	Working Men's Loan Society, Wootton's Coffee-house, Streatham Common.	11 - -	57 - -	149 - -	34	32	1 - -
	Potters' Loan Society, Lord Clyde Ta- vern, Auckland-street, Vauxhall.	262 - -	1,014 - -	2,482 - -	366	365	12 - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4 - - -	8 - - -	4 - - -	3 - - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
24 - - -	41 - - -	19 - - -	19 - - -	2 - - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
6 - - -	15 - - -	7 - - -	4 - - -	3 - - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
104 - - -	113 - - -	37 - - -	72 - - -	4 - - -	6	-	8 - - -	2 - - -	1 - - -	- - -
2 - - -	2 - - -	7 - - -	2 - - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
18 - - -	20 - - -	8 - - -	16 - - -	3 - - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
7 - - -	8 - - -	10 - - -	7 - - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
83 - - -	90 - - -	29 - - -	59 - - -	1 - - -	4	-	10 - - -	2 - - -	1 - - -	- - -
45 - - -	87 - - -	33 - - -	34 - - -	3 - - -	18	-	30 - - -	14 - - -	4 - - -	1 - - -
10 - - -	237 - - -	4 - - -	7 - - -	225 - - -	10	-	9 - - -	4 - - -	1 - - -	- - -
5 - - -	14 - - -	4 - - -	7 - - -	2 - - -	1	-	3 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
16 - - -	17 - - -	8 - - -	17 - - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
11 - - -	21 - - -	12 - - -	12 - - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
12 - - -	21 - - -	9 - - -	12 - - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
32 - - -	36 - - -	20 - - -	34 - - -	34 - - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
20 - - -	23 - - -	10 - - -	22 - - -	22 - - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	24 - - -	2 - - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
31 - - -	41 - - -	24 - - -	13 - - -	3 - - -	6	3	8 - - -	15 - - -	3 - - -	10 - - -
1 - - -	2 - - -	19 - - -	- - -	- - -	14	1	28 - - -	17 - - -	4 - - -	1 - - -
23 - - -	25 - - -	9 - - -	30 - - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5 - - -	6 - - -	3 - - -	1 - - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1 - - -	1 - - -	6 - - -	2 - - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
45 - - -	79 - - -	20 - - -	50 - - -	8 - - -	24	4	54 - - -	26 - - -	5 - - -	3 - - -
9 - - -	22 - - -	11 - - -	12 - - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
28 - - -	31 - - -	4 - - -	27 - - -	- - -	1	-	1 - - -	1 - - -	- - -	- - -
4 - - -	9 - - -	4 - - -	4 - - -	1 - - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	2 - - -	- - -	- - -	6	-	13 - - -	5 - - -	1 - - -	- - -
7 - - -	16 - - -	9 - - -	4 - - -	3 - - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10 - - -	- - -	5 - - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
13 - - -	15 - - -	31 - - -	13 - - -	8 - - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
50 - - -	66 - - -	41 - - -	22 - - -	2 - - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5 - - -	6 - - -	- - -	5 - - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
6 - - -	17 - - -	8 - - -	7 - - -	2 - - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
24 - - -	40 - - -	13 - - -	23 - - -	3 - - -	1	-	4 - - -	1 - - -	- - -	- - -
5 - - -	8 - - -	3 - - -	4 - - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
103 - - -	175 - - -	50 - - -	103 - - -	21 - - -	11	-	24 - - -	4 - - -	4 - - -	- - -

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
ENGLAND—continued.							
SURREY—cont ^d .	Loan Society, Southampton Arms, Nine Elms-lane, Vauxhall.	6 - -	201 - -	108 - -	20	20	1 - -
	Good Intent Temperance Loan Society, Teetotal Hall, 122, Vauxhall-walk.	323 - -	605 - -	955 - -	199	195	7 - -
	Loan Society, White Lion Tavern, High-street, Vauxhall.	136 - -	513 - -	472 - -	123	98	5 - -
	Loan Society, Good Intent Tavern, East-street, Walworth.	71 - -	113 - -	203 - -	53	50	1 - -
	Loan Society, Westmorland Arms, Grove-street, Walworth.	- - -	69 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Loan Society, Prince Regent, North-street, Walworth.	403 - -	174 - -	285 - -	120	119	4 - -
	Loan Society, Queen Elizabeth Tavern, Queen's-row, Walworth.	230 - -	810 - -	814 - -	147	134	7 - -
	Alliance Mutual Loan Society, 11, Sutherland-square, Walworth.	71 - -	111 - -	272 - -	57	57	- - -
	Loan Society, Lord Nelson, Trafalgar-street, Walworth.	266 - -	746 - -	1,013 - -	156	150	8 - -
	Loan Society, Royal Oak, Westmorland-road, Walworth.	69 - -	196 - -	250 - -	60	60	- - -
	Hand-in-Hand Loan Society, Brookland Arms, Brookland's - road, Wandsworth-road.	186 - -	332 - -	640 - -	64	64	- - -
	Working Men's Loan Society, Mr. Ogg's, West-hill, High-street, Wandsworth.	90 - -	164 - -	315 - -	95	72	6 - -
	Loan Society, Bell Tavern, Wandsworth-road.	46 - -	106 - -	168 - -	44	44	- - -
	United Friends Loan Society, Railway Tavern, Wandsworth.	164 - -	135 - -	240 - -	76	76	- - -
	Loan Society, Prince of Wales, Spring-place, Wandsworth-road.	37 - -	71 - -	69 - -	15	12	- - -
	Wimbledon Loan Society, Co-operative Stores, Palmerston-road, New Wimbledon.	79 - -	77 - -	205 - -	42	40	1 - -
SUSSEX - -	Working Men's Co-operative Loan Society, Albion Inn, Albion-hill, Brighton.	292 - -	1,449 - -	2,364 - -	602	582	47 - -
	Lion Industrial Loan Society, Sir John Falstaff Inn, Albion-hill, Brighton.	258 - -	859 - -	1,479 - -	346	309	27 - -
	West End Mutual Loan Society, 30, Bond-street, Brighton.	25 - -	381 - -	710 - -	248	164	17 - -
	Dolphin Industrial Loan Society, Black Lion Brewery Shades, 13, Black Lion-street, Brighton.	25 - -	531 - -	831 - -	289	190	20 - -
	Brighton Loan Society, Duke-street, Brighton.	1,950 - -	2,380 - -	4,279 - -	930	892	67 - -
	Industrial Loan Society, Camden Arms, Kemp-street, Brighton.	57 - -	358 - -	681 - -	179	166	13 - -
	Brighton and County Loan Society, 9, Gardener-street, Brighton.	32 - -	434 - -	730 - -	213	184	15 - -
	Working Men's Equitable Loan Society, 17, Kensington-place, Brighton.	73 - -	706 - -	1,098 - -	250	298	17 - -
	Working Men's Model Loan Society, City of London Tavern, London-street, Brighton.	13 - -	294 - -	509 - -	166	134	13 - -
	Loan Society, 19, Marlborough-place, Brighton.	13 - -	288 - -	674 - -	89	89	5 - -
	Industrious Partnership Loan Society, Chichester Arms, North-road, Brighton.	- - -	46 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Brighton and South Coast Loan Society, 39, Red Cross-street, Brighton.	304 - -	311 - -	619 - -	270	160	15 - -
	Brighton and Hove Mechanics' Mutual Loan Society, 71, Rose Hill-terrace, Brighton.	175 - -	503 - -	877 - -	270	214	19 - -
	Loan Society, 1, Termini-place, Eastbourne.	32 - -	576 - -	1,187 - -	186	180	12 - -
	Working Men's Mutual Loan Society, Workmen's Hall, Eastbourne.	119 - -	247 - -	530 - -	87	72	5 - -
	Hastings and St. Leonard's Benevolent Loan Society, Town Hall, Hastings.	- - -	511 - -	1,752 - -	191	174	- - -
	Hastings and St. Leonard's Working Men's Mutual Loan Society, 28, Gensing Station-road, Hastings.	418 - -	1,010 - -	2,737 - -	376	330	24 - -
	Loan Society of the Petworth Working Men's Club and Institute, Town Hall, Petworth.	60 - -	161 - -	219 - -	29	29	2 - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry, in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management, in 1868.	Number of Sam- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5 - -	5 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
47 - -	94 - -	42 - -	44 - -	7 - -	10	2	23 - -	14 - -	5 - -	1 - -
23 - -	45 - -	13 - -	32 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10 - -	11 - -	8 - -	9 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2	-	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
14 - -	19 - -	8 - -	19 - -	2 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
51 - -	82 - -	24 - -	51 - -	6 - -	6	7	34 - -	20 - -	4 - -	2 - -
14 - -	15 - -	6 - -	13 - -	2 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
42 - -	50 - -	29 - -	41 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
12 - -	12 - -	7 - -	19 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
22 - -	46 - -	15 - -	27 - -	3 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
15 - -	22 - -	1 - -	18 - -	2 - -	1	-	1 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
8 - -	13 - -	6 - -	6 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
12 - -	12 - -	4 - -	6 - -	1 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3 - -	7 - -	4 - -	3 - -	2 - -	1	1	3 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -
10 - -	12 - -	12 - -	8 - -	- - -	9	-	21 - -	11 - -	4 - -	- - -
118 - -	177 - -	56 - -	124 - -	- - -	82	20	150 - -	100 - -	19 - -	15 - -
74 - -	102 - -	40 - -	6 - -	51 - -	69	8	96 - -	37 - -	17 - -	9 - -
35 - -	52 - -	20 - -	23 - -	3 - -	7	2	14 - -	10 - -	1 - -	2 - -
41 - -	61 - -	30 - -	35 - -	- - -	27	3	33 - -	29 - -	4 - -	5 - -
225 - -	292 - -	230 - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
34 - -	47 - -	28 - -	19 - -	- - -	16	-	11 - -	1 - -	2 - -	2 - -
36 - -	51 - -	24 - -	27 - -	- - -	6	-	12 - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -
56 - -	73 - -	30 - -	42 - -	- - -	25	2	48 - -	42 - -	5 - -	5 - -
25 - -	38 - -	19 - -	- - -	19 - -	32	-	27 - -	16 - -	3 - -	3 - -
35 - -	40 - -	10 - -	24 - -	5 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	3	-	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
31 - -	46 - -	17 - -	27 - -	1 - -	2	1	3 - -	3 - -	- - -	1 - -
43 - -	63 - -	19 - -	38 - -	5 - -	11	1	18 - -	12 - -	2 - -	1 - -
59 - -	71 - -	28 - -	48 - -	4 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
26 - -	31 - -	13 - -	17 - -	1 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
43 - -	45 - -	53 - -	3 - -	- - -	6	1	25 - -	7 - -	2 - -	- - -
106 - -	133 - -	56 - -	76 - -	- - -	2	-	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10 - -	13 - -	3 - -	11 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
ENGLAND—continued.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
WARWICK - - -	Borough Loan Society, 73, Edmund-street, Birmingham.	4,664 - -	16,267 - -	22,342 - -	5,397	3,802	404 - -
	Perseverance Loan Society, 28, Great Hampton-row, Birmingham.	- - -	44 - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -
	Loan Society, 34½, Newhall-street, Birmingham.	458 - -	6,000 - -	9,074 - -	2,535	1,858	190 - -
	St. Michael's Friendly Loan Society, Royal Sailor Inn, Well-street, Coventry.	280 - -	276 - -	290 - -	66	46	1 - -
	Paradise Loan Society, Holly Tree Inn, Foleshill.	50 - -	57 - -	14 - -	18	4	- - -
	Loan Society, Fox and Vivian Inn, South Parade, Leamington.	55 - -	15 - -	21 - -	3	2	- - -
	Abbey Loan Society, Weavers' Arms, Nuneaton.	- - -	166 - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -
	Friendly Loan Society, Salutation Inn, Stockingford.	30 - -	261 - -	314 - -	194	111	3 - -
YORK - - -	Union Loan Society, 31, Dodworth-road, Barnsley.	252 - -	727 - -	1,115 - -	351	318	21 - -
	Loan Society, 11, New-street, Barnsley	2,403 - -	2,609 - -	5,817 - -	1,800	1,768	70 - -
	Provincial Loan Society, 24, Welling-ton-street, Barnsley.	1,228 - -	1,077 - -	1,881 - -	412	392	19 - -
	Friendly Loan Society, 16, John-street, Bradford.	8,106 - -	6,950 - -	15,536 - -	2,320	2,313	173 - -
	West Yorkshire Loan Society, Black Swan, Brighouse.	1,224 - -	1,190 - -	2,500 - -	450	404	30 - -
	West Town Loan Society, Brunswick Hotel, Boothroyde-lane, Dewsbury.	338 - -	679 - -	1,108 - -	277	249	16 - -
	West Yorkshire Loan Society, Nightin-gale Nest, Daisey Hill, Dewsbury.	2,250 - -	2,200 - -	4,600 - -	820	750	46 - -
	Loan Society, Thatched House Inn, Camden-street, Doncaster.	170 - -	655 - -	1,215 - -	333	332	16 - -
	Friendly Loan Society, 7, Broad-street, Halifax.	1,314 - -	1,297 - -	4,247 - -	1,259	1,230	68 - -
	Friendly Loan Society, Malt Shovel Inn, Northgate, Halifax.	1,350 - -	1,296 - -	2,626 - -	438	434	33 - -
	Borough Loan Society, Portland-street, Halifax.	1,285 - -	1,418 - -	2,963 - -	753	674	59 - -
	Loan Society, Lower George-street, Heckmondwike.	369 - -	4,475 - -	11,157 - -	2,388	2,367	170 - -
	Loan Society, at Mr. Oxenden's, Lower George-street, Heckmondwike.	1,470 - -	1,483 - -	3,977 - -	1,375	1,158	103 - -
	Provident Loan Society, Druids' Hall, Holmfirth.	74 - -	851 - -	1,167 - -	212	200	14 - -
	Odd Fellows' Friendly Loan Society, Bull's Head Inn, Beast Market, Hud-dersfield.	1,197 - -	1,199 - -	2,009 - -	609	521	36 - -
	Fidelity Loan Society, Farmer's Boy, New-street, Huddersfield.	1,642 - -	1,787 - -	2,720 - -	578	548	32 - -
	West Yorkshire Loan Society, Bull and Mouth-street, Huddersfield.	3,426 - -	3,350 - -	7,000 - -	900	826	56 - -
	Rechabite Equitable Loan Society, Tem-perance Hall, Mytongate, Hull.	- - -	3,069 - -	4,880 - -	966	806	69 - -
	Loan Society, 40, Charlotte-street, Hull	- - -	2,787 - -	5,276 - -	1,132	867	84 - -
	Providence Loan Society, Goodwin-street, Hull.	197 - -	576 - -	985 - -	176	166	15 - -
	United Loan Society, 1, Princess-street, Mason-street, Hull.	310 - -	3,869 - -	7,860 - -	1,684	1,488	119 - -
	District Loan Society, Grapes Inn, Kirk-burton.	1,325 - -	1,323 - -	1,824 - -	509	509	25 - -
	United Loan Society, Green's Court, Briggate, Leeds.	2,700 - -	2,500 - -	4,400 - -	1,012	900	76 - -
	Leylands Loan Society, 41, Bridge-street, Leeds.	3,113 - -	3,068 - -	5,728 - -	1,412	1,277	106 - -
	Loan Society, 8, Ellerby-street, Bank, Leeds.	2,793 - -	2,309 - -	3,627 - -	915	865	68 - -
	Provident Loan Society, Brass Moulders' Arms, Church-street, Leeds.	327 - -	1,203 - -	1,985 - -	463	432	34 - -
	Hunslet Perseverance Loan Society, 1, Lytton-street, Church-street, Leeds.	523 - -	1,046 - -	1,258 - -	348	282	26 - -
	Brotherly Love Loan Society, 35, Mey-nell-street, Holbeck, Leeds.	2,609 - -	2,492 - -	4,462 - -	967	926	70 - -
	Wellington Loan Society, Horse and Jockey Inn, Holbeck-bridge, Leeds.	118 - -	1,700 - -	2,174 - -	454	424	34 - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry, in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management, in 1868.	Number of Sum- monses issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Cost incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,340 -- --	1,745 -- --	730 -- --	1,003 -- --	10 -- --	1,675	90	3,050 -- --	2,805 -- --	367 -- --	245 -- --
- - -	- - -	3 -- --	- - -	- - -	48	3	73 -- --	29 -- --	13 -- --	5 -- --
544 -- --	734 -- --	385 -- --	342 -- --	7 -- --	189	14	497 -- --	452 -- --	90 -- --	85 -- --
7 -- --	9 -- --	7 -- --	1 -- --	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	1 -- --	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1 -- --	1 -- --	8 -- --	- - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	5 -- --	- - -	- - -	6	-	4 -- --	4 -- --	- - -	- - -
15 -- --	19 -- --	7 -- --	8 -- --	2 -- --	8	-	11 -- --	- - -	1 -- --	- - -
55 -- --	77 -- --	25 -- --	49 -- --	3 -- --	1	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
193 -- --	264 -- --	107 -- --	156 -- --	- - -	80	3	152 -- --	147 -- --	- - -	11 -- --
94 -- --	113 -- --	55 -- --	59 -- --	- - -	9	2	36 -- --	34 -- --	2 -- --	2 -- --
776 -- --	949 -- --	240 -- --	650 -- --	59 -- --	190	90	450 -- --	329 -- --	55 -- --	49 -- --
125 -- --	155 -- --	30 -- --	105 -- --	20 -- --	30	7	36 -- --	31 -- --	8 -- --	7 -- --
55 -- --	72 -- --	22 -- --	39 -- --	10 -- --	21	1	51 -- --	46 -- --	7 -- --	7 -- --
230 -- --	276 -- --	46 -- --	205 -- --	25 -- --	110	16	80 -- --	73 -- --	22 -- --	18 -- --
60 -- --	77 -- --	24 -- --	52 -- --	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
124 -- --	192 -- --	85 -- --	103 -- --	4 -- --	18	5	23 -- --	18 -- --	2 -- --	2 -- --
131 -- --	164 -- --	49 -- --	98 -- --	17 -- --	40	10	75 -- --	28 -- --	11 -- --	10 -- --
148 -- --	207 -- --	76 -- --	107 -- --	24 -- --	142	9	182 -- --	176 -- --	15 -- --	14 -- --
279 -- --	450 -- --	74 -- --	260 -- --	116 -- --	118	-	302 -- --	256 -- --	21 -- --	21 -- --
99 -- --	202 -- --	45 -- --	157 -- --	- - -	52	26	142 -- --	118 -- --	13 -- --	11 -- --
59 -- --	73 -- --	20 -- --	50 -- --	3 -- --	16	6	22 -- --	22 -- --	4 -- --	4 -- --
100 -- --	136 -- --	56 -- --	2 -- --	77 -- --	122	18	113 -- --	105 -- --	24 -- --	23 -- --
136 -- --	171 -- --	66 -- --	54 -- --	50 -- --	131	28	161 -- --	126 -- --	- - -	29 -- --
350 -- --	406 -- --	70 -- --	296 -- --	40 -- --	180	26	140 -- --	122 -- --	40 -- --	34 -- --
249 -- --	318 -- --	114 -- --	186 -- --	18 -- --	4	-	12 -- --	7 -- --	- - -	- - -
263 -- --	348 -- --	125 -- --	192 -- --	31 -- --	12	1	19 -- --	18 -- --	2 -- --	2 -- --
56 -- --	72 -- --	21 -- --	45 -- --	5 -- --	3	-	3 -- --	- - -	- - -	- - -
393 -- --	512 -- --	167 -- --	288 -- --	57 -- --	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
73 -- --	98 -- --	20 -- --	54 -- --	23 -- --	60	20	143 -- --	124 -- --	11 -- --	12 -- --
219 -- --	295 -- --	90 -- --	158 -- --	47 -- --	105	64	182 -- --	155 -- --	32 -- --	27 -- --
286 -- --	392 -- --	100 -- --	287 -- --	5 -- --	103	78	217 -- --	199 -- --	31 -- --	29 -- --
181 -- --	249 -- --	123 -- --	104 -- --	2 -- --	7	4	11 -- --	10 -- --	2 -- --	2 -- --
106 -- --	166 -- --	96 -- --	56 -- --	13 -- --	59	33	102 -- --	91 -- --	19 -- --	17 -- --
62 -- --	89 -- --	48 -- --	38 -- --	3 -- --	43	23	96 -- --	84 -- --	13 -- --	11 -- --
223 -- --	293 -- --	95 -- --	161 -- --	37 -- --	134	21	131 -- --	128 -- --	35 -- --	32 -- --
114 -- --	148 -- --	44 -- --	91 -- --	13 -- --	93	-	220 -- --	95 -- --	23 -- --	17 -- --

COUNTY.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND PLACE WHERE HELD.	Amount actually advanced and paid by Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Sums in Borrowers' Hands on the 31st Dec. 1868.	Amount circulated in 1868.	Number of Applications for Loans in 1868.	Number of Borrowers to whom Loans were granted in 1868.	Amount paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
YORK— <i>continued.</i>	Friendly Loan Society, Exchange-buildings, Hunslet-road, Leeds.	2,300 - -	1,890 - -	4,243 - -	730	724	54 - -
	Tradesman's Commercial Loan Society, 51, Hunslet-road, Leeds.	491 - -	4,980 - -	4,699 - -	967	910	72 - -
	Northern Loan Society, 51, Hunslet-lane, Leeds.	- -	382 - -	740 - -	226	216	17 - -
	Stone Ezel Friendly Loan Society, 2, John-street, Leeds.	2,313 - -	2,292 - -	4,380 - -	1,157	1,006	88 - -
	Alliance Loan Society, Fox and Grapes Yard, Kirkgate, Leeds.	1,105 - -	1,002 - -	2,156 - -	789	728	51 - -
	Loan Society, 73, Kirkstall-road, Leeds	98 - -	1,331 - -	2,661 - -	700	627	51 - -
	Reliance Loan Society, 62 and 63, Marsh-lane, Leeds.	298 - -	1,754 - -	3,478 - -	1,112	957	83 - -
	Provincial Loan Society, the Red Lion Inn, Meadow-lane, Leeds.	1,803 - -	1,523 - -	1,927 - -	474	450	35 - -
	Britannia Loan Society, 82, Meanwood-street, Leeds.	1,153 - -	977 - -	1,720 - -	431	413	32 - -
	Central Loan Society, 9, Mercury Office-yard, Leeds.	3,552 - -	3,547 - -	7,377 - -	1,511	1,415	113 - -
	Volunteers' Loan Society, 1, Waterloo-road, Leeds.	230 - -	2,860 - -	3,388 - -	959	805	71 - -
	West Riding Loan Society, 17, Waterloo-road, Hunslet, Leeds.	10,969 - -	12,785 - -	20,496 - -	4,075	3,928	305 - -
	New West End Loan Society, 17, Caroline-street, West-street, Leeds.	2,544 - -	2,492 - -	5,015 - -	1,214	1,068	91 - -
	Provident Loan Society, Red Lion Inn, Lepton.	72 - -	523 - -	811 - -	200	190	13 - -
	Friendly Loan Society, Golden Fleace Inn, Berry Brow, Almondbury, Lepton.	650 - -	637 - -	1,281 - -	439	439	17 - -
	Provident Loan Society, Albion Hotel, Huddersfield.	144 - -	2,413 - -	3,900 - -	659	648	52 - -
	Loan Society, Cavaliers' Arms, Lindley, near Huddersfield.	90 - -	70 - -	200 - -	190	44	12 - -
	Commercial Loan Society, Dog Inn, Moldgreen.	490 - -	455 - -	742 - -	233	233	12 - -
	Volunteers' Loan Society, Prospect Hotel, Morley.	120 - -	501 - -	545 - -	127	116	9 - -
	Loan Society, at Thomas Wilde's, Newbegg, Richmond.	145 - -	171 - -	301 - -	64	49	2 - -
	Friendly Loan Society, Miners' Arms, Rothwell.	173 - -	649 - -	620 - -	116	116	8 - -
	Tradesman's Loan Society, New-lane, Selby.	1,085 - -	1,080 - -	1,842 - -	300	276	20 - -
	Loan Society, 174, Gibraltar-street, Sheffield.	122 - -	129 - -	122 - -	163	133	12 - -
	North of England Loan Society, 7, Town-head-street, Sheffield.	1,315 - -	2,071 - -	3,207 - -	1,120	902	83 - -
	Friendly Loan Society, Commercial Inn, Skelmanthorpe.	340 - -	329 - -	621 - -	248	248	10 - -
	Working Man's Loan Society, Windmill Inn, Skelmanthorpe.	69 - -	514 - -	711 - -	252	252	11 - -
	Loan Society, Sobriety Hall, Union-street, Todmorden.	917 - -	574 - -	1,135 - -	242	205	14 - -
	Grand United Odd Fellows Friendly Loan Society, Elephant and Castle-yard, Westgate, Wakefield.	361 - -	3,730 - -	4,870 - -	1,240	1,210	84 - -
	First District of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Friendly Loan Society, Cross-street, Northgate, Wakefield.	359 - -	5,220 - -	8,804 - -	2,194	2,185	127 - -
	Working Man's Provident Loan Society, Worsbro' Dale.	526 - -	529 - -	853 - -	209	199	8 - -
	Loan Society, York - - -	3 - -	320 - -	1,303 - -	487	437	3 - -
WALES:							
CARNARVON	Caellwynrydd Loan Society, 46, North Caellwynrydd, Llanllechid.	711 - -	45 - -	520 - -	79	64	7 - -
	Permanent Loan Society, British School-room, Rachub, Llanllechid.	550 - -	514 - -	867 - -	93	85	4 - -
GLAMORGAN	Operative Loan Society, 1, Arcade, Church-street, Cardiff.	873 - -	1,681 - -	2,724 - -	379	366	50 - -
	Mutual Loan Society, 28, Working-street, Cardiff.	288 - -	989 - -	1,919 - -	206	191	14 - -
Number of Societies - - - 699.		215,908 - -	443,723 - -	731,408 - -	162,186	148,295	9,437 - -

Amount paid for Interest by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.	Gross Profits, being Amount received from Borrowers, and Money paid for Forms of Application and Inquiry in 1868.	Expense of Management in 1868.	Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders in 1868.	Net Profits, after deducting Interest paid to Depositors or Shareholders, and Expense of Management in 1868.	Number of Sum-mones issued in 1868.	Number of Distress Warrants issued in 1868.	Amount for Recovery of which Summonses were issued in 1868.	Amount Recovered in 1868.	Amount of Costs incurred by Society in 1868.	Amount of Costs paid by Borrowers or Sureties in 1868.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
212 - -	266 - -	90 - -	160 - -	16 - -	60	37	81 - -	72 - -	18 - -	16 - -
234 - -	304 - -	145 - -	260 - -	- - -	144	76	300 - -	262 - -	38 - -	34 - -
37 - -	54 - -	26 - -	27 - -	1 - -	18	14	35 - -	31 - -	5 - -	4 - -
219 - -	307 - -	109 - -	178 - -	20 - -	105	83	265 - -	239 - -	45 - -	43 - -
71 - -	123 - -	40 - -	72 - -	10 - -	85	134	124 - -	126 - -	26 - -	25 - -
124 - -	184 - -	49 - -	133 - -	- - -	62	42	135 - -	110 - -	22 - -	20 - -
173 - -	257 - -	78 - -	155 - -	23 - -	95	64	164 - -	140 - -	37 - -	39 - -
96 - -	131 - -	60 - -	64 - -	7 - -	34	6	26 - -	18 - -	8 - -	6 - -
86 - -	132 - -	54 - -	76 - -	1 - -	50	8	136 - -	30 - -	18 - -	15 - -
368 - -	482 - -	164 - -	310 - -	8 - -	79	24	174 - -	140 - -	21 - -	19 - -
169 - -	241 - -	92 - -	105 - -	43 - -	110	123	283 - -	226 - -	41 - -	42 - -
1,024 - -	330 - -	436 - -	822 - -	70 - -	353	42	857 - -	779 - -	90 - -	82 - -
256 - -	347 - -	95 - -	229 - -	23 - -	70	17	113 - -	111 - -	20 - -	18 - -
40 - -	50 - -	14 - -	28 - -	11 - -	12	2	24 - -	22 - -	6 - -	5 - -
42 - -	59 - -	15 - -	43 - -	1 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
195 - -	247 - -	82 - -	145 - -	20 - -	52	12	34 - -	90 - -	10 - -	7 - -
10 - -	22 - -	10 - -	10 - -	2 - -	8	2	7 - -	4 - -	2 - -	2 - -
24 - -	37 - -	14 - -	22 - -	1 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
27 - -	36 - -	13 - -	15 - -	8 - -	28	-	- - -	- - -	7 - -	7 - -
15 - -	17 - -	5 - -	- - -	12 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
47 - -	55 - -	15 - -	38 - -	1 - -	15	-	57 - -	10 - -	3 - -	3 - -
92 - -	112 - -	33 - -	79 - -	- - -	1	-	2 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -
15 - -	31 - -	16 - -	12 - -	2 - -	18	4	32 - -	14 - -	5 - -	3 - -
316 - -	399 - -	115 - -	32 - -	251 - -	183	43	340 - -	283 - -	52 - -	44 - -
20 - -	30 - -	13 - -	17 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
35 - -	47 - -	15 - -	25 - -	7 - -	60	7	70 - -	70 - -	7 - -	14 - -
56 - -	71 - -	29 - -	35 - -	6 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
244 - -	335 - -	107 - -	190 - -	37 - -	141	30	419 - -	419 - -	26 - -	22 - -
256 - -	410 - -	102 - -	306 - -	2 - -	97	27	320 - -	320 - -	- - -	- - -
42 - -	51 - -	9 - -	42 - -	- - -	30	-	3 - -	53 - -	3 - -	4 - -
21 - -	24 - -	35 - -	10 - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
28 - -	48 - -	16 - -	32 - -	- - -	3	1	7 - -	2 - -	1 - -	- - -
65 - -	69 - -	28 - -	25 - -	15 - -	4	-	22 - -	352 - -	1 - -	- - -
136 - -	186 - -	61 - -	117 - -	6 - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
95 - -	119 - -	45 - -	69 - -	4 - -	1	1	14 - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -
35,395 - -	46,902 - -	18,208 - -	27,502 - -	4,987 - -	13,557	2,583	27,012 - -	22,002 - -	3,127 - -	2,561 - -

LOAN SOCIETIES.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of LOAN SOCIETIES in
England and Wales, to 31 December 1868,
by *John Tidd Pratt*, Esq., the Barrister
appointed to certify the Rules of Savings
Banks.

(Presented pursuant to 3 & 4 Vict. c. 110, s. 27.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 July 1869.

MALT AND BARLEY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 May 1869;—for,

RETURNS “ of the Number of Bushels of MALT charged with DUTY, and the
AMOUNT of DUTY charged, in the Year 1868, in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*
respectively:”

“ And, of the Quantity of BARLEY Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year
1868 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 122, of Session 1867–8).”

RETURN of the Number of Bushels of MALT charged with DUTY, and the AMOUNT
of DUTY charged, in the Year 1868, in *England, Scotland, and Ireland* respectively.

	Year ended 31 December 1868.	
	Bushels of Malt charged with Duty.	Amount of Duty Charged.
ENGLAND - - - - -	44,533,274	£. s. d. 6,039,825 - 8½
SCOTLAND - - - - -	2,375,119	320,948 9 1
IRELAND - - - - -	2,795,538	378,934 4 2

Inland Revenue Office, }
14 May 1869.

Fred. Gripper,
Acc^t and Contr Gen^l.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of BARLEY Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM
in the Year 1868.

	Quantity of Barley Imported into the United Kingdom.
Year 1868 - - - - -	Cwts. 7,476,224 Equivalent in Quarters, 2,093,343

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, }
Custom House, London, 11 May 1869.

Edw. Bernard,
Inspector General.

MALT AND BARLEY.

RETURNS of the Number of Bushels of MALT charged with DUTY, and the AMOUNT of DUTY charged, in the Year 1868, in *England, Scotland, and Ireland* respectively; and, of the Quantity of BARLEY Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year 1868.

(*Mr. Locke.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 May 1869.*

365
PRINTED BOOKS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 2 March 1869 ;—for,

ACCOUNTS “of the QUANTITIES, and also the VALUE, so far as it can be given, of PRINTED BOOKS Imported into and Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM in each of the Years 1828, 1838, 1848, 1858, and 1868 ; showing the Countries from which Received and to which Sent, and distinguishing the Totals of Foreign Countries and British Possessions :

“ And of the QUANTITIES and also the VALUES, with the Weights and Monies rendered into English Equivalents, of PRINTED BOOKS Imported into and Exported from FOREIGN COUNTRIES in each of the Years 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1865, 1866, 1867.”

(*Mr. Macfie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 March 1869.

— No. 1. —

ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES, and also the VALUE, so far as it can be given, of PRINTED BOOKS and 1868; showing the Countries from which Received, and to which Sent,

1.—BOOKS, Printed in FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS,

C O U N T R I E S from which Received.	I M P O R T A T I O N S.						
	Q U A N T I T I E S.					R E A L V A L U E.*	
	1828.	1838.	1848.	1858.	1868.	1858.	1868.
Foreign Countries :	<i>Cnts.</i>	<i>Cnts.</i>	<i>Cnts.</i>	<i>Cnts.</i>	<i>Cnts.</i>	£.	£.
Russia - - - - -	12	12	7	10	38	137	269
Sweden - - - - -	4	2	7	21	26	301	256
Norway - - - - -	1	2	3	6	50	83	254
Denmark - - - - -	7	3	10	6	48	84	370
Prussia - - - - -	2	2	—	7	16	106	253
Hanover - - - - -	1	—	—	208	3	2,905	30
Hanse Towns - - - - -	385	786	737	1,271	2,881	17,803	37,768
Holland - - - - -	285	520	391	475	1,080	6,651	10,567
Belgium - - - - -		228	483	350	513	4,894	7,462
France - - - - -	1,849	1,549	1,615	2,258	4,102	31,615	61,746
Portugal and Madeira - - - - -	14	14	24	1	39	18	670
Spain and Canaries - - - - -	193	35	112	13	182	174	2,276
Italy :							
Sardinia - - - - -	13	44	27	16	17	231	268
Tuscany - - - - -	252	229	109	163	50	2,350	967
Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna.	1	—	36	1	4	9	40
Naples and Sicily - - - - -	20	12	6	7	6	101	54
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia - - - - -	27	82	14	30	9	416	74
Turkey - - - - -	5	3	16	38	12	535	218
Egypt - - - - -	—	1	8	29	32	414	380
China - - - - -	4	6	4	18	99	251	811
United States of America - - - - -	53	215	337	764	1,157	10,697	10,062
Mexico - - - - -	—	1	—	—	12	—	81
New Granada - - - - -	—	—	—	1	13	7	30
Other Foreign Countries - - - - -	35	14	15	22	25	325	274
TOTAL - - - - -	3,163	3,760	3,961	5,720	10,414	80,107	135,180
British Possessions - - - - -							
Channel Islands - - - - -	—	7	9	6	—	81	—
Gibraltar - - - - -	9	2	8	3	10	43	90
Malta - - - - -	—	4	7	44	3	630	32
West Africa (British) - - - - -	—	1	—	—	6	—	41
British Possessions in South Africa - - - - -	1	2	2	11	12	157	125
British Territories in India - - - - -	80	80	100	142	68	1,993	453
Australia - - - - -	1	2	1	19	115	246	896
British North America - - - - -	3	3	18	17	56	222	645
British West Indies - - - - -	13	5	18	7	10	98	103
Other British Possessions - - - - -	—	1	2	2	1	21	15
TOTAL - - - - -	107	107	165	251	281	3,491	2,400
AGGREGATE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS - - - - -	3,270	3,867	4,126	5,971	10,695	83,598	137,580

* The Real Value of Foreign Books Imported into the United Kingdom,

— No. 1. —

Imported into and Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM in each of the Years 1828, 1838, 1848, 1858, and distinguishing the Totals of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Imported into and Re-Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNTRIES to which Sent.	RE-EXPORTATIONS.						
	QUANTITIES.					REAL VALUE.*	
	1828.	1838.	1848.	1858.	1868.	1858.	1868.
Foreign Countries :	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	£.	£.
Russia - - - - -	—	1	15	83	- -	1,162	—
Prussia - - - - -	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Hanover - - - - -	17	9	—	21	- -	287	—
Hanse Towns - - - - -	—	—	31	7	29	99	379
France - - - - -	21	21	12	34	30	472	385
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira - - - - -	—	22	39	3	6	41	65
Turkey - - - - -	—	2	1	19	133	266	3,193
China - - - - -	—	5	7	2	11	25	130
Japan - - - - -	—	—	—	—	13	- -	125
Foreign West Indies - - - - -	13	26	16	8	- -	110	—
United States of America - - - - -	2	13	31	17	73	244	667
Mexico - - - - -	—	6	22	1	- -	9	—
Central America - - - - -	—	—	14	1	- -	19	—
Peru - - - - -	77	3	18	1	4	16	72
Chili - - - - -	12	10	29	1	93	7	1,594
Brazil - - - - -	3	2	4	29	6	410	100
Other Foreign Countries - - - - -	22	28	38	28	52	389	1,169
TOTAL - - - - -	167	148	281	255	450	3,556	7,879
British Possessions :							
Gibraltar - - - - -	—	4	15	—	1	- -	7
Malta - - - - -	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
British Possessions in South Africa - - - - -	17	208	93	81	5	1,140	41
Mauritius - - - - -	13	53	9	11	- -	152	—
British Territories in India - - - - -	5	8	11	48	41	674	536
Hong Kong - - - - -	—	—	—	—	35	- -	530
Australia - - - - -	1	10	5	18	31	250	289
British North America - - - - -	170	51	252	47	40	657	695
British West Indies - - - - -	8	8	19	—	1	- -	3
Other British Possessions - - - - -	3	—	—	5	- -	77	—
TOTAL - - - - -	217	342	422	210	154	2,950	2,101
AGGREGATE of FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS - - - - -	384	490	703	465	604	6,506	9,980

or Re-Exported therefrom, not ascertained for the Years 1828, 1838, and 1848..

No. 1.—QUANTITIES and Value of Printed Books Imported and Exported from the United Kingdom—*continued*.

2.—BOOKS Printed in the UNITED KINGDOM, Exported therefrom to FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.					DECLARED VALUE.				
	1828.	1838.	1848.	1858.	1868.	1828.	1838.	1848.	1858.	1868.
Foreign Countries :	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>
Hanse Towns - - - -	228	519	258	724	1,056	4,772	8,433	4,939	12,011	16,035
Holland - - - - -	219	191	272	405	669	5,974	3,980	4,879	5,253	11,517
Belgium - - - - -		37	80	214	464		726	1,345	3,225	8,423
France - - - - -	348	447	243	579	1,623	7,858	9,498	4,509	10,226	29,722
Italy:—Genoa - - - -	28	4	23	49	116	659	88	398	717	5,444
„ Tuscany - - - - -	97	44	142	52	236	2,152	1,160	4,244	954	10,106
Egypt - - - - -	1	4	156	3,016	3,825	15	89	2,865	49,682	70,127
China - - - - -	-	17	15	33	171	-	547	333	221	1,981
United States - - - -	605	1,580	3,518	9,176	18,379	14,612	31,520	47,955	110,231	184,670
New Granada - - - -	24	52	-	95	1,033	861	979	4	1,196	12,810
Brazil - - - - -	22	45	26	78	61	453	1,295	404	929	1,591
Other Foreign Countries - -	482	287	429	672	1,266	10,575	5,792	6,758	11,054	13,594
TOTAL - - - -	2,054	3,227	5,161	15,093	28,919	47,931	64,107	78,633	205,699	366,020
British Possessions :										
Channel Islands - - - -	84	142	312	94	84	1,602	1,212	6,061	645	1,341
Malta - - - - -	39	58	175	160	188	1,023	715	2,731	2,491	2,367
British Possessions in South Africa	67	236	348	1,213	1,540	1,504	3,409	4,633	17,179	21,160
Mauritius - - - - -	12	73	70	160	66	278	1,398	1,805	1,635	952
British Territories in India - -	738	1,156	2,275	1,861	3,660	22,226	33,038	43,048	31,814	62,419
Hong Kong - - - - -	-	-	122	94	112	-	-	2,071	1,406	1,764
Australia - - - - -	148	784	1,968	6,216	18,583	3,933	14,278	27,249	98,961	148,413
British North America - -	364	537	1,131	1,430	6,919	8,178	9,357	15,156	15,096	64,139
British West Indies - - -	550	730	525	934	1,055	12,798	14,809	8,157	13,711	12,297
Other British Possessions - -	62	71	199	130	282	1,641	1,642	2,608	1,947	3,371
TOTAL - - - -	2,064	3,837	7,125	12,292	32,489	53,183	79,858	113,519	184,885	318,223
AGGREGATE OF FOREIGN COUN- TRIES and BRITISH POSSES- SIONS - - - - -	4,118	7,064	12,286	27,385	61,408	101,114	143,965	192,152	390,584	684,243

— No. 2. —

QUANTITIES and VALUE, with the Weights and Monies rendered into English Equivalents, of PRINTED BOOKS Imported into and Exported from FOREIGN COUNTRIES, in each of the Years 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1865, 1866, 1867.

C O U N T R I E S.		Imported (for Home Consumption).		Exported (Domestic Produce).	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>£.</i>
RUSSIA *	1855	Not stated	71,252	Not stated	Not stated.
	1856		73,690		
	1857		100,718		7,101
	1865		33,124		16,482
	1866		73,647		18,813
	1867		73,588		
SWEDEN *	1854	Not stated	4,334	Not stated	967
	1855		5,968		1,695
	1856		6,938		1,697
	1864		8,541		5,805
	1865		7,401		5,631
	1866		8,780		3,569
ZOLLVEREIN	1855	19,118	Not stated	40,265	Not stated.
	1856	21,098		38,275	
	1857	22,688		44,429	
	1864	27,900		62,583	
	1865	30,462		59,932	
	1866	31,485		67,376	
HOLLAND	1855	4,120	43,700	2,357	36,690
	1856	4,339	46,025	2,666	41,785
	1857	4,349	46,126	2,437	38,363
	1865	6,962	73,843	4,083	43,310
	1866	6,588	69,878	4,222	44,782
	1867	7,228	76,659	3,555	37,714
BELGIUM	1854	4,140	51,751	8,805	113,847
	1855	4,464	55,487	6,295	80,299
	1856	5,612	69,750	4,063	52,228
	1864	Not stated	118,880	Not stated	41,240
	1865		127,320		36,560
	1866		97,040		48,760
FRANCE	1855	4,609	83,116	30,028	448,463
	1856	5,067	91,308	36,060	541,472
	1857	5,438	95,224	38,542	510,352
	1865	9,115	155,302	43,647	553,018
	1866	8,710	145,436	39,045	497,033
	1867	11,942	201,280	40,887	522,374
SPAIN *	1852	- Not stated -		2,458	29,015
	1853			2,969	31,786
	1854			2,060	19,383
	1862	2,007	8,918	1,022	13,695
	1863	1,683	7,285	1,769	23,422
	1864	1,924	8,323	674	8,929
ITALY	1864	8,192	78,150	2,753	19,049
	1865	7,571	74,365	1,525	13,977
	1865	6,108	56,464	1,678	15,375
UNITED STATES	1855	Not stated	165,296	Not stated	43,170
	1856		159,856		42,188
	1857		181,980		57,843
	1865		60,273		81,299
	1866		180,533		88,972
	1867		246,539		71,386

* For these Countries, the TOTAL Imports and Exports are stated.

PRINTED BOOKS.

ACCOUNTS of the QUANTITIES, and also the VALUE, so far as it can be given, of PRINTED BOOKS Imported into and Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM in each of the Years 1828, 1838, 1848, 1858, and 1868; showing the Counties from which Received and to which Sent, and distinguishing the Totals of Foreign Countries and British Possessions; and, of the QUANTITIES and also the VALUES, with the Weights and Monies rendered into English Equivalents, of PRINTED BOOKS Imported into and Exported from FOREIGN COUNTRIES in each of the Years 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1865, 1866, 1867.

(Mr. Macfie.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 March 1869.

SAVINGS BANKS.

1868.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 1 March 1869;—for,

RETURN “from each SAVINGS BANK in *England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland*, containing, in Columns, the Names of the OFFICERS, their respective SALARIES, and other ALLOWANCES, if any; the Amount of SECURITY each gives; the Number of ACCOUNTS remaining Open; the TOTAL AMOUNT Owing to DEPOSITORS; the TOTAL AMOUNT Invested with the COMMISSIONERS for the REDUCTION of the NATIONAL DEBT; the Rate of INTEREST Paid to DEPOSITORS on the various Amounts of Deposit, and the AVERAGE RATE of INTEREST on all ACCOUNTS; and the TOTAL AMOUNT of the separate SURPLUS FUND, on the 20th day of November 1868; the Rate per Centum per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT; the Annual Number of RECEIPTS from DEPOSITORS; the Annual Number of PAYMENTS; the Average Amount of RECEIPTS; the Average Amount of PAYMENTS; the Number and Amount of ANNUITIES Granted; the Annual EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT, inclusive of all PAYMENTS and SALARIES, for the Year ended the 20th day of November 1868; also, the Year in which Business commenced in each Bank, and the Name of the Day or Days, and the Number of Hours in the Week, on which the Banks are Open for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Monies; including in such Return a List of all such Savings Banks as, under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14, or otherwise, have been Closed and have Transferred their Funds, or any part thereof, to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK; showing, in each Case, the Number of such Banks, as well as the Number and Amount of Depositors’ Accounts so Transferred, and the Amount of Compensation, if any, made to all or any of the Officers of such Banks respectively; and showing also the Years in which such Banks were respectively Opened and Closed, and the Number and Amount of their Depositors’ Balances, and the Number of Days and Hours in each Week on which the same Banks were Open for Public Business at the Close of the Year (ending on the 20th day of November) next preceding the Date of such Closing; distinguishing the same, as in the Form of the Return, for each Separate County, as well as Collectively, for *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, and for the United Kingdom (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 400, of Session 1867-8).”

[Prepared under the directions of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, from the Accounts rendered to their Office by the several Savings Banks in the United Kingdom.]

National Debt Office, }
11 June 1869. }

A. Y. SPEARMAN,
Comptroller General.

(Colonel Amcotts.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 June 1869.

RETURN from each SAVINGS BANK in *England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland*, containing, in Columns, the Names of ACCOUNTS remaining Open; the TOTAL AMOUNT Owing to DEPOSITORS; the TOTAL AMOUNT Invested with the Amounts of Deposit, and the AVERAGE RATE of INTEREST on all ACCOUNTS; and the TOTAL AMOUNT of the separate EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT; the Annual Number of RECEIPTS from DEPOSITORS; the Annual Number of PAYMENTS; the Annual EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT, inclusive of all PAYMENTS and SALARIES, for the Year ended the 20th day of Number of Hours in the Week on which the Banks are Open for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Monies; including in and have Transferred their Funds, or any part thereof, to the Post Office Savings Bank; showing, in each case, the Number any, made to all or any of the Officers of such Banks respectively; and showing also the Years in which such Banks were in each Week on which the same Banks were open for Public Business at the Close of the Year (ending on the 20th Day County, as well as collectively, for *England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland*, and for the United Kingdom.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.		5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.	9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.
	Un- paid.	Paid	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.								
ENGLAND.			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BEDFORDSHIRE:												
Amphill -	1	2	400	400	43 3 -	51 17 11	354	12,055 6 -	12,033 7 1	15 19 2	2 18 4	
Bedford -	1	3	500	400	182 - -	234 9 6	2,724	98,973 2 2	98,584 10 11	716 18 8	3 - -	
Biggleswade -	1	1	200	200	50 - -	50 - -	105	4,453 8 3	4,386 13 4	113 18 10	2 18 6	
Luton -	1	2	500	200	57 7 -	71 14 4	679	8,668 7 10	8,574 10 1	113 1 1	2 15 6	
TOTAL - - -	4	8	1,600	1,200	332 10 -	408 1 9	3,862	124,150 4 3	123,579 1 5	959 17 9	2 19 6	Average.
BERKSHIRE:												
Abingdon -	1	2	1,000	500	75 15 -	98 10 -	1,137	37,515 5 2	37,361 10 6	334 12 10	3 - -	
Faringdon -	1	2	500	300	75 - -	122 14 6	516	14,560 16 1	14,296 9 1	307 8 -	2 15 6	
Hungerford -	1	2	400	700	80 - -	92 2 6	740	26,351 13 1	25,984 5 3	490 15 -	3 - -	
Maidenhead -	1	3	400	100	85 - -	92 6 4	728	22,512 14 11	22,204 16 11	315 9 5	2 18 6	
Newbury -	1	2	500	250	175 8 -	224 6 -	2,624	81,630 2 10	81,474 10 6	468 - 1	3 - -	
Reading -	1	4	500	800	380 - -	544 - 3	6,377	181,630 12 7	181,686 8 3	542 14 7	3 - -	
Wallingford -	2	2	100	120	65 - -	104 11 3	1,011	26,404 10 1	26,339 18 9	136 7 6	3 - -	
Wantage -	1	3	400	500	73 18 6	78 5 10	582	20,584 13 7	20,325 1 4	338 10 2	2 18 4	
Wokingham -	1	1	100	70	60 - -	70 - 6	718	18,376 2 9	18,200 13 11	234 1 4	2 18 4	
TOTAL - - -	10	21	3,900	3,340	1,070 1 6	1,426 17 2	14,433	429,566 11 1	427,973 14 6	3,167 18 11	2 19 7	Average.
BUCKS:												
Aylesbury -	1	3	600	920	102 12 -	122 12 -	1,120	32,229 5 -	31,543 3 2	900 8 1	2 18 4	
Buckingham -	2	3	1,000	250	146 6 1	192 1 1	1,705	56,572 - 8	56,112 18 4	664 15 3	3 - -	
High Wycombe -	1	2	1,000	130	90 - -	116 19 3	2,042	36,395 17 10	35,971 4 2	482 19 10	3 - -	
Marlow -	1	1	1,000	100	20 - -	23 2 -	260	4,323 15 -	4,266 1 2	75 6 7	2 15 -	
Newport Pagnell -	1	3	300	400	75 - -	90 8 6	664	18,505 15 9	18,375 13 9	304 13 5	2 18 4	
TOTAL - - -	6	12	3,900	1,800	433 18 1	545 2 10	5,791	148,026 14 3	146,269 - 7	2,428 3 2	2 19 3	Average.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:												
Cambridge -	2	5	1,000	800	490 - -	629 4 6	4,555	191,059 5 7	190,903 19 -	905 15 6	2 18 4	
Cambridge Penny Bank.	1	1	500	500	12 - -	15 16 6	1,537	1,352 14 8	1,249 2 3	92 18 7	2 10 -	
Ely - - -	1	3	500	400	70 - -	87 12 -	741	24,028 10 4	23,628 4 10	551 14 1	2 18 4	
Wisbeach -	1	4	600	350	127 17 -	178 6 7	2,220	56,112 12 -	55,302 17 5	1,060 12 6	3 - -	
TOTAL - - -	5	13	2,600	2,050	699 17 -	910 19 7	9,053	272,553 2 7	271,084 3 6	2,611 - 8	2 18 8	Average.
CHESHIRE:												
Birkenhead -	1	4	1,000	1,200	117 - -	153 9 4	1,035	18,050 2 9	17,470 2 9	511 2 6	2 14 2	
Chester -	1	6	500	700	402 - -	482 15 10	4,392	153,179 1 1	153,529 5 7	80 8 8	3 - 10	
Congleton -	1	4	1,000	650	150 5 -	201 12 4	1,498	55,285 9 5	54,716 12 1	854 16 -	3 - -	
Frodsham -	1	2	300	400	50 - -	82 11 -	441	17,182 8 -	17,007 10 3	279 6 5	2 18 -	
Hyde -	2	1	-	100	25 - -	33 1 3	535	12,746 14 1	12,262 8 3	511 6 -	3 - -	
Knutsford -	1	2	300	300	110 - -	196 17 2	1,030	38,844 11 3	38,792 2 5	191 15 -	2 18 4	
Macclesfield -	1	4	2,000	1,500	319 - -	597 19 -	5,932	254,433 16 8	254,599 11 2	1,020 16 5	3 - -	
Middlewich -	2	1	1,000	300	10 - -	10 - -	190	5,470 3 6	4,947 18 9	634 5 1	3 - -	
Nantwich -	1	2	1,000	700	130 - -	174 5 1	1,207	47,905 16 -	47,373 18 11	622 4 6	3 - 5	
Northwich -	1	2	2,000	2,500	255 - -	333 14 11	2,602	101,189 - 11	101,075 16 6	472 10 10	3 - -	
Runcorn -	1	1	250	250	60 - -	102 9 9	685	16,849 12 11	16,676 17 7	177 6 6	3 - -	
Sandbach -	1	3	-	1,000	105 - -	130 17 3	1,246	51,349 4 4	50,521 8 3	1,065 10 7	3 - -	
Stockport -	1	2	1,000	1,300	423 14 11	556 - 6	4,549	166,797 13 4	165,571 16 1	1,851 13 3	3 - -	
TOTAL - - -	15	34	10,350	10,900	2,156 19 11	3,055 13 5	25,342	939,283 14 3	934,545 8 7	8,173 1 9	2 19 11	Average.

the OFFICERS, their respective SALARIES, and other ALLOWANCES, if any; the Amount of SECURITY each gives; the Number COMMISSIONERS for the REDUCTION of the NATIONAL DEBT; the Rate of INTEREST Paid to DEPOSITORS on the various SURPLUS FUND, on the 20th day of November 1868; the Rate per Centum per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the the Average Amount of RECEIPTS; the Average Amount of PAYMENTS; the Number and Amount of ANNUITIES Granted; November 1868; also, the Year in which Business commenced in each Bank, and the Name of the Day or Days and the such Return a List of all such Savings Banks as, under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14, or otherwise, have been Closed of such Banks, as well as the Number and Amount of Depositors' Accounts so Transferred, and the Amount of Compensation, if respectively Opened and Closed, and the Number and Amount of their Depositors' Balances, and the Number of Days and Hours of November) next preceding the Date of such Closing; distinguishing the same, as in the Form of the Return, for each separate

ENGLAND AND WALES.

11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
	Life.				Terms of Years.								
	Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
227 7 - 358 11 - 50 - -	- 42 -	- 854 8 6 -	- 3 -	- 60 - - -	- 1 -	- 15 12 - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 5 - 4 8 1 2 2 - 16 5	166 1,934 -	135 1,234 32 157	5 17 11 5 17 2 - 2 19 9	12 7 4 11 12 - 14 1 - 12 12 4
635 18 -	42	854 8 6	3	60 - -	1	15 12 -	-	- - -	- 6 6 Average.	2,538	1,558	5 7 4	11 16 6
100 - - 30 - - 574 6 11 61 14 10 219 5 9 316 7 1 134 - 2	- 2 3 48 76 5 1	- 17 - - 47 - - 881 5 - 1,499 10 - 118 - - 30 - -	- - - 5 2 - -	- - - 80 - - 40 - - - -	- - - 1 - - -	- - - 12 - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- 5 2 - 16 8 - 6 11 - 8 3 - 5 4 - 6 6 - 7 11 - 7 9 - 7 6	533 312 332 302 1,752 5,956 830 296 482	395 143 232 212 1,018 2,762 315 208 184	6 13 4 4 17 8 5 3 - 4 18 5 5 6 8 4 3 9 4 4 7 6 7 5 5 1 3	11 5 - 12 14 3 15 14 5 11 3 1 10 9 10 9 8 4 8 4 3 12 9 - 17 13 5
1,435 14 9	135	2,592 15 -	7	120 - -	1	12 - -	-	- - -	- 6 7 Average.	10,795	5,469	4 13 5	10 9 11
150 - - 200 - - 100 - - - - -	12 15 5 -	217 6 - 241 2 6 130 - - - - -	1 - - -	8 - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- 7 8 - 6 9 - 6 1 - 10 7 - 9 8	488 824 2,322 251 249	278 442 668 39 166	4 9 3 5 11 3 1 15 1 1 11 - 4 8 5	9 9 9 12 1 3 6 16 2 6 6 10 14 10 1
450 - -	32	588 8 6	1	8 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 4 Average.	4,134	1,593	2 19 10	9 10 6
2,300 - - - - - 300 - - 100 - - 2,700 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- 5 9 1 3 7 - 7 1 - 6 3 - 6 7 Average.	2,597 11,236 573 2,445 16,851	1,861 873 180 834 3,748	6 18 9 - 1 6 4 6 2 4 14 3 1 19 -	10 11 6 - 18 - 11 4 10 11 8 9 8 10 11
64 12 11 380 4 11 900 - - - 9 3 565 - - 4,388 1 1 180 - - 1,280 19 5 500 - - 405 18 2 8,665 5 9	- - - - - 20 - 6 19 45	- - - - - 349 - - - 88 - - - 431 - - 868 - -	- 1 - - 1 - - 1 3 6	- 20 - - - - 20 - - - 15 - - - 66 - - 121 - -	- - - - 3 - - 4 7	- - - - 70 - - - - 60 - - 130 - -	- - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	- 17 - - 6 3 - 6 2 - 9 8 - 5 1 - 9 11 - 4 7 - 5 - - 7 2 - 6 5 - 5 - - 5 - - 6 7 - 6 5 Average.	1,387 3,887 846 310 802 485 4,480 129 867 1,542 1,240 690 5,352 22,017	597 2,422 827 221 328 414 2,936 109 352 1,311 574 551 2,413 13,055	2 17 8 6 4 8 9 9 3 8 17 3 4 1 8 8 15 8 8 12 9 9 14 9 9 9 2 9 - 4 2 8 - 11 11 10 4 19 - 6 10 9	7 4 9 10 17 5 10 19 1 10 18 8 6 2 9 10 18 10 10 18 - 12 16 2 20 5 10 13 7 9 9 16 5 13 7 6 11 13 - 11 6 7

1.	2.		3.		4.			5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.		
COUNTY.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.			Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.			Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.			Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.			Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.			Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.			Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.		
	Un-paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
ENGLAND—continued.																									
CORNWALL:			£.	£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Camborne -	2	2	600	200	24	-	-	28	1	9	455	10,263	2	6	10,022	2	6	265	14	6	3	-	-		
Falmouth -	1	3	1,200	900	188	-	-	289	8	9	2,692	99,144	4	2	98,814	1	5	709	1	1	3	-	-		
Helston -	1	3	200	400	135	-	-	178	9	-	1,305	63,277	9	4	62,818	19	9	706	10	2	3	-	-		
Launceston -	1	2	1,000	400	102	12	-	145	12	6	1,396	44,855	18	2	44,368	11	-	690	10	10	3	-	-		
Liskeard -	1	3	1,000	1,050	90	-	-	137	19	8	1,375	45,009	-	11	44,494	13	3	626	5	10	3	-	-		
Penzance -	1	4	1,000	900	270	-	-	311	14	8	1,806	95,386	15	-	94,635	6	2	939	15	3	3	-	-		
Redruth -	1	5	500	400	240	-	-	261	13	8	1,845	95,448	7	2	95,265	10	2	515	9	4	3	-	10		
Truro -	1	4	1,000	1,000	300	-	-	435	18	5	4,036	197,771	2	-	197,811	10	1	681	6	1	3	-	-		
Wadebridge -	1	2	1,000	460	33	3	-	48	7	6	482	16,022	18	1	15,774	8	9	401	14	1	3	-	-		
TOTAL - - -	10	28	7,500	5,750	1,382	15	-	1,837	5	11	15,392	667,178	17	4	664,005	3	1	5,536	7	2	3	-	1		
Average.																									
CUMBERLAND:																									
Alston -	1	2	100	150	65	-	-	78	16	9	701	26,323	17	10	26,328	2	5	71	8	5	3	-	-		
Carlisle -	1	9	1,500	1,600	405	10	-	551	12	3	5,315	166,397	2	3	166,690	1	11	175	18	2	3	-	-		
Cockermouth -	1	2	1,000	500	85	-	-	115	-	3	1,422	41,808	9	4	41,342	5	5	695	15	-	3	-	-		
Keswick -	1	1	500	50	40	-	-	55	1	-	702	15,713	12	11	15,468	5	4	286	13	8	2	18	4		
Maryport -	1	2	500	300	53	3	-	67	17	9	776	17,656	19	10	17,574	18	3	149	16	4	2	17	1		
Whitehaven -	1	4	500	800	170	-	-	224	10	10	2,269	73,336	5	11	73,310	7	6	285	-	5	3	-	7		
Workington -	1	2	500	125	62	2	-	99	9	3	650	20,443	13	-	20,197	16	10	316	15	9	3	-	7		
TOTAL - - -	7	22	4,600	3,525	880	15	-	1,192	8	1	11,835	361,680	1	1	360,911	17	8	1,891	7	9	2	19	11		
Average.																									
DERBY:																									
Alfreton -	1	2	100	75	43	3	-	53	19	6	692	17,284	-	8	17,249	10	7	126	18	2	3	-	-		
Ashbourne -	1	3	1,000	300	157	12	-	196	17	8	1,496	50,794	11	1	50,793	15	3	214	1	-	2	18	10		
Bakewell -	1	2	1,500	600	160	-	-	259	14	2	1,339	60,423	17	9	59,702	19	1	772	7	10	3	-	-		
Belper -	1	7	500	1,200	125	10	-	150	10	10	1,490	49,444	5	-	49,443	2	10	211	17	11	3	-	-		
Buxton -	1	1	500	200	10	-	-	10	-	-	130	2,428	-	-	2,294	3	9	143	7	-	3	-	-		
Chapel-en-le-Frith -	1	2	500	400	85	-	-	115	3	4	990	41,529	2	5	41,251	19	2	462	7	6	3	-	-		
Chesterfield -	1	2	1,000	700	216	16	-	257	9	3	2,591	73,711	17	10	72,735	14	11	1,104	2	6	3	-	-		
Derby -	1	6	1,500	800	550	12	-	642	4	3	9,159	197,763	1	11	198,160	14	-	378	2	9	3	-	-		
Eckington -	1	1	100	50	10	-	-	28	12	7	243	6,298	17	6	5,992	11	8	329	12	8	3	-	-		
Glossop -	1	2	500	150	45	19	8	53	16	2	642	14,561	5	4	14,122	4	7	440	8	10	2	18	4		
New Mills -	1	1	400	100	10	-	-	22	-	-	217	6,445	7	5	6,251	7	7	203	16	6	3	-	-		
Wirksworth -	1	1	500	500	140	-	-	188	13	11	1,489	65,467	8	10	64,858	4	-	728	10	-	3	-	-		
TOTAL - - -	12	30	8,100	5,075	1,554	12	8	1,979	1	8	20,478	586,151	15	9	582,856	7	5	5,115	12	8	2	19	10		
Average.																									
DEVON:																									
Devonport (Union)	2	8	2,000	3,500	994	15	10	1,593	19	7	15,947	422,064	2	9	421,249	11	7	2,000	17	3	3	-	-		
Ditto (Dockyard)	1	2	100	100	37	2	-	39	-	-	549	7,385	14	9	7,259	4	11	118	12	3	3	-	-		
Exeter -	1	34	5,000	21,700	2,307	8	7	2,692	9	6	36,864	1,011,549	10	8	1,013,880	4	3	875	2	11	3	-	-		
Plymouth -	1	2	2,000	1,300	330	-	-	719	12	-	9,622	209,894	11	3	210,187	12	9	206	12	11	3	-	-		
Tavistock -	1	3	1,000	400	110	-	-	134	6	-	1,469	51,329	12	7	51,472	15	4	440	17	8	3	-	-		
TOTAL - - -	6	49	10,100	28,000	3,779	6	5	5,179	7	1	64,451	1,702,223	12	-	1,704,049	8	10	3,642	3	-	3	-	-		
Average.																									
DORSET:																									
Blandford Forum	1	2	1,000	550	-	-	-	244	-	6	1,932	75,845	1	7	75,590	12	-	326	7	5	3	-	-		
Bridport -	1	3	1,000	400	161	10	-	243	1	8	2,312	74,058	4	11	74,026	9	1	244	9	2	3	-	-		
Dorchester -	1	2	1,000	200	190	-	-	248	18	11	2,322	73,323	11	2	72,261	6	6	1,117	-	1	2	18	4		
Lyme Regis -	1	1	200	50	60	-	-	77	17	-	493	17,538	15	-	17,353	4	3	229	14	6	3	-	-		
Poole -	1	2	500	350	72	10	-	77	19	-	514	26,432	5	7	26,392	15	4	118	16	9	3	-	10		
Shaftesbury -	1	2	1,000	1,500	135	-	-	154	7	3	2,128	65,845	10	10	65,493	11	7	582	5	-	3	-	-		
Sherborne -	1	3	1,000	350	113	8	-	140	-	9	1,481	45,799	6	2	45,339	6	7	476	4	6	3	-	-		
Wareham -	1	2	500	500	92	-	-	117	9	7	820	30,850	-	3	30,248	9	6	573	2	-	3	-	10		
Weymouth -	1	2	1,000	200	150	-	-	164	7	-	1,392	40,484	7	10	39,905	5	10	582	18	4	3	-	-		
Wimborne -	1	1	400	200	80	-	-	115	10	1	727	28,170	19	4	27,991	2	9	275	8	6	3	-	-		
TOTAL - - -	10	20	7,600	4,300	1,054	8	-	1,583	11	9	14,121	478,348	2	8	474,602	3	5	4,526	6	3	2	19	10		
Average.																									

11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
	Life.				Terms of Years.								
	Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
-	1	30 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 8	345	229	7 14 9	8 16 10
809 13 4	119	2,106 4 6	13	157 - -	-	-	-	-	5 9	1,364	1,278	6 9 1	8 12 11
102 18 10	39	615 10 -	4	50 - -	-	-	-	-	5 6	550	568	10 1 4	11 16 5
100 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 -	686	433	5 4 6	8 8 -
264 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 -	650	455	6 9 -	9 18 11
2,280 - -	51	719 5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 -	773	1,382	8 10 -	9 - -
1,255 2 -	1	10 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 4	793	1,217	10 14 5	11 6 3
3,200 - -	108	2,125 - -	2	40 - -	-	-	-	-	4 3	2,118	2,303	10 12 6	10 14 2
100 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 10	220	205	8 15 6	13 13 4
9,111 14 2	319	5,605 19 6	19	247 - -	-	-	-	-	5 5 Average.	7,499	8,070	8 12 2	10 2 8
-	1	30 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 11	298	229	9 14 9	15 - 9
1,250 - -	117	2,113 3 6	5	130 5 -	-	-	-	-	6 6	3,742	2,247	6 2 1	10 1 1
250 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 6	1,292	557	5 8 5	12 5 3
672 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 8	484	214	4 4 3	11 19 10
-	2	16 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 8	756	484	5 15 1	8 14 5
1,310 18 9	140	2,734 12 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 1	1,903	1,168	5 19 7	11 1 8
-	7	126 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 8	561	452	5 15 5	10 12 3
3,482 18 9	267	5,019 15 6	5	130 5 -	-	-	-	-	6 6 Average.	9,036	5,351	5 19 -	10 14 7
40 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 3	401	209	7 - 5	13 7 10
161 14 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 8	858	495	5 16 -	13 19 2
250 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 8	688	345	6 9 2	17 17 9
760 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 11	1,093	656	6 13 2	12 4 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 2	94	56	6 9 -	12 9 7
150 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 6	757	464	9 6 11	17 6 9
597 17 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 11	2,563	1,210	5 11 4	9 13 8
2,800 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 4	5,817	3,721	5 11 -	9 1 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 -	183	100	7 13 10	7 16 1
25 14 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 4	708	213	5 6 9	8 8 6
300 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 10	228	58	6 1 1	12 18 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 -	807	625	9 17 2	12 13 4
5,085 5 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 8 Average.	14,197	8,152	6 4 5	10 19 5
6,200 - -	562	10,897 5 6	28	504 - -	2	30 - -	-	-	7 5	11,090	10,578	6 7 -	7 2 2
128 5 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 4	80	143	9 15 5	11 10 9
6,000 - -	686	12,093 14 -	26	461 - -	2	40 - -	-	-	5 1	20,357	10,335	5 4 5	12 3 6
-	224	4,582 9 -	7	200 - -	1	30 - -	-	-	5 -	10,078	6,307	4 5 10	6 18 3
500 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 1	664	710	7 4 8	7 11 8
12,828 5 8	1,472	27,563 8 6	61	1,165 - -	5	100 - -	-	-	6 - Average.	42,269	28,073	5 6 9	8 19 4
205 18 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	This Bank is closing.				-
400 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 8	1,508	1,294	5 10 10	9 - -
2,550 - -	14	256 6 6	2	50 - -	2	40 - -	-	-	6 7	1,591	940	5 - 8	12 1 5
109 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 9	211	184	7 11 4	8 19 7
57 18 9	1	9 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 9	343	200	6 16 1	16 15 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 8	1,093	576	5 9 4	12 14 2
87 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 1	826	431	4 14 6	10 11 9
606 - -	10	193 8 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 5	327	280	5 18 5	13 5 7
-	41	807 10 -	-	-	1	10 - -	-	-	8 1	1,530	458	3 15 3	15 19 3
-	2	22 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 8	424	301	4 9 10	9 10 2
4,016 7 4	68	1,288 4 6	2	50 - -	3	50 - -	-	-	6 7 Average.	7,853	4,864	5 10 7	11 17 7

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS IN EACH SAVINGS BANK IN ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND,

1.	2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
COUNTY.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances	Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.	Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.	Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.	Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.	of the Paid Officers.						
ENGLAND—continued.											
			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DURHAM :											
Barnard Castle -	1	2	1,000	520	44 - -	47 6 -	456	12,482 5 3	12,450 2 1	110 15 7	2 18 4
Chester-le-Street -	1	2	300	300	30 13 -	37 7 1	346	11,488 18 1	11,382 5 6	142 12 6	3 - -
Darlington -	1	2	1,000	150	120 - -	154 16 3	1,614	39,917 9 3	39,769 - 11	344 13 8	3 - -
Lanchester -	1	2	500	100	30 - -	33 16 6	228	8,422 8 9	7,791 14 4	652 8 6	2 18 4
Middleton-in-Teesdale.	1	1	500	100	25 - -	55 13 6	393	12,746 17 6	12,718 11 6	146 8 -	3 - -
Monkwearmouth -	1	2	300	750	230 - -	292 11 9	2,980	88,116 12 9	87,745 14 1	816 6 6	3 - -
Seaham Harbour -	1	2	200	-	11 1 -	12 16 6	186	4,513 8 5	4,519 18 3	- 1 1	3 - -
South Shields -	1	4	500	1,000	160 - -	207 16 3	1,861	49,184 5 -	49,033 16 7	231 17 5	3 - -
Stanhope -	1	1	500	100	25 1 -	27 12 4	428	17,537 19 3	17,508 10 10	70 5 11	3 - -
Stockton-on-Tees	1	2	600	200	130 - -	189 16 5	1,186	34,880 7 -	34,482 15 3	408 16 8	3 - -
TOTAL - - -	10	20	5,400	3,220	805 15 -	1,059 12 7	9,678	279,290 11 3	277,402 9 4	2,924 5 10	2 19 10 Average.
ESSEX :											
Barking -	1	2	500	250	60 7 -	92 9 10	703	18,524 18 6	18,576 4 1	23 11 6	2 18 4
Chelmsford -	2	3	1,000	300	256 - -	324 13 8	3,954	104,082 17 7	103,390 5 1	812 18 7	3 - -
Colchester -	-	4	-	260	375 10 -	464 19 8	2,783	94,697 17 9	94,297 11 1	506 2 1	2 18 4
Dunmow -	2	3	500	150	85 - -	124 7 10	758	21,947 14 10	21,831 4 1	270 8 7	2 15 6
Harwich -	4	3	500	250	38 4 -	42 4 -	253	9,082 - 2	8,941 11 9	144 7 8	2 15 -
Hinckford -	2	3	300	400	60 - -	78 17 6	421	16,919 2 5	16,539 7 4	344 7 3	3 - -
Leyton -	1	2	500	100	25 - -	36 1 8	191	5,228 1 5	4,696 1 8	542 1 3	2 18 4
Manningtree -	1	2	200	100	48 8 -	58 2 -	331	17,451 7 3	17,478 10 9	(a)	3 - -
Romford -	-	4	-	1,400	197 15 -	220 5 4	1,541	41,307 19 5	40,164 3 11	1,117 5 1	3 - -
Saffron Walden -	1	3	1,000	200	120 - -	169 13 6	1,338	55,631 13 1	55,120 10 -	599 1 6	3 - 7
Witham -	2	3	1,000	440	125 5 -	153 5 11	1,453	41,491 13 6	40,615 2 2	1,089 14 6	2 17 6
TOTAL - - -	16	32	5,500	3,850	1,391 9 -	1,765 - 11	13,726	426,365 5 11	421,650 11 11	5,449 18 -	2 19 - Average.
GLOUCESTER :											
Bristol -	-	9	-	1,600	860 - -	1,315 1 5	11,671	407,286 11 8	407,209 8 1	1,847 - 10	2 18 4
Cainscross -	1	3	1,000	1,500	137 10 -	181 17 7	2,255	68,665 13 11	68,230 10 4	550 18 8	3 - -
Cheltenham -	1	2	2,000	600	325 - -	443 1 -	4,374	120,927 8 7	120,139 19 4	888 2 7	3 - 10
Cirencester -	1	4	500	300	220 - -	248 13 3	2,681	73,021 1 5	72,996 4 -	296 14 3	2 18 4
Dursley -	1	2	500	300	60 10 -	95 17 -	1,000	33,963 9 6	33,684 14 4	336 19 7	3 - -
Gloucester -	1	3	1,000	1,800	210 - -	244 18 1	2,774	83,625 11 11	83,838 10 11	220 10 1	3 - -
Kingswood -	1	2	500	150	36 10 -	83 6 5	(b)	-	11,778 16 9	189 - 5	2 18 4
Newnham -	1	2	500	600	70 10 -	94 5 6	901	25,446 14 6	25,268 18 3	239 1 3	3 - -
Tetbury -	1	3	500	300	115 - -	132 8 1	1,529	48,982 13 1	48,581 8 -	487 6 1	3 - -
Tewkesbury -	1	1	500	100	70 - -	139 13 11	891	28,442 6 7	28,254 6 10	268 13 8	3 - -
Thornbury -	1	3	500	300	93 - -	88 14 1	789	19,939 6 4	19,433 18 3	522 1 10	2 17 -
Wotton-under-Edge	1	2	500	200	54 - -	64 10 -	601	18,331 19 1	17,998 7 2	382 9 4	3 - -
TOTAL - - -	11	36	8,000	7,750	2,252 - -	3,048 19 11	29,466	928,632 16 7	937,365 2 3	6,039 18 2	2 19 2 Average.
HAMPSHIRE :											
Alresford -	2	2	500	500	57 - -	62 3 -	689	23,463 14 10	22,870 15 4	654 19 6	3 - -
Alton -	1	3	200	200	73 5 -	85 7 3	759	25,485 13 3	25,265 5 3	311 13 9	3 - 5
Basingstoke -	2	3	100	100	147 12 -	159 11 -	914	34,023 8 7	33,682 16 9	304 12 10	2 18 4
Fareham -	1	3	200	500	77 - -	92 9 -	83	3,010 11 3	3,374 15 6	355 7 8	2 17 -
Gosport -	2	3	200	200	91 - -	103 1 5	374	11,735 19 11	11,570 3 5	26 13 1	2 17 -
Havant -	2	2	200	170	65 - -	67 13 -	538	15,890 10 5	15,890 19 2	77 15 4	2 18 4
Newport, Isle of Wight.	1	2	600	200	147 19 6	196 14 2	2,498	53,810 18 1	53,730 - 3	283 15 3	2 18 4
Odiham -	3	1	100	100	12 - -	15 18 -	198	4,160 18 2	4,082 11 4	115 2 9	2 18 4
Romsey -	1	1	500	300	35 - -	50 10 2	609	12,504 13 5	12,458 1 3	145 19 11	3 - -
Southampton -	1	4	500	470	230 - -	348 3 11	2,695	85,926 3 2	85,723 15 8	401 3 9	3 - -
Winchester -	1	3	1,000	700	170 - -	329 3 -	1,890	68,289 15 -	67,810 7 4	516 10 11	3 - 5
TOTAL - - -	17	27	4,100	3,440	1,105 16 6	1,510 13 11	11,247	338,302 6 1	336,459 11 3	3,193 14 9	2 19 5 Average.

(a) 3 l. 2 s. due to treasurer.

(b) This Bank is closing.

11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	12. Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								13. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	14. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	15. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	16. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	17. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
	Life.				Terms of Years.								
	Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 10	253	206	6 16 9	10 6 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 5	551	237	3 6 7	7 12 11	
670 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 6	2,020	923	4 2 10	9 17 7	
290 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 8	69	93	5 10 3	9 15 5	
76 16 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 9	128	193	11 11 2	19 7 11	
500 - -	2 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 6	2,955	3,937	6 7 10	5 17 7	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 5 8	339	154	3 14 -	9 12 10	
416 2 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 4	1,776	2,506	5 6 5	4 12 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 1	105	168	17 19 4	17 1 7	
2,344 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 2	1,010	704	4 19 2	17 1 6	
4,357 8 9	2	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 5 Average.	9,206	9,121	5 9 3	7 11 -	
280 2 2	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 9 10	634	221	3 14 2	12 17 5	
100 - -	63	1,306 7 6	2	38 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 2	2,637	1,023	4 6 5	11 16 9	
2,122 10 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 9 5	1,715	1,343	5 7 7	9 12 2	
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 11 2	386	192	5 2 10	11 19 10	
200 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 9 2	174	104	3 19 7	9 10 8	
831 7 4	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 9 1	191	141	4 17 9	15 1 7	
359 5 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 12 10	241	91	5 - 2	11 8 6	
183 13 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 7	144	94	5 4 11	14 13 10	
110 15 10	19	363 19 -	1	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 3	821	593	5 4 9	23 10 11	
450 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 -	818	473	7 1 2	13 16 8	
- - -	24	436 10 -	3	28 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 6	698	335	4 10 2	16 2 5	
4,637 13 4	106	2,106 16 6	6	86 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 2 Average.	8,459	4,610	4 18 10	13 7 4	
18,912 6 9	171	3,509 15 -	4	56 - -	1	15 - -	- - -	- 6 1	11,207	6,415	6 2 9	12 12 2	
900 - -	4	69 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 5 2	1,567	885	4 11 9	11 13 7	
290 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 7 3	3,202	2,433	5 10 8	9 3 4	
900 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 6 9	1,435	806	4 2 3	10 3 -	
76 19 3	3	44 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 4 5	613	364	6 1 2	11 8 7	
350 - -	61	1,228 14 6	3	65 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 5 9	1,822	945	5 4 1	13 8 7	
197 8 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 10 7	83	54	8 9 3	12 4 11	
501 10 7	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 7 4	479	253	5 11 5	14 9 8	
245 13 5	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 5 -	677	384	6 7 3	11 12 9	
100 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 9 9	518	228	4 1 11	11 9 1	
346 5 7	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 8 9	409	143	4 8 -	12 14 4	
70 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 7 -	395	190	4 - 6	12 14 6	
22,890 3 7	239	4,851 9 6	7	121 - -	1	15 - -	- - -	- 6 4 Average.	22,407	13,100	5 12 6	11 15 6	
700 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 5 3	553	183	3 7 1	10 19 11	
632 12 11	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 4 7	469	207	4 19 2	11 6 1	
200 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 9 4	534	304	5 11 9	13 3 2	
308 7 3	71	1,428 8 -	-	- - -	4	50 - -	- - -	(b) 215 7	181	565	4 13 2	35 5 -	
320 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 17 3	218	113	6 19 7	16 3 6	
- - -	15	283 12 6	1	20 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 6 8	328	167	5 13 1	25 17 2	
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 7 3	1,585	722	5 5 8	10 15 4	
- - -	2	50 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 7 7	205	61	3 14 7	17 13 5	
1,000 - -	19	291 16 -	1	15 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 8 -	275	112	6 7 -	9 14 4	
1,678 - 8	25	408 - -	1	20 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- 9 7	1,633	1,385	7 - 1	9 9 11	
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,226	580	4 16 -	14 9 3	
4,839 - 10	132	2,461 16 6	3	55 - -	4	50 - -	- - -	- 8 9 Average.	7,207	4,399	5 10 1	14 14 10	

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS IN EACH SAVINGS BANK IN ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND,

1.	2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
COUNTY.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.	Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.	Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.	Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.
	Un-paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ENGLAND—continued.											
HEREFORD:											
Hereford - -	1	5	2,000	1,000	500 5 3	699 16 3	8,186	188,620 11 6	188,546 18 8	511 9 -	3 - -
Kington - -	1	2	500	350	85 - -	116 12 10	1,069	30,295 11 8	29,859 10 7	660 13 4	2 18 4
Ledbury - -	1	2	200	300	85 - -	92 3 6	1,066	24,026 8 5	24,088 12 6	73 3 10	2 18 4
Leominster - -	1	4	1,000	470	120 14 -	137 10 11	2,109	51,480 - 11	51,301 1 5	353 9 11	3 - -
Ross - -	1	4	600	1,000	84 4 6	95 11 3	789	21,754 4 7	21,559 18 6	286 13 -	2 17 -
TOTAL - - -	5	17	4,300	3,120	875 3 9	1,141 14 9	13,219	316,176 17 1	315,356 1 8	1,885 9 1	2 19 6 Average.
HERTS:											
Bishop Stortford -	1	1	400	200	70 - -	72 - 10	548	10,828 18 3	10,572 10 2	291 9 -	2 14 2
Hertford - -	1	3	1,000	150	106 16 -	138 13 4	1,779	59,482 6 8	58,943 10 4	733 17 11	3 - -
Hitchin - -	1	2	500	700	63 - -	75 7 3	693	21,791 8 1	21,717 13 11	98 14 4	3 - -
TOTAL - - -	3	6	1,900	1,050	241 16 -	286 1 5	3,020	92,102 13 -	91,233 14 5	1,124 1 3	2 19 4 Average.
KENT:											
Ashford - -	1	4	500	250	120 - -	158 3 11	1,242	46,663 9 11	46,299 11 7	420 7 9	3 - -
Chatham - -	1	4	2,000	2,000	450 - -	541 5 4	3,074	111,777 9 11	111,764 15 11	452 11 -	2 17 2
Deal - -	1	3	500	300	94 4 -	124 14 -	831	28,030 - 1	27,619 5 4	446 1 3	2 18 4
Dover - -	1	4	500	620	162 2 -	203 3 6	1,682	50,063 10 9	49,703 12 10	365 5 3	2 18 4
Faversham - -	1	5	500	700	214 13 -	288 11 1	2,314	71,565 13 3	71,052 2 5	792 14 6	2 18 10
Folkestone - -	2	1	-	100	21 10 6	21 10 6	327	6,072 4 2	5,948 16 1	135 7 6	2 18 4
Gravesend - -	1	2	1,000	400	132 12 -	172 6 3	1,516	32,948 2 11	32,270 19 10	433 - 9	2 18 4
Hawkhurst - -	1	2	500	200	76 6 -	78 6 6	489	14,713 10 5	14,486 18 11	305 11 11	2 15 6
Hythe - -	1	2	500	60	50 - -	82 13 2	637	19,317 18 6	18,916 4 3	467 12 5	2 17 6
Maidstone - -	1	4	1,500	1,400	400 - -	526 8 8	4,342	120,695 9 3	119,971 15 6	1,265 13 9	3 - -
Margate - -	1	2	500	300	73 10 -	88 4 6	814	18,396 7 10	18,225 6 1	312 3 -	2 15 -
Sevenoaks - -	1	5	1,000	800	93 3 -	115 11 11	1,101	35,809 9 5	35,095 2 4	806 13 2	3 - -
Tunbridge - -	1	2	500	250	33 3 -	44 16 6	320	7,545 - 4	7,498 10 11	48 1 9	2 15 6
Tunbridge Wells -	1	2	300	300	180 - -	221 1 11	2,473	74,328 11 11	73,808 11 7	537 7 4	3 - -
West Malling -	1	2	200	100	55 5 -	61 8 2	680	21,766 2 5	21,887 17 10	84 12 -	3 - 5
TOTAL - - -	16	44	10,000	7,780	2,156 8 6	2,728 5 11	21,842	659,713 1 1	654,549 11 5	6,873 3 4	2 18 9 Average.
LANCASTER:											
Accrington - -	-	2	-	600	57 - -	72 17 6	594	24,934 12 3	24,670 11 10	273 4 4	3 - -
Ashton-under-Lyne	1	3	500	600	243 18 -	320 7 5	2,455	89,587 4 4	89,036 7 1	760 6 11	3 - -
Blackburn - -	1	4	1,000	1,700	289 13 5	368 9 4	4,796	156,637 17 10	155,210 - 6	1,921 11 6	3 - -
Bolton - -	1	4	500	900	640 - -	730 - 2	5,098	179,786 15 5	179,632 3 -	826 7 4	2 18 4
Burnley - -	1	2	2,000	600	130 - -	166 3 -	1,280	43,183 13 11	42,478 10 5	725 16 5	2 18 4
Bury - -	1	4	500	900	240 - -	295 7 3	2,687	79,055 8 11	78,896 11 1	525 10 9	3 - -
Chorley - -	1	2	500	220	45 - -	64 19 10	918	32,387 9 11	31,734 17 6	764 6 8	2 18 4
Clitheroe - -	1	1	500	300	78 5 11	78 5 11	673	14,059 2 2	13,818 2 9	240 19 5	2 15 -
Colne - -	1	1	1,000	300	48 - -	61 3 6	404	10,667 - 11	10,230 2 8	436 18 3	2 15 -
Croston - -	1	2	100	120	43 3 -	58 7 5	377	15,765 14 2	15,773 15 -	56 4 8	2 17 1
Eccleston - -	1	2	120	120	52 10 -	56 - -	285	14,255 13 9	14,097 17 2	158 5 2	2 17 6
Kirkham - -	1	2	500	200	35 5 -	43 16 3	844	24,633 8 1	24,256 17 1	471 4 9	3 - -
Lancaster - -	1	4	500	800	285 - -	354 10 6	5,668	108,964 14 9	109,173 9 9	217 8 2	3 - -
Leigh - -	-	4	-	1,000	125 - -	165 1 3	1,389	56,877 8 1	55,828 18 5	1,275 8 1	3 - -
Leyland - -	1	3	200	300	137 - -	149 19 5	888	37,265 5 5	37,063 9 9	393 3 9	2 18 4
Liverpool - -	1	13	2,000	6,550	2,109 3 8	3,119 3 10	33,529	814,792 12 9	816,302 12 6	2,803 19 10	3 - -
Manchester - -	1	17	-	8,700	2,415 - 1	3,474 14 4	47,448	1,267,612 15 10	1,266,844 11 -	5,340 7 5	3 - -
Oldham - -	1	1	500	500	138 - -	137 17 5	1,159	36,536 1 8	36,122 15 8	413 6 -	2 18 4
Ormskirk - -	1	2	1,000	1,100	200 - -	241 10 8	1,842	84,158 19 -	83,950 14 11	320 11 9	3 - -
Prescot - -	1	3	500	200	34 8 -	45 - 9	496	16,487 9 4	16,284 2 4	252 19 7	3 - -
Preston - -	1	6	2,000	1,200	686 4 -	805 14 9	11,357	381,507 14 6	330,620 11 9	1,879 3 9	3 - -
St. Helens - -	2	1	1,000	500	40 - -	55 2 8	590	16,554 1 6	16,733 7 11	132 5 5	3 - -
Southport - -	1	2	200	120	37 1 -	54 6 -	527	14,558 6 6	14,434 13 9	123 12 9	2 18 4
Stalybridge - -	1	3	500	1,300	172 12 -	203 2 1	2,227	76,719 18 11	72,947 10 6	3,783 1 5	3 - -
Ulverston - -	1	5	1,000	1,050	280 - -	321 - 8	2,983	68,618 8 11	67,996 6 2	980 2 -	2 18 4
Warrington - -	1	5	1,000	2,800	415 - -	571 4 11	5,426	191,237 8 6	190,569 9 2	1,028 3 8	3 - -
Wigan - -	1	4	500	1,600	290 - -	428 10 5	3,017	120,922 18 5	119,214 8 8	2,113 2 1	3 - -
TOTAL - - -	26	102	18,120	34,280	9,267 4 1	12,442 17 3	138,957	3,927,768 5 9	3,913,922 18 4	28,217 11 10	2 19 9 Average.

11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
	Life.				Terms of Years.								
	Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,070 17 7	94	1,943 10 -	5	55 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 3	5,201	3,466	7 3 -	8 7 10
70 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 7	564	318	6 10 3	11 19 5
150 - -	7	150 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 6	476	259	4 14 10	8 13 6
320 5 2	2	50 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 3	1,097	695	5 13 2	8 7 9
150 - -	3	55 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 3	547	421	5 3 5	8 10 1
2,761 2 9	106	2,198 10 -	5	55 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 2	7,885	5,159	6 12 4	8 12 7
Average.													
17 6 3	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 13 5	371	148	3 5 11	14 17 2
831 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 7	1,070	475	4 15 3	16 11 5
103 19 10	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 10	414	269	5 3 6	10 - -
952 6 1	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 2	1,855	892	4 11 3	14 6 1
Average.													
360 15 11	16	241 - -	2	40 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 8	911	428	6 9 10	15 6 2
1,500 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 6	2,963	2,392	6 8 6	8 15 10
600 - -	15	303 - -	1	30 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 8	518	272	4 12 2	14 17 8
- - -	49	960 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 6	1,537	670	4 7 -	12 11 6
2,400 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 9	1,426	666	5 7 11	13 10 7
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 -	348	125	3 15 3	8 7 9
620 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 1	2,036	894	3 15 6	10 1 7
277 11 7	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 4	293	124	5 9 4	13 5 5
277 4 9	18	360 - -	1	30 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 4	367	190	6 9 9	13 11 -
1,260 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 7	3,156	1,809	5 9 7	10 15 -
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 6	580	303	4 13 1	11 - 6
179 7 11	5	107 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 4	959	376	3 19 3	10 2 5
39 10 1	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 6	221	107	3 5 2	10 8 2
752 2 1	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 11	1,875	855	4 19 7	12 6 -
200 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 7	389	217	6 3 1	12 16 8
8,466 12 4	103	1,971 - -	4	100 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 2	17,579	9,428	5 3 6	11 1 5
Average.													
541 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 8	460	385	10 13 2	11 7 1
10 13 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 1	3,860	2,470	5 19 6	6 16 -
665 5 -	8	143 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 7	6,037	3,357	7 16 6	9 15 10
300 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 1	6,155	3,325	5 11 1	10 5 6
40 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 8	1,490	507	5 15 7	15 19 2
- - -	2	30 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 9	2,935	1,173	5 3 9	11 11 6
200 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 7	831	463	10 16 -	18 - -
15 12 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 14 11	521	176	6 2 8	14 11 6
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 11 5	325	243	9 19 9	12 19 7
78 4 11	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 5	194	124	12 11 6	9 5 1
60 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 9	171	110	12 14 5	24 17 7
170 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 3 6	836	341	6 - 9	11 5 1
20 12 3	58	1,064 10 -	-	- - -	1	20 - -	-	- - -	- 6 5	3,462	2,088	5 - 2	8 16 8
300 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 9	1,040	813	8 11 4	8 17 11
242 15 11	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 11	530	250	12 7 7	26 10 4
4,676 16 5	114	2,472 16 6	36	620 - -	1	20 - -	-	- - -	- 7 6	46,974	41,057	4 15 9	4 19 2
18,000 - -	289	5,529 17 6	42	861 - -	143	2,472 10 -	2	20 - -	- 5 4	70,762	50,475	4 10 7	6 11 8
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 6	1,141	662	6 15 5	11 16 5
150 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 8	1,063	516	10 15 4	16 16 6
4,200 - -	4	100 - -	2	40 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 5	386	241	8 12 6	12 4 5
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 9	18,478	10,493	5 6 5	7 5 1
- - -	1	24 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 7	799	375	3 19 10	9 15 1
- - -	1	5 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 5	631	276	4 18 9	10 17 -
130 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 3	3,397	2,111	5 9 4	7 10 4
- - -	13	238 - -	2	40 - -	2	30 - -	-	- - -	- 9 4	1,355	612	6 6 7	14 16 6
3,000 - -	9	152 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 11	4,734	3,829	7 9 4	8 15 -
Average.									- 6 3	181,441	128,958	5 4 5	6 17 5

1.	2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.	
COUNTY.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.		Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.		Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.		Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.		Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.		Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.		Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	
	Un-paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.														
ENGLAND—continued.																		
LEICESTER:			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	1	2	1,000	200	86 6 -	109 11 8	1,125	29,759 14 5			29,398 13 -				374 13 4		2 18 4	
Hinckley -	1	2	300	150	110 - -	133 6 2	755	28,767 17 2			28,469 11 4				340 14 10		2 18 10	
Leicester -	1	4	1,000	1,350	435 5 -	541 2 5	7,591	167,458 15 4			167,194 19 3				1,275 16 5		2 18 4	
Loughboro' -	2	2	500	500	130 - -	145 9 -	1,606	41,719 18 10			41,601 10 1				324 4 -		2 18 4	
Melton Mowbray -	1	2	500	300	122 - -	163 15 -	1,976	47,899 18 9			47,596 18 1				525 2 11		2 18 4	
TOTAL - - -	6	12	3,300	2,500	883 11 -	1,093 4 3	13,053	315,606 4 6			314,261 11 9				2,840 11 6		2 18 4 Average.	
LINCOLN:																		
Alford -	1	2	200	100	36 6 -	44 1 4	627	12,964 15 6			12,825 14 -				203 12 7		2 18 4	
Boston -	1	4	1,000	800	300 - -	372 - 1	3,615	96,971 14 4			96,724 11 8				492 8 10		2 18 4	
Bourn -	1	2	300	400	45 - -	48 17 7	569	15,866 12 1			15,277 6 7				615 17 2		2 18 4	
Brigg -	1	3	500	250	78 3 -	96 5 6	1,133	27,522 6 11			27,458 3 11				259 9 3		2 18 4	
Caistor -	1	2	500	500	80 - -	108 8 7	942	30,079 13 5			29,634 2 5				623 19 1		3 - -	
Folkingham -	1	1	300	100	26 - -	40 10 -	393	13,046 5 6			12,915 14 3				166 7 8		3 - -	
Gainsboro' -	1	2	500	700	140 - -	168 - 1	2,167	50,507 1 5			49,967 6 3				644 15 7		2 18 4	
Grantham -	1	3	1,000	1,400	350 - -	406 7 5	3,590	107,838 19 2			107,329 5 6				946 16 4		2 18 4	
Grimsby -	1	2	500	200	19 4 -	24 - 6	725	7,792 13 8			7,778 9 11				84 6 1		2 18 4	
Horncastle -	1	2	600	250	130 - -	169 3 3	1,693	47,086 15 3			46,609 7 8				652 15 9		2 18 4	
Lincoln -	1	5	1,000	1,000	366 17 4	429 15 1	5,918	140,273 2 8			139,351 5 4				1,589 7 8		2 18 4	
Louth -	1	3	1,000	700	210 - -	273 8 10	2,913	67,876 10 11			68,073 16 9				112 2 6		2 18 4	
Sleaford -	1	2	300	600	160 - -	210 8 -	2,349	60,684 19 9			60,189 18 2				748 3 8		2 18 4	
Spalding -	1	3	500	500	115 - -	178 - 8	2,187	33,975 5 2			33,575 7 2				593 3 8		2 15 9	
Stamford -	1	3	600	220	255 - -	328 8 4	2,452	92,371 17 5			92,269 11 11				547 10 1		2 18 4	
TOTAL - - -	15	39	8,800	7,720	2,311 10 4	2,897 15 3	31,273	804,858 13 2			799,980 1 6				8,280 15 11		2 18 4 Average.	
MIDDLESEX:																		
Bishopsgate -	1	18	5,000	9,725	3,551 2 11	3,999 6 3	49,907	944,797 4 -			945,776 6 9				3,341 14 -		3 - -	
Brentford -	1	2	500	200	112 - -	134 18 9	992	31,017 2 7			31,064 2 7				276 18 10		2 18 4	
Camden Town -	2	3	500	600	73 14 -	97 12 3	1,386	14,092 5 2			13,861 11 -				36 9 1		2 10 -	
Chelsea -	1	7	2,000	2,300	632 - -	752 17 3	8,865	169,244 5 11			169,053 6 9				817 2 7		2 18 4	
Cripplegate -	1	3	1,000	1,550	224 - -	364 13 4	2,961	56,261 14 10			56,333 2 4				- 7 6		2 17 -	
Farringdon Street -	1	4	1,000	1,500	214 13 -	319 12 4	3,165	63,866 8 1			63,848 7 8				353 13 11		2 18 4	
Finchbury -	1	9	-	4,350	1,323 19 8	1,924 2 8	20,001	460,047 8 3			460,569 18 10				239 6 -		3 - -	
Hackney -	1	5	250	460	154 10 -	167 3 6	1,387	26,316 15 6			26,004 13 11				316 18 3		2 16 -	
Haggerstone -	This Bank is closing.																	
Hammersmith -	1	1	500	500	50 - -	77 8 1	574	11,653 6 -			11,419 1 9				231 10 3		2 18 4	
Hampstead -	-	2	-	620	74 4 -	97 16 -	1,215	16,667 4 7			16,504 12 -				178 13 10		2 15 6	
Harrow -	1	1	200	100	15 - -	28 7 6	243	5,566 17 4			5,423 9 11				151 17 4		2 15 6	
Islington -	1	3	500	600	127 10 -	196 1 6	2,337	30,156 12 -			29,589 19 7				568 13 1		2 15 6	
Kensington -	1	3	600	650	185 - -	223 7 5	1,902	42,997 15 -			42,964 14 8				236 - 1		2 18 4	
Kingsland Road -	1	3	1,000	1,000	175 - -	228 13 4	9,157	39,392 3 9			39,475 9 3				151 17 1		2 17 6	
Limehouse -	1	4	1,000	1,330	100 15 -	148 2 8	3,189	30,913 19 7			30,554 5 4				416 12 10		2 18 4	
Montague St. (Bloomsbury) -	1	9	3,000	4,500	1,483 12 -	1,840 19 11	20,201	448,562 5 -			447,896 2 6				2,852 15 4		2 18 4	
Paddington -	1	6	1,000	960	385 - -	550 1 7	8,993	115,743 19 8			114,461 1 9				1,360 8 9		2 18 10	
Poplar -	-	5	-	1,300	136 10 -	174 2 6	1,313	31,853 8 8			31,774 11 11				236 4 9		2 18 4	
St. Clement Danes -	1	4	2,000	1,850	225 10 -	409 15 2	2,605	76,707 14 11			76,333 8 4				536 3 8		3 - -	
St. James, Piccadilly -	1	3	500	1,100	113 8 -	94 1 3	1,508	25,467 - 6			25,355 9 2				155 9 8		3 - -	
St. Martin's Place -	1	20	5,000	9,500	4,347 4 -	5,227 - 10	47,608	1,657,684 2 1			1,658,973 11 7				5,398 7 5		3 - -	
St. Marylebone -	1	7	5,000	2,650	1,287 19 -	2,074 - 3	24,292	313,633 12 7			309,708 10 9				5,197 18 8		2 17 4 and 2 15 -	
Staines -	1	2	500	300	104 4 -	119 11 8	1,032	29,401 6 9			28,832 12 3				610 6 10		2 18 4	
Stepney -	1	4	1,000	1,300	220 - -	312 3 1	3,010	69,811 17 4			69,667 4 1				224 4 2		2 18 4	
Tufton Street -	1	3	5,000	900	235 - -	311 12 3	2,867	79,579 5 2			79,119 14 4				891 8 5		3 - -	
Upper Charlotte St. -	1	4	2,000	3,200	415 10 -	548 17 6	5,423	94,970 19 10			94,687 15 2				431 13 1		2 18 4	
Uxbridge -	1	3	1,000	1,200	185 - -	208 - -	1,872	53,690 3 2			53,227 5 4				645 - 1		2 18 4	
Whitechapel -	2	7	2,000	1,800	628 1 -	754 6 5	5,345	141,988 18 5			142,062 13 6				314 2 3		2 17 6	
TOTAL - - -	28	145	42,050	56,045	16,780 6 7	21,384 15 3	233,300	5,082,085 16 8			5,074,543 3 -				26,171 17 9		2 19 2 Average.	

(a) In addition to the Separate Surplus Fund of 14,000*l.* there are 5,410*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* £. 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, being the balance of the Surplus Fund accrued prior to 20 November 1828; and 200*l.* deposited at the Bank of England, to obtain that Corporation's custody of 5,000*l.* Exchequer Bills, the security lodged by the Treasurers.

11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
	Life.				Terms of Years.								
	Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
340 8 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 2	692	311	5 7 11	14 19 11
700 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 -	550	207	6 12 1	17 15 1
1,743 19 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 4	7,768	4,036	4 5 3	6 18 7
900 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 9	1,391	877	4 19 4	8 16 9
310 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 10	1,199	532	4 18 1	11 2 3
3,994 8 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 10 Average.	11,600	5,963	4 12 1	8 7 6
200 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 7	405	184	5 3 10	16 11 10
200 - -	8	213 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 7	3,123	1,100	5 19 11	15 10 11
330 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 -	339	164	5 8 9	9 16 11
100 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 11	650	272	5 4 -	13 7 3
226 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 -	488	206	6 10 5	22 14 4
290 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 -	266	118	5 7 10	12 9 4
-	10	188 - -	1	20 - -	-	-	-	-	6 7	1,128	623	6 1 7	13 8 1
700 - -	75	1,553 14 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 5	2,208	1,151	5 8 11	11 2 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 1	568	240	3 10 9	9 12 5
500 - -	1	15 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 1	1,316	740	4 6 4	8 - 8
900 - -	1	5 - -	1	10 - -	-	-	-	-	6 -	4,585	2,281	4 17 -	9 13 9
310 1 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 11	2,149	928	4 17 7	13 10 -
420 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 10	1,740	688	4 15 3	11 9 2
137 18 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 4	1,549	541	3 14 6	9 8 2
1,479 1 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 11	1,624	617	5 8 4	16 3 7
5,793 2 8	95	1,974 14 -	2	30 - -	-	-	-	-	7 1 Average.	22,138	9,853	5 2 1	12 - 10
8,000 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 4	47,228	31,006	4 12 5	7 6 9
42 2 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 7	918	412	4 16 4	12 12 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 11	2,058	560	1 15 11	7 18 2
300 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 10	9,533	4,995	4 4 3	7 15 9
450 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 10	4,856	2,669	3 5 6	7 2 4
-	181	3,333 1 -	12	224 - -	11	170 - -	1	30 - -	9 11	6,170	3,499	2 5 2	4 11 4
-	196	4,329 - -	10	255 - -	4	32 - -	-	-	8 4	34,673	18,138	4 1 2	7 3 6
177 4 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 7	1,062	482	3 11 5	12 13 7
100 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 2	480	330	2 17 7	6 13 4
72 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 3	1,168	320	2 5 1	10 18 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 2	98	66	6 19 10	9 10 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 11	1,690	661	2 15 3	8 8 8
370 14 10	-	-	1	20 - -	-	-	1	20 - -	10 3	1,850	1,082	4 12 8	7 17 -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 10	10,390	2,472	1 2 8	4 16 -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 6	2,537	1,565	2 10 9	5 3 3
3,000 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 2	21,283	13,889	4 10 10	7 5 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 6	11,831	5,982	3 12 1	7 3 7
8 3 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 9	1,244	1,710	5 14 -	6 18 4
-	3,880	66,525 7 6	516	9,926 14 -	72	1,090 12 6	5	90 - -	10 7	2,680	1,708	4 13 9	9 11 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 4	2,429	810	3 7 3	8 11 11
(a) 14,000 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b) 6 2	45,836	25,213	6 18 11	13 13 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 2	16,433	9,589	4 14 6	7 13 7
-	1	30 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 1	632	280	4 12 5	11 8 3
-	1	10 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 11	6,785	3,731	3 - 1	5 3 9
100 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 9	3,534	2,557	4 16 5	7 - 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 6	7,498	4,384	3 1 8	6 5 4
231 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 8	1,642	706	3 16 5	11 8 8
3,200 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 4	7,983	3,577	4 7 4	11 10 1
30,051 5 10	4,259	74,227 8 6	539	10,425 14 -	87	1,292 12 6	7	140 - -	8 4 Average.	254,521	142,393	4 9 10	8 8 10

(b) In the amount of the capital of the Bank are included, as in former years, the value of 5,410 l. 19 s. 9 d. £. 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, and the 200 l. deposited at the Bank of England, and also 5,500 l., the value of the leasehold house, and the furniture.

COUNTY.	2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances	Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.	Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund	Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.	Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.	of the Paid Officers.						
ENGLAND—continued.											
MONMOUTH:			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Abergavenny -	1	3	500	620	105 - -	110 19 -	895	32,413 17 5	31,949 6 5	527 15 6	3 - -
Monmouth -	1	3	1,000	750	116 10 -	186 13 -	1,306	40,733 11 4	40,564 16 1	182 1 5	3 - -
Newport -	1	1	600	200	95 - -	167 9 4	1,201	29,242 12 7	28,970 - 1	519 11 8	2 18 4
Pontypool -	1	1	500	200	60 - -	86 17 -	536	20,996 9 1	21,126 15 5	11 - 7	2 18 4
TOTAL - - -	4	8	2,600	1,770	376 10 -	551 18 4	3,938	123,386 10 5	122,610 18 -	1,240 9 2	2 19 4 Average.
NORFOLK:											
Aylsham -	1	2	300	300	55 5 -	62 4 4	593	20,169 1 5	19,847 9 -	385 3 6	3 - -
Downham Market	1	2	1,000	205	20 2 -	27 11 3	374	8,123 3 10	7,922 6 4	287 10 7	2 18 4
Fakenham -	1	2	300	525	59 4 -	78 3 9	852	30,977 - -	30,027 16 -	1,005 9 8	3 - -
Harleston -	1	2	500	300	45 5 -	64 - -	513	15,179 10 -	15,082 18 1	92 - 10	2 17 -
King's Lynn -	1	3	1,000	500	138 8 -	209 5 11	2,113	71,049 7 4	70,194 2 -	1,083 14 3	2 18 4
Norwich -	2	5	5,000	4,350	745 - -	993 7 4	10,789	335,769 16 6	334,395 18 10	2,692 6 7	2 18 4
North Walsham -	1	2	400	125	73 3 -	83 14 5	853	29,304 3 8	29,074 7 2	311 2 9	3 - 10
Swaffham -	1	3	300	400	89 4 -	95 1 -	635	25,980 5 3	26,006 15 6	33 16 2	2 19 -
Watton -	This Bank is closing.										
Yarmouth -	1	2	1,000	450	356 10 -	405 16 4	3,407	112,522 9 9	112,065 4 2	564 8 7	2 18 4
TOTAL - - -	10	23	9,800	7,155	1,582 1 -	2,019 4 4	20,129	649,074 17 9	644,616 17 1	6,455 12 11	2 18 7 Average.
NORTHAMPTON:											
Kettering -	1	3	700	200	50 10 -	68 18 4	742	18,606 7 4	18,256 10 8	494 7 -	2 17 6
Northampton -	1	4	1,000	1,700	425 - -	632 9 5	7,217	221,050 2 11	219,943 13 7	1,736 5 6	3 - -
Oundle -	1	3	500	600	110 - -	136 - 1	1,118	35,061 5 -	34,114 8 2	934 6 8	2 17 -
Peterborough -	1	4	500	600	170 - -	191 7 5	1,552	42,823 12 9	41,924 16 5	925 8 10	2 17 1
TOTAL - - -	4	14	2,700	3,100	755 10 -	1,028 15 3	10,629	317,541 8 -	314,239 8 10	4,090 8 -	2 19 1 Average.
NORTHUMBERLAND:											
Allendale -	1	3	200	100	27 - -	32 9 11	592	26,584 9 3	26,364 7 4	295 - 5	3 - -
Alnwick -	1	3	800	500	148 10 -	218 18 7	1,894	85,796 16 9	85,582 19 7	253 8 4	3 - -
Berwick-on-Tweed	1	5	1,000	600	143 10 -	182 5 3	2,159	82,178 9 5	82,175 8 1	274 2 7	3 - -
Hexham -	1	4	500	300	186 15 -	252 6 4	2,492	104,608 2 7	104,493 19 4	395 12 9	3 - 10
Morpeth -	2	2	500	550	130 - -	155 18 -	1,345	56,067 17 5	55,438 10 10	685 8 -	3 - -
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1	9	1,000	2,410	1,093 2 -	1,559 4 4	17,332	568,471 12 2	569,280 1 2	1,257 13 2	3 - -
Tynemouth -	1	2	300	200	145 15 -	170 - -	965	32,809 19 4	32,119 18 1	690 14 1	2 18 4
TOTAL - - -	8	28	4,300	4,660	1,874 12 -	2,571 2 5	26,779	956,517 6 11	955,455 4 5	3,851 19 4	3 - - Average.
NOTTINGHAM:											
East Retford -	1	4	1,000	1,400	142 - -	189 2 5	2,657	67,262 5 -	67,003 4 9	365 12 5	3 - -
Newark-on-Trent -	1	4	1,000	700	276 - -	426 - 1	2,854	79,002 9 1	78,748 2 7	594 3 8	2 18 4
Nottingham -	1	7	3,000	1,730	960 10 -	1,139 16 11	17,027	370,591 15 5	369,451 7 4	1,557 14 4	2 18 4
Southwell -	-	2	-	600	52 - -	73 16 1	1,172	25,400 13 -	25,131 16 3	348 13 4	3 - 10
Worksop -	1	2	500	300	139 8 10	195 13 8	1,951	63,820 3 8	63,160 19 1	813 18 5	3 - -
TOTAL - - -	4	19	5,500	4,730	1,569 18 10	2,024 9 2	25,661	606,077 6 2	603,495 10 -	3,680 2 2	2 18 10 Average.

11.		12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.		Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
		Life.				Terms of Years.								
		Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
300 2 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 9	562	447	6 9 9	10 12 11
1,100 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 11	828	544	4 17 11	10 - 1
200 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 8	875	458	6 2 6	13 5 -
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 5	327	192	6 15 10	11 17 1
1,600 2 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 10 Average.	2,592	1,641	5 17 11	11 6 1
326 9 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 -	402	231	4 5 -	6 15 10
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 8	380	93	3 13 8	15 15 1
615 - -	3	34 10 -	1	30 - -	-	-	-	-	-	4 10	439	250	6 9 8	12 14 5
90 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 10	655	692	3 1 -	3 12 1
1,650 - -	10	195 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 8	1,725	968	4 15 5	9 17 5
5,450 - -	5	89 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 9	6,483	4,814	5 15 1	8 2 6
738 6 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 6	508	267	6 1 3	9 3 10
100 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 3	397	230	5 9 9	11 5 1
- - -	2	57 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 3	2,494	2,325	6 1 3	7 10 6
8,969 15 10	20	376 - -	1	30 - -	-	-	-	-	-	6 1 Average.	13,483	9,870	5 9 7	8 1 11
100 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 3	356	163	4 8 -	13 19 8
3,000 - -	5	83 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 7	5,492	2,169	4 - 11	12 19 11
10 18 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 9	674	337	4 6 1	9 6 5
576 4 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 9	1,210	559	4 18 5	9 11 10
3,687 3 2	5	83 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 5 Average.	7,732	3,228	4 4 6	12 1 6
500 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 4	259	168	12 1 11	20 13 2
505 3 -	9	188 - -	1	30 - -	-	-	-	-	-	5 1	1,004	579	6 17 11	14 6 10
840 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 4	1,587	1,543	6 10 11	6 6 6
1,990 10 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 8	1,049	775	8 6 6	16 8 7
2,796 8 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 3	826	516	7 6 -	9 13 8
9,000 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 4	17,945	17,920	5 8 6	6 9 10
- - -	2	42 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 -	1,009	1,849	5 16 7	3 19 7
15,632 2 1	11	230 - -	1	30 - -	-	-	-	-	-	5 3 Average.	23,679	23,350	5 17 -	6 17 6
1,070 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 6	1,453	726	5 9 2	10 12 1
2,000 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 5	1,642	1,127	5 16 4	9 - 2
10,264 7 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 1	14,722	9,076	4 19 3	7 9 5
425 - -	3	45 - -	-	-	4	70 - -	-	-	-	5 8	821	293	4 4 4	10 11 8
350 - -	26	553 - -	4	80 - -	-	-	-	-	-	6 1	1,085	830	6 13 11	8 8 3
14,109 7 9	29	598 - -	4	80 - -	4	70 - -	-	-	-	6 6 Average.	19,723	12,051	5 2 6	7 18 11

1	2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.						
COUNTY.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the		Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.		Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.		Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.		Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.		Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.		Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.						
	Un-paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.	Paid Officers.																		
ENGLAND—continued.																							
			£.	£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
OXFORD:																							
Banbury - - -	1	4	1,000	1,500	335	8	-	455	17	10	4,925	143,149	19	7	142,977	1	6	640	10	-	3	-	-
Bicester - - -	1	2	200	45	79	4	-	84	10	10	522	19,552	4	5	19,342	2	7	213	17	7	2	18	4
Henley-on-Thames - - -	1	3	600	300	100	-	-	124	19	3	1,309	41,465	10	8	41,112	14	3	420	10	11	3	-	-
Oxford - - -	1	2	2,000	250	252	-	-	411	7	5	4,962	131,071	6	3	130,152	7	2	1,461	12	10	3	-	-
Thame - - -	1	2	500	200	47	1	6	47	1	6	643	14,112	16	7	13,435	5	2	697	2	2	2	18	4
Woodstock - - -	1	1	2,000	200	25	-	-	32	8	-	157	6,090	19	1	6,041	13	1	107	19	10	2	15	6
TOTAL - - -	6	14	6,300	2,495	838	13	6	1,156	4	10	12,518	355,442	16	7	353,061	3	9	3,541	13	4	2	19	9
Average.																							
SALOP:																							
Bridgnorth - - -	1	4	500	1,650	230	2	6	280	17	8	2,409	92,109	16	10	91,022	15	6	1,130	4	6	3	-	-
Ellesmere - - -	2	2	200	200	75	-	-	88	13	7	1,092	42,133	8	2	41,847	10	1	378	12	1	3	-	-
Lilleshall - - -	2	1	-	100	50	-	-	52	15	-	412	14,181	3	11	14,071	10	1	93	19	6	3	-	10
Ludlow - - -	1	2	1,000	300	210	-	-	245	15	10	1,872	71,661	4	-	71,325	3	7	466	1	1	3	-	-
Newport - - -	1	2	200	150	150	12	6	177	6	11	1,880	52,316	14	3	52,166	8	-	304	2	5	3	-	10
Oswestry - - -	1	3	200	650	200	-	-	264	11	4	3,167	109,829	1	2	109,201	16	8	975	15	10	3	-	10
Shrewsbury - - -	2	4	2,300	1,350	480	-	-	593	6	5	6,604	244,367	10	8	243,875	15	1	1,277	18	9	3	-	-
Wellington - - -	1	2	1,000	1,200	115	-	-	132	1	-	697	31,103	16	5	30,310	7	8	740	18	1	3	-	-
Wenlock - - -	1	2	1,000	600	170	-	-	207	5	5	2,382	70,096	14	5	70,091	1	4	241	6	4	3	-	-
Whitchurch - - -	1	4	1,000	800	153	-	-	247	12	5	2,129	81,155	19	-	80,152	3	-	1,178	17	3	3	-	5
TOTAL - - -	13	24	7,400	7,000	1,833	15	-	2,290	5	7	22,644	808,955	8	10	804,064	11	-	6,787	15	10	3	-	2
Average.																							
SOMERSET:																							
Bath - - -	2	5	5,100	1,800	792	-	-	959	12	5	9,393	332,386	6	6	331,189	1	6	1,306	10	10	3	-	10
Bridgwater - - -	3	2	1,500	505	132	12	-	187	13	3	2,096	48,531	17	6	47,831	18	9	701	19	2	3	-	-
Castle Cary - - -	2	5	1,200	800	221	-	-	254	3	6	2,735	76,026	14	11	76,006	1	2	174	6	8	3	-	-
Crewkerne - - -	1	1	800	100	50	-	-	85	9	-	938	22,776	10	8	22,784	1	3	236	17	6	2	15	-
Frome Selwood - - -	1	2	500	1,000	110	-	-	143	13	2	1,063	35,603	18	4	35,317	6	5	437	6	9	2	18	4
Nether Stowey - - -	1	3	1,000	750	61	-	-	73	6	1	527	20,689	11	1	20,506	7	-	222	14	11	3	-	-
Taunton - - -	2	5	1,000	1,100	675	10	-	758	9	4	7,593	234,884	13	3	235,401	9	5	271	6	9	3	-	10
Wells - - -	1	1	500	500	130	10	-	178	8	-	2,030	52,291	-	11	52,306	14	7	216	2	4	3	-	-
Wrington - - -	1	1	500	-	17	17	6	5	2	5	312	7,827	8	8	7,634	2	-	213	6	3	2	18	4
Yeovil - - -	2	2	1,100	300	235	-	-	282	2	8	2,150	57,298	14	9	56,611	1	9	734	8	1	2	18	4
TOTAL - - -	16	27	13,200	6,855	2,425	9	6	2,927	19	10	28,837	888,316	16	7	885,588	3	10	4,514	19	3	3	-	3
Average.																							
STAFFORD:																							
Cheadle - - -	1	3	2,000	600	115	10	-	172	-	5	1,167	46,436	1	4	46,317	5	-	242	1	3	3	-	-
Eccleshall - - -	1	1	200	100	15	-	-	19	6	4	176	3,449	9	1	3,431	13	9	27	19	10	2	18	4
Hanley - - -	1	2	500	550	109	9	-	154	5	9	1,488	51,024	11	11	50,661	6	2	566	-	10	3	-	7
Kingswinford - - -	1	2	500	400	136	16	-	189	3	8	1,313	43,693	7	9	43,702	6	2	201	3	11	3	-	-
Leek - - -	1	2	300	320	112	-	-	136	16	10	1,547	56,148	-	10	56,142	4	4	207	5	4	3	-	10
Lichfield - - -	1	2	600	250	77	7	-	86	3	10	896	24,512	-	5	24,311	6	7	336	2	6	3	-	-
Newcastle-under-Lyne. - - -	1	2	1,000	350	95	-	-	125	4	8	1,181	36,960	7	7	36,443	1	3	724	5	-	2	18	4
Penkridge - - -	1	2	200	200	40	5	-	41	3	9	387	9,873	6	7	9,701	6	10	203	7	1	2	18	4
Pirehill Meaford - - -	1	2	700	600	94	-	-	101	16	3	513	21,293	1	-	21,017	17	5	307	9	6	3	-	-
Rugeley - - -	-	1	-	500	70	-	-	90	5	2	841	30,169	4	1	30,012	19	5	257	4	8	3	-	-
Stafford - - -	1	2	1,000	250	75	5	-	96	19	9	1,021	28,671	16	2	28,394	12	7	372	5	7	3	-	5
Tamworth - - -	1	1	600	200	65	-	-	104	8	5	904	33,510	15	8	33,543	9	10	47	14	10	3	-	7
Trentham - - -	2	2	400	400	50	-	-	50	3	9	170	7,394	11	10	7,275	8	-	89	2	2	3	-	-
Tunstall - - -	1	1	300	100	15	-	-	21	10	10	117	3,137	6	4	3,013	2	10	143	11	3	2	15	6
Uttoxeter - - -	1	2	-	500	55	5	-	72	14	-	630	14,456	8	9	14,256	6	4	253	1	9	3	-	-
Yoxall and Barton - - -	1	2	1,000	500	33	3	-	46	2	-	345	9,222	5	5	9,078	14	6	140	14	-	2	16	3
TOTAL - - -	16	29	9,300	5,620	1,159	-	-	1,508	5	5	12,696	419,952	14	9	417,303	1	-	4,119	9	6	2	19	11
Average.																							

11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
	Life.				Terms of Years.								
	Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	28	540 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 4	3,690	1,465	4 9 4	11 15 6
100 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 8	316	116	7 1 3	16 16 11
4,800 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 1	1,002	406	3 12 9	9 9 11
24 14 11	1	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 -	2,152	1,424	6 1 3	10 18 5
120 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 8	540	162	3 16 11	9 18 9
									- 10 4	110	37	4 8 11	9 7 3
5,044 14 11	29	550 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 5	7,810	3,610	4 17 3	11 4 9
									Average.				
800 - -	37	560 - -	1	30 - -	1	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 -	1,468	1,196	7 2 3	10 - 7
220 18 6	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 5 -	593	353	7 16 4	10 15 5
392 2 1	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 2	178	169	8 15 5	6 18 8
3,077 1 11	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 6	769	651	7 7 1	11 19 5
66 11 3	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 9	1,018	570	6 7 4	13 4 3
1,250 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 4 8	1,656	1,206	7 6 10	10 5 5
10,350 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 4 7	4,009	3,323	6 4 4	8 1 8
646 18 10	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 3	318	331	8 11 1	10 1 4
2,385 - -	3	28 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 5 10	1,026	945	5 17 4	9 6 5
850 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 4 7	932	504	9 - 1	14 5 5
20,038 12 7	40	588 - -	1	30 - -	1	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- 5 6	11,967	9,248	6 18 9	9 16 7
									Average.				
5,517 13 8	383	7,860 16 -	21	403 - -	5	85 - -	- - -	- - -	- 5 8	8,124	4,695	4 18 4	10 11 8
1,714 8 6	6	75 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 5	1,034	763	5 15 10	11 3 9
1,434 18 5	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 6	1,852	791	4 2 6	13 - 11
100 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	559	329	4 10 3	8 3 10
1,100 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 9	644	403	5 10 3	12 8 2
55 13 5	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 -	159	135	8 14 4	14 3 6
5,439 - 5	76	1,545 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 5	4,355	3,632	5 19 10	9 4 4
50 - -	6	106 - -	3	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 9	1,298	633	4 17 5	11 1 11
9 5 8	3	70 - -	- - -	- - -	1	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 8	92	53	4 19 2	15 9 9
424 9 6	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 9 3	1,177	633	4 13 8	11 13 10
15,845 9 7	474	9,657 4 6	24	433 - -	6	90 - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 6	19,294	12,067	5 3 -	10 10 4
									Average.				
750 - -	12	240 12 -	41	265 - -	- - -	- - -	6	75 - -	- 7 3	426	445	9 18 -	13 11 6
80 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 11 3	86	56	4 14 8	11 5 11
175 15 -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 -	1,481	1,268	6 3 11	9 13 -
380 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 2	789	606	5 6 10	12 5 8
350 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 4 9	853	529	8 - 7	16 17 -
783 14 6	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 9	510	270	4 14 3	13 4 11
- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 8	967	705	5 7 -	8 13 2
- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 3	181	104	4 16 9	11 10 8
1,000 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 9 1	266	239	7 - -	14 9 1
1,870 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 5 7	359	314	5 16 9	10 8 -
80 - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 8	874	436	3 11 5	8 15 10
70 - -	4	60 - -	1	13 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 3	613	326	6 9 3	14 10 5
280 15 3	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 13 6	57	68	6 3 11	15 8 2
- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 13 8	80	60	5 13 6	15 13 -
- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 5 -	362	156	6 19 7	14 3 -
185 19 -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	149	84	6 5 -	12 17 7
6,006 3 9	16	300 12 -	42	278 - -	- - -	- - -	6	75 - -	- 7 1	8,053	5,666	6 - 8	11 15 8
									Average.				

1.	2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.			
COUNTY.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances		Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.		Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.		Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.		Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.		Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.		Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.			
	Un-paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.	of the Paid Officers.															
ENGLAND—continued.																				
SUFFOLK:			£.	£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Bungay - - -	1	2	200	300	65	5	-	71	5	5	784	21,342	16	11	21,106	7	1	322	12	7
Bury St. Edmunds	1	4	1,000	1,100	248	10	-	297	2	7	2,800	106,175	12	6	105,981	14	1	600	18	1
Eye - - -	2	3	700	500	130	-	-	157	15	2	1,412	37,700	19	8	37,180	4	2	735	4	1
Framlingham - -	-	1	-	1,000	78	3	6	87	2	6	641	22,898	9	-	22,890	4	3	31	6	11
Hadleigh - - -	2	2	400	200	67	-	-	108	7	6	679	24,475	6	7	24,219	2	5	360	12	7
Halesworth - - -	1	3	1,000	300	76	-	-	91	2	3	694	23,841	6	11	23,474	1	-	419	3	7
Haverhill - - -	1	2	300	150	35	-	-	78	14	-	528	14,341	18	8	14,096	1	3	330	16	6
Ipswich, Corn Hill	1	3	500	1,200	56	-	-	64	19	5	588	18,274	5	11	17,975	19	2	298	6	9
Ipswich, Queen Street.	1	3	1,000	900	290	-	-	711	10	4	4,123	121,233	9	-	120,883	18	8	727	1	5
Lowestoft - - -	1	2	1,000	150	54	4	-	81	6	11	882	22,415	14	10	21,979	16	2	496	1	2
Saxmundham - - -	2	2	500	500	15	18	4	18	11	2	278	4,761	12	-	4,648	18	7	123	8	9
Sudbury - - -	1	2	500	700	87	7	-	111	6	2	1,076	39,292	8	3	39,234	8	6	111	10	10
Woodbridge - - -	2	3	1,000	700	172	12	-	222	10	11	2,058	68,533	4	5	68,559	-	11	310	6	5
TOTAL - - -	16	32	8,100	7,700	1,375	19	10	2,101	14	4	16,543	525,287	4	8	522,229	16	3	4,867	9	8
Average.																				
SURREY:																				
Camberwell - - -	1	3	500	400	215	-	-	321	7	9	2,773	48,780	14	8	48,539	3	6	514	1	8
Chertsey - - -	1	1	300	100	60	-	-	85	7	8	543	14,312	13	4	14,236	16	4	180	8	1
Dorking - - -	1	2	500	200	99	12	6	99	12	6	823	26,898	18	-	26,623	17	9	416	9	5
Epsom - - -	1	1	200	100	60	-	-	70	7	4	354	8,276	19	5	8,140	6	2	175	6	5
Ewell - - -	1	2	200	30	25	-	-	37	3	-	160	5,364	10	-	5,237	10	7	161	3	2
Farnham - - -	1	2	1,000	1,050	105	-	-	153	14	1	1,665	48,744	9	4	48,124	16	5	780	4	11
Godalming - - -	1	2	1,500	200	70	-	-	77	-	-	493	20,164	3	5	20,057	17	5	253	2	8
Guildford - - -	1	4	1,500	450	151	-	-	237	2	2	2,562	86,296	1	6	85,605	18	10	891	11	7
Kennington - - -	1	1	500	100	50	-	-	100	18	3	1,320	13,619	11	-	13,669	15	2	23	5	6
Lambeth - - -	1	4	1,000	1,550	296	-	-	443	5	-	2,831	67,666	19	5	67,164	15	7	843	3	5
Lambeth, St. John	1	1	500	200	60	-	-	94	7	4	649	15,036	6	2	14,803	2	4	232	2	10
Reigate - - -	1	1	200	20	70	-	-	79	9	10	905	25,488	5	5	24,992	7	7	585	6	9
Richmond - - -	1	2	1,000	600	182	12	-	205	4	7	1,753	39,433	16	10	39,070	6	1	506	15	5
Rotherhithe - - -	3	1	700	-	13	-	-	39	8	9	1,045	10,707	19	4	10,411	4	2	305	19	7
Southwark - - -	1	8	2,000	2,400	1,091	13	4	1,317	14	-	9,644	228,264	4	4	227,620	9	8	1,618	-	6
TOTAL - - -	17	35	11,600	7,400	2,548	17	10	3,362	2	3	27,520	659,050	12	2	654,298	7	7	7,487	1	11
Average.																				
SUSSEX:																				
Arundel - - -	1	2	600	120	66	10	-	99	-	7	1,183	39,830	8	5	39,379	16	1	597	4	8
Battle - - -	1	2	500	550	100	10	-	114	3	-	1,497	42,937	8	10	42,458	8	-	629	4	6
Brighton - - -	1	3	1,000	1,400	585	-	-	698	5	7	7,098	216,295	4	6	213,596	7	3	3,618	13	5
East Grinstead - -	1	2	400	300	113	1	-	127	19	4	1,056	30,781	11	7	30,370	1	5	538	14	4
Hastings - - -	2	1	500	250	88	15	9	90	17	1	988	26,249	16	1	25,743	7	4	595	4	6
Horsham - - -	1	2	500	300	95	-	-	127	-	6	992	32,558	17	6	32,007	3	9	717	5	1
Lewes - - -	1	3	1,000	500	303	19	-	341	16	6	3,121	88,144	17	4	87,205	6	6	1,141	7	1
Midhurst - - -	1	2	400	150	46	-	-	58	5	3	500	18,718	19	11	18,520	12	-	221	14	5
Petworth - - -	1	3	200	400	115	-	-	123	4	3	622	22,128	13	8	22,013	15	7	97	-	7
Rye - - -	1	3	500	310	111	10	-	126	11	10	1,217	46,528	4	2	46,259	19	-	330	7	1
Uckfield - - -	1	2	300	300	50	-	-	59	4	6	310	9,110	9	9	8,779	-	2	327	4	5
Worthing - - -	1	2	500	250	96	15	-	130	11	2	1,146	31,501	3	11	31,310	15	8	398	9	8
TOTAL - - -	13	27	6,400	4,830	1,772	-	9	2,096	19	7	19,730	604,785	15	8	597,644	12	9	9,212	9	9
Average.																				

11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
	Life.				Terms of Years.								
	Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
350 -- --									6 6	517	280	3 18 4	9 19 3
1,000 -- --	10	171 -- --	5	125 -- --					5 6	1,540	905	6 1 8	13 1 7
650 -- --	4	75 -- --	4	90 -- --					8 2	944	325	4 10 1	13 9 9
214 14 10									7 6	341	125	6 -- 3	21 1 2
250 -- --									8 8	328	163	5 12 7	13 12 --
41 13 7	3	58 -- --							7 7	336	143	6 19 3	14 -- 3
43 13 5									10 10	306	232	6 5 6	11 17 --
									7 1	419	277	4 11 1	10 1 1
1,100 -- --									6 8	3,535	2,564	4 6 6	6 17 5
110 -- --									6 2	575	348	3 18 9	8 7 2
-- -- --									7 9	277	54	2 16 8	8 15 10
230 -- --									5 7	786	494	4 5 --	7 18 1
1,000 -- --									6 5	1,610	952	4 7 5	8 1 9
4,990 1 10	17	304 -- --	9	215 -- --					7 11 Average.	11,514	6,862	4 14 8	9 6 6
-- -- --	39	594 9 6	2	50 -- --	2	20 -- --			13 1	2,540	1,564	3 15 2	8 3 3
460 -- 1									11 5	315	176	6 3 10	17 11 4
536 -- 5									6 1	437	199	6 -- 5	20 -- 4
60 -- --									16 9	175	123	4 19 1	11 10 7
47 12 1									13 7	101	41	4 17 --	11 12 10
850 -- --	9	142 13 --	4	60 -- --					6 1	1,157	599	5 4 6	10 4 3
934 10 7									7 3	344	151	7 5 6	11 14 4
1,320 3 --	27	551 3 --							5 4	1,809	1,233	5 12 9	8 15 3
-- -- --									10 9	1,551	477	1 14 3	5 6 4
100 -- --									12 9	5,620	2,212	2 9 5	7 -- --
-- -- --									12 6	1,248	553	2 -- 2	5 4 10
360 10 --									6 1	683	232	4 1 5	19 11 7
-- -- --									9 5	1,427	573	4 3 --	11 11 11
-- -- --									7 4	1,939	444	1 13 5	7 16 5
7,800 -- --									11 1	7,286	4,043	4 17 6	11 10 --
12,468 16 2	75	1,288 5 6	6	110 -- --	2	20 -- --			10 -- Average.	26,632	12,620	3 15 8	9 14 10
473 11 10	4	110 -- --	1	30 -- --					4 10	658	381	6 9 5	15 9 5
931 16 7									5 3	952	436	5 15 4	12 19 1
500 -- --									6 4	10,483	5,029	5 3 2	11 6 1
155 2 3									8 1	670	236	5 18 11	17 12 1
-- -- --									6 8	816	543	3 15 8	6 1 4
450 -- --									7 8	692	303	7 5 5	13 11 2
-- -- --									7 8	2,177	776	4 14 8	14 13 7
170 -- --									6 1	252	160	6 13 1	18 17 2
463 19 4									10 10	267	153	6 9 --	18 13 9
140 17 7									5 5	583	284	5 19 1	19 15 --
218 16 5									12 9	183	70	6 12 5	22 18 1
750 -- --									8 --	791	406	4 6 10	12 2 10
4,254 4 --	4	110 -- --	1	30 -- --					6 10 Average.	18,524	8,777	5 5 7	12 9 5

1.	2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.	
COUNTY.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.		Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.		Number of Accounts remaining Open 20 Nov. 1868.		Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.		Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.		Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.		Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	
	Un-paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.														
ENGLAND—continued.																		
			£.	£.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
WARWICK:																		
Alcester	-	1	1	500	500	37 13 -	59 9 6	421	15,068	17 -	14,895	13 9	227	10 10	3 -			
Atherstone	-	1	2	400	150	114 4 -	124 14 1	502	23,245	5 -	22,919	12 3	304	7 5	2 18	4		
Coventry	+	1	2	1,000	1,100	262 12 -	448 13 10	5,935	148,813	17 5	148,835	3 9	729	11 6	2 18	4		
Stratford-on-Avon		1	3	1,000	650	127 - -	160 4 -	1,079	38,584	10 7	38,252	1 11	369	14 9	3 -			
Sutton Coldfield	-	1	1	500	500	40 - -	64 17 9	260	8,395	6 11	8,219	19 3	167	10 6	2 15	-		
Warwick	-	1	3	2,000	300	265 - -	359 6 5	3,877	132,574	- 1	131,540	15 1	1,535	3 8	3 -	-		
TOTAL	- - -	6	12	5,400	3,200	846 9 -	1,217 5 7	12,074	366,681	17 -	364,663	6 -	3,333	18 8	2 19	1	Average.	
WESTMORLAND:																		
Kirkby Lonsdale		1	3	400	400	70 - -	83 6 2	1,254	34,299	11 6	33,947	8 11	365	- 6	3 -	-		
WILTS:																		
Bradford	-	1	2	-	1,000	25 4 -	30 9 3	325	10,253	10 3	10,092	18 1	160	12 2	3 -	-		
Calne	-	1	3	500	300	60 5 -	72 - 6	555	17,441	19 7	17,413	12 4	112	5 8	3 -	-		
Chippenham	-	1	3	1,000	600	137 12 -	190 - 4	1,336	44,446	6 5	44,408	2 10	210	- 8	2 18	4		
Devizes	-	1	2	1,000	300	120 - -	195 16 9	2,029	64,711	8 11	64,498	14 11	415	7 8	3 -	-		
Malmesbury	-	1	3	500	600	40 - -	48 10 -	393	12,446	4 -	12,249	6 6	264	5 3	2 18	4		
Marlborough	-	1	3	1,000	150	100 - -	145 13 2	1,287	47,965	- 7	47,547	16 6	656	2 2	3 -	10		
Melksham	-	2	2	200	200	35 - -	40 11 2	335	9,661	2 -	9,580	14 9	80	7 3	2 18	4		
Salisbury	-	1	4	1,500	1,200	352 10 -	455 4 1	3,507	132,097	- -	132,135	7 10	379	3 7	3 -	-		
Swindon	-	1	2	500	250	75 - -	96 7 3	1,294	41,244	13 9	40,844	17 6	607	13 4	3 -	-		
Trowbridge	-	1	2	500	130	95 - -	154 3 9	1,554	54,608	14 5	54,540	1 6	128	16 10	3 -	7		
Warminster	-	1	2	1,000	600	170 - -	211 5 6	2,113	68,686	19 4	68,082	11 3	848	13 2	3 -	-		
TOTAL	- - -	12	28	7,700	5,330	1,210 11 -	1,640 1 9	14,728	503,562	19 3	501,394	4 -	3,863	7 9	2 19	11	Average.	
WORCESTER:																		
Droitwich	-	2	1	2,000	200	35 - -	37 1 -	243	8,024	1 2	7,919	3 1	152	12 5	2 18	9		
Kidderminster	-	1	3	1,000	400	120 - -	134 - 8	1,336	42,353	4 5	41,931	8 11	555	14 4	3 -	-		
Shipston-on-Stour		1	2	200	200	55 15 -	70 - 9	1,141	42,200	12 1	42,043	14 11	305	18 2	3 -	10		
Stourport	-	1	2	400	500	47 7 -	62 16 -	459	12,837	5 9	12,398	7 8	444	- 1	3 -	-		
Tenbury	-	1	2	500	120	42 5 -	54 17 10	725	16,763	11 6	16,595	6 2	258	4 6	3 -	-		
Upton-on-Severn		1	2	500	100	55 10 -	81 8 10	525	17,900	11 8	17,594	14 10	344	12 7	3 -	-		
Worcester	-	1	4	2,000	1,900	542 - -	668 13 10	7,463	208,277	13 3	206,581	14 4	2,332	8 6	3 -	-		
TOTAL	- - -	8	16	6,600	3,420	897 17 -	1,108 18 11	11,892	348,356	19 10	345,064	9 11	4,393	10 7	3 -	1	Average.	
YORK (EAST RIDING):																		
Beverley	-	1	2	500	600	150 - -	194 5 1	1,850	68,877	13 10	68,600	12 9	513	4 5	3 -	-		
Bridlington	-	1	3	1,000	750	110 - -	145 16 9	1,378	49,987	18 -	49,212	13 10	851	8 8	3 -	-		
Driffield	-	1	3	1,000	800	95 - -	141 3 4	1,736	50,546	2 11	50,747	9 5	(a)	-	3 -	-		
Howden	-	-	2	-	700	60 - -	100 2 10	724	22,011	12 6	21,705	11 2	375	14 9	2 18	4		
Kingston-upon-Hull		1	7	2,000	3,700	1,056 16 -	1,228 7 8	14,900	395,278	- 4	395,739	11 3	1,028	19 6	3 -	-		
York	- - -	1	5	1,000	950	567 - -	731 15 11	6,755	238,230	- 7	237,430	7 8	1,586	13 7	3 -	-		
TOTAL	- - -	5	22	5,500	7,500	2,038 16 -	2,541 11 7	27,343	824,931	8 2	823,436	6 1	4,356	- 11	2 19	11	Average.	
YORK (NORTH RIDING):																		
Bedale	-	1	2	1,000	60	85 - -	109 11 6	1,448	44,985	7 5	44,572	2 2	321	15 8	3 -	10		
Guisborough	-	1	2	-	200	65 - -	76 14 9	456	12,713	13 10	12,635	3 4	259	17 2	2 15	6		
Leyburn	-	1	2	1,000	1,000	62 - -	65 7 4	1,008	23,962	6 8	23,515	5 -	538	9 7	3 -	-		
Malton	-	1	2	1,000	150	150 - -	228 18 1	2,228	67,953	16 11	67,553	6 9	667	16 10	2 18	4		
Northallerton	-	1	2	1,000	520	65 5 -	87 13 7	1,343	38,506	15 6	38,638	15 5	10	14 -	3 -	-		
Pickering	-	1	2	100	200	70 - -	86 18 -	871	22,081	14 8	22,056	9 -	147	9 2	2 16	8		

(a) 21 l. 1 s. 3 d. due to Treasurer.

11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
	Life.				Terms of Years.								
	Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 -	204	106	5 13 3	12 7 9
230 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 7	234	181	6 19 2	16 12 9
1,900 - -	20	384 - -	3	36 - -	-	-	-	-	6 -	7,224	3,519	4 3 5	8 11 -
90 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 3	812	371	5 17 5	12 4 5
73 9 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 -	84	69	9 18 8	22 2 6
1,559 19 11	36	712 14 -	2	40 - -	-	-	-	-	5 4	2,778	1,319	4 11 7	14 8 -
3,853 9 10	56	1,096 14 -	5	76 - -	-	-	-	-	6 7	11,336	5,565	4 11 10	10 13 11
									Average.				
27 17 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 10	739	407	6 8 8	11 3 9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	24	329 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 -	256	140	5 1 11	11 4 3
110 - -	20	333 10 -	4	65 - -	1	20 - -	-	-	8 3	234	145	5 17 1	14 1 6
-	28	562 3 -	2	20 - -	-	-	-	-	8 6	773	426	4 19 8	11 9 3
180 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 -	1,332	616	5 9 7	13 6 6
1,100 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 10	173	68	5 10 2	18 12 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 11	607	405	5 7 8	11 13 8
1,895 15 6	50	966 9 -	2	40 - -	1	15 - -	-	-	8 4	183	111	4 10 1	7 2 3
400 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 10	1,969	1,410	5 6 2	9 13 10
100 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 7	966	584	5 10 9	12 1 10
300 - -	30	532 10 -	1	20 - -	2	30 - -	-	-	4 10	970	675	5 4 6	10 2 4
4,085 15 6	152	2,723 12 -	9	145 - -	4	65 - -	-	-	5 -	1,242	779	5 14 6	10 - 2
									Average.				
370 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 9	104	59	5 13 3	16 4 8
445 - -	12	205 - -	2	30 - -	-	-	-	-	6 3	1,091	541	4 4 9	10 4 4
1,490 2 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 2	491	330	7 4 1	19 19 7
710 15 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 9	200	140	5 2 7	13 9 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 5	376	170	5 10 -	11 14 2
600 19 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 2	398	218	5 12 8	15 18 -
11,092 18 11	3	69 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 4	4,449	2,222	5 12 3	11 7 -
14,709 16 6	15	274 - -	2	30 - -	-	-	-	-	6 1	7,109	3,680	5 9 11	12 8 1
									Average.				
744 3 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 6	984	719	6 13 11	10 10 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 10	1,062	655	6 19 7	8 5 6
50 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 6	1,132	770	6 10 4	9 2 2
1,800 - -	18	402 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 8	283	245	11 - 5	15 14 7
7,424 7 3	30	567 1 -	2	50 - -	-	-	-	-	6 2	18,521	19,926	4 14 10	4 8 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 1	4,524	3,191	6 15 10	10 3 11
10,018 10 3	48	969 1 -	2	50 - -	-	-	-	-	6 1	26,506	25,506	5 8 -	5 13 7
									Average.				
751 2 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 11	690	458	6 7 2	9 12 3
3 6 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 10	327	160	4 7 6	9 1 5
210 15 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 -	549	239	5 1 3	15 13 7
1,000 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 9	1,120	863	5 17 8	7 18 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 6	855	636	6 16 5	8 - 7
150 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 9	430	400	6 18 6	7 15 -

(continued)

1.	2.		3.		4.		5.	6.	7.		8.		9.		10.	
COUNTY.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.		Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Number of Accounts remaining Open 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.	Total Amount Invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.	Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.	Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.				
	Unpaid	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.	£.	£.							£.	s.	d.	£.
ENGLAND—continued.																
YORK (NORTH RIDING)—cont ^d .			£.	£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Richmond -	-	1 2	1,000	750	120	-	-	144	13	7	1,806	53,959	2 5	53,599	17 9	373 13 7 3 - 10
Scarborough -	-	1 1	500	300	80	-	-	121	15	11	2,036	64,053	5 6	63,878	10 10	395 6 8 2 18 4
Stokesley -	-	1 2	1,000	1,100	56	-	-	80	5	-	678	21,955	5 7	22,110	9 6	14 - 9 3 - -
Thirsk -	-	1 2	1,000	230	105	-	-	186	18	-	1,704	58,861	11 10	58,748	4 5	238 6 9 3 - -
Whitby -	-	1 4	1,000	1,200	125	-	-	152	11	-	1,124	22,015	9 -	22,053	14 7	36 15 5 2 15 6
TOTAL - - -	-	11 23	8,600	5,710	983	5	-	1,341	6	9	14,702	431,048	9 4	429,361	18 9	3,004 5 7 2 19 2
Average.																
YORK (WEST RIDING):																
Barnsley -	-	1 3	1,000	900	225	-	-	298	-	-	3,673	81,210	16 1	81,663	4 2	- (a) - 2 18 4
Birstal and Batley -	-	1 3	-	600	81	6	-	95	1	-	1,043	30,423	14 9	30,129	16 3	302 6 4 2 18 -
Bradford -	-	1 3	1,000	800	575	-	-	687	8	6	9,037	220,907	13 2	221,100	7 6	178 14 5 3 - -
Doncaster -	-	1 4	1,500	950	380	-	-	477	11	7	4,344	156,067	7 2	154,920	7 4	1,521 15 3 3 - -
Goole -	-	1 2	500	100	23	13	-	25	7	6	314	7,798	15 8	7,599	1 9	199 13 11 2 18 4
Halifax -	-	1 2	1,000	300	255	-	-	288	7	2	1,513	69,846	1 11	69,366	1 10	715 11 10 2 18 4
Harewood -	-	1 1	200	300	50	-	-	58	19	7	348	15,615	17 7	15,559	8 7	94 8 10 2 18 4
Huddersfield -	-	1 5	1,000	1,800	587	19	4	690	8	4	7,267	240,174	8 3	237,621	9 2	3,073 12 9 3 - 7
Keighley -	-	1 2	500	600	145	-	-	179	7	5	1,763	55,538	2 7	55,418	15 -	361 5 1 2 18 4
Knaresborough -	-	1 5	1,000	350	300	-	-	408	10	7	3,085	94,507	11 10	93,682	15 11	1,245 9 8 2 17 1
Leeds -	-	1 7	3,000	2,900	969	9	2	1,398	11	10	12,353	366,249	8 11	364,038	7 10	2,543 15 - 2 18 4
Otley -	-	1 2	500	600	90	-	-	107	13	9	570	18,275	1 4	17,726	19 6	593 6 9 2 15 6
Pontefract -	-	1 2	500	300	205	-	-	268	17	8	2,707	84,483	14 2	83,909	7 9	712 16 - 3 - -
Ripon -	-	1 3	1,000	330	126	9	-	157	15	6	1,592	44,661	11 -	44,487	15 3	420 16 9 2 17 1
Rotherham -	-	1 2	200	200	65	-	-	110	7	10	951	19,449	4 -	19,313	1 10	270 14 11 2 18 6
Settle -	-	1 2	500	600	160	-	-	184	-	-	2,302	70,022	4 -	69,145	16 8	905 4 4 3 - -
Sheffield -	-	1 10	1,000	2,900	994	2	-	1,411	2	8	19,923	447,885	- 8	444,318	6 10	5,204 6 2 3 - -
Wakefield -	-	1 3	1,000	600	184	5	8	239	8	1	1,793	50,108	14 1	49,769	1 10	503 3 10 2 15 6
Wentworth -	-	- 2	-	500	35	-	-	37	12	-	436	9,848	9 6	9,637	- 4	272 5 9 3 - -
TOTAL - - -	-	18 63	15,400	15,630	5,452	4	2	7,124	11	2	75,014	2,083,073	16 8	2,069,407	5 4	19,119 7 7 2 19 2
Average.																
WALES:																
ANGLESEY:																
Beaumaris -	-	4 6	800	1,800	193	15	-	247	1	11	1,424	36,651	15 5	35,993	4 4	679 3 7 2 15 6
BRECON:																
Brecon -	-	1 4	200	800	85	-	-	107	10	9	1,255	26,530	15 5	26,381	18 7	325 16 8 2 16 3
CARDIGAN:																
Aberystwyth -	-	1 2	-	300	80	-	-	119	7	5	1,165	38,853	8 7	38,416	4 3	437 12 - 3 - -
CARMARTHEN:																
Llandilo -	-	1 3	200	220	90	-	-	135	14	4	1,590	63,413	10 2	60,374	12 1	3,284 6 3 3 - -
Llanelli -	-	1 1	500	150	36	-	-	117	16	-	667	17,568	5 -	17,394	12 10	176 2 10 3 - 10
Newcastle-Emlyn -	-	1 1	200	50	49	18	-	60	10	3	559	16,244	14 5	16,122	16 8	192 13 8 2 18 4
TOTAL - - -	-	3 5	900	420	175	18	-	314	-	7	2,816	97,226	9 7	93,892	1 7	3,653 2 9 2 19 11
Average.																
CARNARVON:																
Pwllheli -	-	3 1	300	100	50	-	-	73	2	9	536	16,769	18 5	16,727	10 6	149 8 8 2 15 6
DENBIGH:																
Denbigh -	-	1 2	1,000	300	30	-	-	32	2	7	380	6,124	15 5	6,242	16 7	- (b) - 2 15 6
Ruthin -	-	- 3	-	1,050	67	14	-	84	10	11	661	24,269	8 2	23,948	16 10	423 2 5 3 - -
Wrexham -	-	1 3	500	1,200	142	10	-	198	1	11	2,480	50,459	13 2	50,461	19 7	148 1 3 2 18 4
TOTAL - - -	-	2 8	1,500	2,550	240	4	-	314	15	5	3,521	80,853	16 9	80,653	13 -	571 3 8 2 18 7
Average.																

(a) 285 l. 9 s. 4 d. due to Treasurer.

(b) 59 l. 18 s. 10 d. due to Treasurer.

11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
	Life.				Terms of Years.								
	Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
322 3 3	6	140 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 3	876	716	7 6 11	15 8 2
1,050 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 3 8	1,393	1,171	6 17 -	9 4 4
410 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 1	290	223	5 12 -	13 3 7
500 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 8	900	612	6 18 8	12 1 7
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 13 9	611	572	4 1 8	6 1 7
4,397 7 2	6	140 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 2	8,041	6,050	6 5 3	10 2 -
									Average.				
85 11 9	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 4	2,622	1,907	5 17 8	8 5 7
337 4 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 3	1,162	452	4 2 6	13 16 9
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 2	8,756	6,693	4 10 4	7 8 3
2,000 - -	61	1,313 4 -	4	61 - -	2	40 - -	-	- - -	- 6 1	3,749	2,418	6 13 4	11 13 8
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 6	478	156	3 7 10	6 12 9
1,800 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 -	1,456	782	6 0 2	13 9 8
800 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 2	144	160	6 4 7	8 15 6
755 19 3	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 8	8,057	5,611	5 5 4	6 19 4
600 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 5	1,765	877	5 17 7	11 6 5
2,621 18 7	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 4	1,814	1,210	6 9 -	11 10 -
14,510 13 1	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 4	13,895	11,858	5 10 -	6 7 11
150 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 6	322	282	7 3 2	10 13 4
1,879 3 9	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 2	1,661	936	6 5 4	11 11 2
160 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 -	1,166	608	4 14 4	9 11 5
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 11 5	1,441	786	3 - 2	7 6 6
599 14 8	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 2	1,344	579	6 15 1	12 16 3
- - -	19	383 - -	5	125 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 3	24,892	19,249	4 10 11	6 4 3
2,373 12 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 6	1,473	761	4 11 6	11 3 5
33 15 3	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 -	199	166	7 6 1	9 11 6
28,707 13 4	80	1,696 4 -	9	186 - -	2	40 - -	-	- - -	- 6 9	76,396	55,511	5 2 3	7 9 4
									Average.				
1,000 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 13 1	1,037	831	3 17 5	8 18 6
163 2 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 -	827	441	4 4 2	9 11 10
900 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 11	416	380	9 9 11	13 16 4
343 16 8	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 3	590	304	9 15 11	14 11 2
- - -	1	30 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 1	912	318	4 7 7	10 19 6
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 8	142	175	9 18 11	11 8 9
343 16 8	1	30 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 5	1,644	797	6 16 2	12 8 11
									Average.				
450 11 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 5	276	144	6 14 7	14 4 5
90 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 2	432	181	2 18 -	10 16 4
400 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 1	375	369	6 14 -	9 18 -
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 5	1,808	1,463	5 14 5	7 14 10
490 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 8	2,615	2,013	5 7 11	8 6 4
									Average.				

1.	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
C O U N T Y.	Number of Officers	Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Number of Accounts remaining Open 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.	Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.	Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.	Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	
		Un- paid. Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.								By the Paid Officers.
W A L E S—continued.											
FLINT:			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Holywell - -	1	2	500	650	120 4 2	171 2 1	823	29,657 10	29,743 15 -	91 1 6	2 15 6
Maelor Hundred	1	2	500	800	50 10 -	63 6 -	208	9,743 - 7	9,366 8 7	549 14 1	2 18 4
Mold - - -	1	2	200	150	93 13 9	121 4 7	1,075	37,712 16 5	37,871 19 11	69 12 -	2 18 4
St. Asaph - -	1	2	1,000	250	99 2 -	134 14 7	1,143	39,797 10 8	39,910 - 4	102 8 4	3 - 10
TOTAL - - -	4	8	2,200	1,850	363 9 11	490 7 3	3,249	116,910 8 6	116,892 3 10	812 15 11	2 18 6 Average.
GLAMORGAN:											
Bridgend - -	1	2	1,000	200	91 10 -	130 9 9	707	32,272 4 7	32,105 5 6	296 13 3	2 18 4
Caerphilly - -	2	-	500	-	- - -	- - -	2	210 9 6	221 15 9	3 5 -	2 17 1
Cardiff - - -	1	2	500	500	157 10 -	256 5 3	3,501	91,793 5 10	91,676 6 9	550 9 3	3 - 7
Swansea - - -	2	4	2,000	700	345 - -	843 15 -	4,533	178,097 1 10	177,126 15 1	1,239 17 8	3 - -
TOTAL - - -	6	8	4,000	1,400	594 - -	1,230 10 -	8,743	302,373 1 9	301,130 3 1	2,090 5 2	3 - - Average.
MONTGOMERY:											
Welchpool - -	1	2	500	550	170 - -	259 19 4	2,322	84,303 19 6	84,301 5 8	429 5 8	3 - - Average.
PEMBROKE:											
Haverfordwest -	1	3	500	200	136 - -	216 3 6	2,349	92,825 12 7	92,442 13 9	639 3 7	3 - -
Narberth - - -	2	-	1,000	-	- - -	- - -	28	1,925 17 -	1,829 1 -	104 7 7	3 - -
Pembroke - - -	1	2	500	150	107 12 -	142 6 8	1,370	61,574 6 1	61,204 15 5	560 2 11	3 - -
Tenby - - -	1	2	300	150	27 2 -	34 - -	457	13,070 5 6	13,042 13 6	117 9 4	3 - -
TOTAL - - -	5	7	2,300	500	270 14 -	392 10 2	4,204	169,396 1 2	168,519 3 8	1,421 3 5	3 - - Average.
RADNOR:											
Knighton - - -	1	2	400	120	32 2 -	45 9 9	733	14,875 3 1	14,788 8 5	164 1 -	3 - -

SCOTLAND - - - - -

ABERDEEN:																		
Aberdeen	-	-	1	6	1,000	1,700	587 10	-	705 2	-	21,970	264,325 9 11	263,385 4 8	1,740 2	-	3	-	-
Ellon	-	-	-	1	-	250	25	-	25 14	7	433	8,737 3 7	8,770 5 7	-	6 10	2	18	4
Insch	-	-	1	1	100	100	6 5	8	8 4	-	247	3,228 6 3	3,163 11 1	64	15 2	3	-	-
Inverury	-	-	1	1	200	200	32	-	38 1	1	1,164	7,340 6 10	6,999 17 5	375	-	6	2	15
Kildrummy	-	-	3	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	130	2,398 7	-	2,120 14	5	309 5	4	2
Kintore	-	-	1	3	200	250	14	13	20 2	3	231	6,179 14	1	6,179 16	7	15	14	4
New Deer	-	-	1	1	100	100	21	-	24 7	-	374	9,752 12	6	9,338 4	2	414 8	4	3
TOTAL			-	-	8	13	1,650	2,600	680 3	-	821 10 11	24,549	301,962	-	2	299,957 13 11	2,919 12 6	2 19 10
																		Average.
BANFF:																		
Banff	-	-	1	1	-	300	37 9	1	38 14	4	638	11,269 14	6	11,080 17	8	228 5	1	2 18 4
Gamrie	-	-	1	2	200	70	8 4	7	8 4	7	119	2,577 7	11	2,368	-	6	209 7	5
Marnoch	-	-	1	1	-	200	9 17	7	7 7	9	237	3,223 8	9	3,143 16	5	89 9	11	2 18 4
TOTAL			-	-	3	4	200	570	55 11	3	54 6	8	994	17,070 11	2	16,592 14	7	527 2
																		Average.
BERWICK:																		
Coldstream	-	-	1	2	100	50	12 4	6	12 4	6	268	3,883 14	11	3,724 9	2	159 5	9	2 18 4
BUTE:																		
Rothsay	-	-	1	3	300	240	91 11	4	91 11	4	1,784	19,798	-	1	18,862 4	10	935 15	3
																		2 15 -
CAITHNESS:																		
Thurso	-	-	2	1	300	200	15 7	9	15 12	7	262	2,984 4	7	2,870 9	9	130 5	7	2 15 -
Wick	-	-	1	3	500	700	77	-	95 1	10	759	17,707 12	5	17,599 7	6	108 4	11	2 15 -
TOTAL			-	-	3	4	800	900	92 7	9	110 14	5	1,021	20,691 17	-	20,469 17	3	238 10
																		Average.

11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Yearended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Yearended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
	Life.				Terms of Years.								
	Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	3	76 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 11 5	665	463	5 2 4	10 1 4
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 12 9	87	66	6 17 10	16 7 5
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 8	721	509	7 7 -	11 5 2
300 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 8	605	469	6 18 5	9 6 1
300 - -	3	76 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 4 Average.	2,079	1,507	6 10 8	10 10 2
745 17 11	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 1	500	216	5 13 11	21 7 9
100 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 6	5,042	2,572	4 12 3	9 6 5
1,800 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 3	4,541	3,979	6 7 -	7 18 4
2,645 17 11	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 1 Average.	10,083	6,767	5 9 -	8 17 8
443 10 11	2	38 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 1 Average.	1,312	925	7 1 1	10 5 11
1,500 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 6	1,224	1,190	8 7 10	9 19 1
4 12 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 -	6	20	14 9 1	5 11 6
1,065 9 2	8	166 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 6	932	749	6 11 9	10 6 2
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 2	285	138	6 13 -	12 16 9
2,570 1 8	8	166 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 7 Average.	2,447	2,097	7 10 5	10 4 7
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 1	419	134	6 4 5	14 1 4

SCOTLAND.

- - -	48	921 18 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 3	13,912	11,745	4 8 2	4 11 -
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 9	300	162	4 17 6	11 5 1
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 -	157	99	4 15 5	4 4 -
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 3	303	182	3 13 2	5 18 10
80 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	47	29	8 - 1	7 13 1
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 4	80	118	4 10 8	7 14 -
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 11	204	180	6 1 2	5 13 5
80 - -	48	921 18 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 5 Average.	15,003	12,515	4 9 -	4 14 2
- - -	6	88 10 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 9	618	470	2 15 -	4 9 7
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 -	61	36	6 12 8	4 15 9
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 1	157	145	7 2 1	4 1 7
- - -	6	88 10 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 4 Average.	836	651	3 17 1	4 8 2
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 3	273	85	3 7 4	5 5 6
- - -	4	58 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 3	1,619	1,274	4 18 9	5 4 11
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 5	140	116	3 - 3	3 19 4
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 9	501	558	4 11 7	3 17 4
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 9 Average.	641	674	4 4 9	3 17 9

1.	2.		3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
COUNTY.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.		Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Number of Accounts remaining Open 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.	Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.	Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.	Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	
	Un-paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.									
SCOTLAND—continued.													
			£.	£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
DUMBARTON:													
Alexandria -	-	1	300	250	16	-	-	905	6,324	19	297	5	2 15 -
Kirkintilloch -	-	1	-	100	11	19	2	359	1,624	11	221	5	2 10 -
TOTAL -	-	2	300	350	27	19	2	1,264	7,949	11	518	10	2 14 -
													Average.
DUMFRIES:													
Lochmaben -	-	1	100	100	2	11	5	215	944	4	267	8	2 15 -
Thornhill -	-	1	250	600	49	4	8	688	9,644	11	119	9	2 15 -
TOTAL -	-	2	350	700	51	16	1	903	10,588	16	386	18	2 15 -
EDINBURGH:													
Dalkeith -	-	3	-	300	100	-	-	1,022	15,883	9	510	16	2 10 -
Newhaven -	-	12	1,000	6,900	1,973	-	-	35,983	650,514	11	2,278	15	3 -
Edinburgh -	-	2	-	100	5	-	-	316	2,242	14	50	17	3 -
TOTAL -	-	3	1,000	7,300	2,078	-	-	37,321	668,640	15	2,840	9	2 19 9
													Average.
ELGIN:													
Elgin -	-	1	1,000	1,200	61	6	6	990	17,695	11	203	18	2 17 6
Forres -	-	1	500	250	30	10	9	403	6,496	17	-	16	2 15 -
TOTAL -	-	2	1,500	1,450	91	17	3	1,393	24,192	8	204	14	2 16 10
													Average.
FIFE:													
Cupar -	-	1	500	500	125	5	-	1,758	28,761	5	127	18	2 15 -
Dunfermline -	-	1	500	800	137	10	-	3,610	64,495	15	396	9	3 -
Kirkcaldy -	-	2	1,000	200	94	-	-	2,222	24,078	14	472	2	2 16 3
St. Andrews -	-	1	250	270	34	4	-	784	10,579	-	417	-	2 15 -
TOTAL -	-	5	2,250	1,770	390	19	-	8,374	127,914	14	1,413	10	2 17 9
													Average.
FORFAR:													
Brechin -	-	1	150	300	39	3	-	824	11,466	3	278	11	2 18 4
Dundee -	-	1	200	1,800	527	3	4	10,248	180,791	1	1,073	-	3 -
Forfar -	-	1	200	325	40	5	-	788	8,904	17	281	11	2 15 -
Montrose -	-	1	200	650	145	-	-	3,118	56,658	15	343	9	3 -
TOTAL -	-	4	750	3,075	751	11	4	14,978	257,820	17	1,976	13	2 19 9
													Average.
INVERNESS:													
Inverness -	-	1	250	1,350	112	1	-	3,046	40,811	7	1,068	18	2 17 6
Portree (Isle of Skye) -	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	168	1,478	19	39	7	2 15 -
TOTAL -	-	2	250	1,350	122	1	-	3,214	42,290	6	1,108	5	2 17 5
													Average.
KINCARDINE:													
Pettercairn -	-	2	100	50	8	3	10	109	2,273	1	208	19	2 15 -
Fordoun -	-	1	100	120	19	15	7	247	4,528	15	91	11	2 15 -
Laurecekirk -	-	1	100	120	8	1	1	145	1,968	1	49	17	2 15 -
Stonehaven -	-	1	500	500	60	-	-	1,790	50,685	12	311	19	3 -
TOTAL -	-	5	800	790	96	-	6	2,291	59,455	11	662	7	2 19 3
													Average.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT:													
Castle Douglas -	-	1	100	200	48	6	-	711	10,691	6	103	18	2 15 -
LANARK:													
Carlisle -	-	1	200	200	42	1	-	695	15,208	2	80	17	3 -
Glasgow -	-	21	-	8,950	3,422	14	-	58,891	1,341,288	5	6,492	2	3 -
TOTAL -	-	1	400	9,150	3,464	15	-	59,086	1,356,496	7	6,573	-	3 -
													Average.
NAIRN:													
Nairn -	-	1	200	200	32	2	7	608	7,267	13	77	16	2 15 -

11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	12. Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								13. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	14. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	15. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	16. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	17. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
	Life.				Terms of Years.								
	Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 12 1	1,345	377	2 11 10	7 4 5	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 14 9	632	172	1 10 8	4 6 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 12 8 Average.	1,977	549	2 5 2	6 6 4	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 6	408	145	1 13 7	3 10 5	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 6	421	262	4 - -	4 17 5	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 3 Average.	829	407	2 17 2	4 7 10	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 14 11	2,275	1,006	1 19 -	3 14 1	
500 - -	731	15,210 6 6	40	661 15 -	3	60 - -	- - -	- 7 1	76,739	50,088	3 1 6	4 1 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 5 7	1,321	591	1 10 11	3 7 9	
500 - -	731	15,210 6 6	40	661 15 -	3	60 - -	- - -	- 7 4 Average.	80,335	51,685	3 - 4	4 1 3	
50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 6	683	422	4 3 9	6 13 3	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 2	282	177	3 13 9	5 6 8	
50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 9 Average.	965	599	4 - 10	6 5 5	
- - -	6	89 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	1,345	937	3 13 3	4 15 3	
450 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 5 3	3,995	1,754	3 13 8	8 7 -	
400 - -	2	27 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 9 4	2,839	1,233	2 3 8	4 14 2	
- - -	9	135 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 9	1,346	921	2 18 8	3 9 8	
850 - -	17	251 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 9 Average.	9,525	4,845	3 2 7	5 15 8	
50 - -	1	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 -	845	448	2 9 1	3 19 -	
- - -	16	358 5 -	2	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 5	28,050	18,052	3 4 6	4 4 7	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 9 -	1,204	609	2 13 2	3 19 -	
- - -	25	338 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 4	5,065	3,773	2 12 9	3 10 1	
50 - -	42	716 5 -	2	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 3 Average.	35,764	22,882	3 1 11	4 2 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 -	3,873	3,101	2 18 4	2 18 3	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 13 -	109	112	5 1 6	5 15 10	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 3 Average.	3,976	3,213	2 19 6	3 - 3	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 2	73	47	5 - 2	6 13 10	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 9 3	137	131	5 4 3	4 2 10	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 2	164	86	3 16 3	4 9 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 7	1,428	1,321	6 3 7	5 3 4	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 4 6 Average.	1,802	1,585	5 16 11	5 1 10	
- - -	2	36 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 9 11	705	313	2 10 7	4 14 11	
- - -	154	3,225 9 6	4	58 - -	4	80 - -	- - -	- 6 3	768	574	4 13 3	6 16 1	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 5	147,781	83,220	3 9 1	5 2 4	
- - -	154	3,225 9 6	4	58 - -	4	80 - -	- - -	- 7 5 Average.	148,549	83,794	3 9 3	5 2 7	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 9 6	410	331	4 5 7	4 6 8	

11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
	Life.				Terms of Years.								
	Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
248 4 1	53	974 13 6	3	50 --	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 6	3,293	1,527	4 17 5	4 12 -
- - -	23	464 15 -	4	90 --	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 10	9,500	4,597	3 1 5	4 17 9
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 3	268	245	4 18 6	5 17 3
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 13 8	1,155	574	3 10 1	6 12 3
150 - -	1	8 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 4	1,915	926	3 4 3	6 6 3
- - -	22	444 14 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 7	1,162	835	4 18 5	5 7 11
- - -	9	173 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 10	1,221	603	4 13 3	7 15 10
150 - -	32	625 14 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 6 Average.	5,453	2,938	3 18 4	6 8 4
100 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 14 5	404	276	4 16 2	8 4 1
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 -	4,975	1,766	2 5 3	5 3 11
- - -	1	18 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 3 11	883	262	1 3 9	3 2 6
- - -	14	266 10 6	1	20 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 5	2,396	1,248	2 15 10	4 18 10
- - -	15	284 10 6	1	20 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 5 Average.	8,254	3,276	2 6 1	4 18 9

- - - - - I R E L A N D .

- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 9	8,365	4,914	4 15 10	8 4 -
950 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 8	2,824	3,878	9 8 2	5 16 4
110 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 14 3	182	132	12 - 2	9 4 7
285 4 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 1	513	519	12 2 7	4 1 1
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 2	490	492	16 13 7	9 2 9
1,200 - -	89	1,688 - -	-	- - -	6	140 - -	2	40 - -	- 9 2	7,679	7,954	10 6 -	6 18 7
150 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 16 4	819	437	3 3 1	3 10 9
400 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	1 1 4	668	240	4 2 3	5 1 6
1,750 - -	89	1,088 - -	-	- - -	6	140 - -	2	40 - -	- 9 8 Average.	9,656	9,123	9 11 11	6 16 9
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 6	279	393	10 17 2	7 3 1
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 7	953	1,120	15 6 10	7 2 2
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 15 5	195	270	12 1 5	6 8 3
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 1 Average.	1,427	1,801	14 - 4	7 - 7

1.	2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
COUNTY.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Amount Owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.	Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.	Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.	Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.
	Un-paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.							
IRELAND—continued.											
DUBLIN:			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Castleknock -	1	1	100	20	7 - -	9 11 -	101	2,934 13 9	2,830 1 4	104 12 9	2 17 1
Dublin -	-	8	-	5,600	1,182 10 -	1,806 - 11	12,435	275,211 18 6	273,511 17 4	2,173 19 6	2 15 -
TOTAL -	1	9	100	5,620	1,189 10 -	1,815 11 11	12,536	278,146 12 3	276,341 18 8	2,278 12 3	2 15 - Average.
FERMANAGH:											
Enniskillen -	-	5	-	1,050	230 - -	253 10 10	2,277	101,990 8 3	100,927 16 11	1,428 19 3	3 - -
GALWAY:											
Ballinasloe -	-	No Return from this Bank, which has since closed - - - - -									
KILDARE:											
Celbridge -	-	3	2	100	50	28 - -	64 - -	442	17,633 14 11	17,611 12 5	77 11 3 3 - 10
KILKENNY:											
Kilkenny -	-	1	3	500	500	30 10 -	54 3 5	256	7,805 13 2	7,552 10 11	265 8 2 2 10 -
KING'S COUNTY:											
Parsonstown -	-	1	2	300	100	120 - -	151 18 10	542	20,773 10 9	20,755 4 6	129 17 4 2 15 6
Tullamore -	-	1	1	-	100	30 - -	16 3 8	305	8,684 1 7	8,535 - 10	171 9 7 2 18 4
TOTAL -	-	2	3	300	200	150 - -	168 2 6	847	29,457 12 4	29,290 5 4	301 6 11 2 16 4 Average.
LIMERICK:											
Limerick -	-	-	5	-	2,300	268 10 -	368 2 2	2,488	90,849 19 10	90,144 18 7	709 12 9 2 17 -
LONDONDERRY:											
Coleraine -	-	1	4	-	400	155 - -	168 17 2	1,930	70,465 - 8	70,344 17 8	324 18 5 3 - -
Londonderry -	-	1	5	-	900	155 - -	187 18 6	2,129	61,249 4 6	60,448 11 7	1,069 14 1 3 - -
Newtown Limavady	-	1	1	500	200	40 - -	63 10 1	650	23,556 - -	23,194 19 8	472 6 7 3 - -
TOTAL -	-	3	10	500	1,500	350 - -	420 5 9	4,709	155,270 5 2	153,988 8 11	1,866 19 1 3 - - Average.
LOUTH:											
Ardee -	-	1	1	500	1,000	50 - -	63 16 10	336	12,566 12 10	12,317 11 4	249 10 - 2 18 4
Drogheda -	-	-	4	-	1,500	225 - -	257 9 5	1,520	53,073 5 4	52,614 18 2	613 3 2 2 18 4
Dundalk -	-	-	3	-	100	29 15 -	33 4 -	306	11,131 18 9	10,829 11 9	218 2 4 2 15 -
TOTAL -	-	1	8	500	2,600	304 15 -	354 10 3	2,162	76,771 16 11	75,762 1 3	1,080 15 6 2 17 10 Average.
MAYO:											
Castlebar -	-	2	-	500	-	- - -	2 18 10	19	232 3 11	152 6 8	60 9 5 3 - -
MEATH:											
Kells -	-	1	3	300	1,300	84 - -	128 - 9	470	17,286 8 1	17,084 19 8	224 3 3 2 10 -
Navau -	-	2	2	100	100	21 - -	21 3 5	125	3,605 19 9	3,607 9 8	- 15 4 2 16 -
TOTAL -	-	3	5	400	1,400	105 - -	149 4 2	595	20,892 7 10	20,692 9 4	224 18 7 2 11 - Average.
MONAGHAN:											
Monaghan -	-	1	3	-	900	105 - -	125 15 6	1,035	27,105 7 8	26,970 12 11	163 14 5 2 15 6

(a) This Bank is closing.

11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
	Life.				Terms of Years.								
	Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 2	357	104	- 17 2	3 9 6
- - -	124	2,915 6 -	5	112 - -	1	16 - -	-	- - -	- 13 1	30,063	12,392	3 6 2	6 11 3
- - -	124	2,915 6 -	5	112 - -	1	16 - -	-	- - -	- 13 - Average.	30,420	12,496	3 5 11	6 11 -
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 11	1,406	2,119	12 5 4	5 14 7
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-
830 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 11	336	178	10 1 -	16 13 3
1 3 9	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 13 10	547	281	5 2 7	7 8 3
166 8 7	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 14 5	598	580	10 1 10	6 1 1
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 3 9	391	298	9 19 1	6 10 9
166 8 7	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 11 3 Average.	939	878	10 - 10	6 4 4
200 - -	13	237 - -	1	10 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 -	3,430	1,751	8 11 3	9 4 2
100 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 9	1,506	1,036	10 5 9	10 4 9
440 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 -	2,219	1,967	10 1 2	7 5 4
100 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 -	538	420	12 12 9	6 13 3
640 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 4 Average.	4,263	3,423	10 9 4	8 1 10
95 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 1	199	186	15 10 2	10 11 6
754 18 2	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 6	2,025	1,772	7 10 6	6 2 7
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 -	321	278	8 9 2	6 8 8
849 18 2	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 2 Average.	2,545	2,236	8 6 2	6 10 10
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	1 5 3	(a)	-	-	-
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 14 9	362	567	12 1 -	6 2 9
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 11 7	85	94	15 14 7	15 1 9
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 14 3 Average.	447	661	12 15 -	7 8 2
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 3	852	760	7 1 -	6 12 7

1.	2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
COUNTY.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Amount Owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.	Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.	Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.	Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.
	Un-paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.							
IRELAND—contd.			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
QUEEN'S COUNTY:											
Abbeyleix -	1	3	400	1,200	59 4 6	67 18 -	322	12,224 8 1	12,003 1 10	238 5 -	2 15 -
Portarlington -	1	3	100	50	64 - -	78 1 -	378	11,764 4 8	11,401 14 8	363 6 4	2 15 6
TOTAL - - -	2	6	500	1,250	123 4 6	145 19 -	700	23,988 12 9	23,404 16 6	601 11 4	2 15 3 Average.
ROSCOMMON:											
Boyle - - -	1	3	300	400	175 - -	179 2 8	875	34,728 3 7	34,564 - -	338 3 11	2 15 6
SLIGO:											
Sligo - - -	-	2	-	600	40 - -	58 10 -	618	18,736 3 3	18,085 15 6	651 17 4	2 18 6
TIPPERARY:											
Cashel - - -	1	2	-	300	15 - -	21 - -	120	2,650 19 5	2,602 2 8	49 15 2	2 10 -
Clonmel - - -	-	4	-	810	160 - -	188 4 10	594	12,886 1 1	12,529 11 4	268 5 -	2 10 -
Roscrea - - -	1	2	-	400	48 4 -	64 - -	386	12,702 16 2	12,549 17 11	156 1 2	2 15 6
Thurles - - -	-	2	-	300	50 - -	59 7 9	222	6,897 4 -	6,813 8 1	120 1 4	2 17 2
TOTAL - - -	2	10	-	1,810	273 4 -	332 12 7	1,322	35,137 - 8	34,495 - -	594 2 8	2 13 5 Average.
TYRONE:											
Clogher - - -	1	2	200	200	56 - -	73 3 3	845	33,960 17 5	33,849 14 9	231 3 1	3 - 10
Cookstown - -	1	3	300	100	31 - -	36 2 7	480	11,734 17 9	11,524 17 -	217 14 9	3 - -
Dungannon - -	-	3	-	550	80 - -	99 - 2	1,024	32,007 - 8	31,497 1 9	645 16 2	3 - -
TOTAL - - -	2	8	500	850	167 - -	208 6 -	2,349	77,702 15 10	76,871 13 6	1,094 14 -	3 - 4 Average.
WATERFORD:											
Waterford -	1	8	-	1,350	296 10 -	398 11 10	1,906	57,684 14 2	57,470 2 5	284 12 10	2 15 6
WESTMEATH:											
Castle Pollard -	2	4	1,000	300	96 12 -	97 12 3	317	12,374 4 6	12,111 4 7	199 16 1	2 14 -
WEXFORD:											
Wexford - - -	1	3	-	600	72 - -	85 1 1	339	8,467 1 9	8,430 6 4	20 2 5	2 10 -
WICKLOW:											
Baltinglass -	1	2	250	200	22 10 -	26 11 -	206	4,352 8 10	4,279 11 10	72 17 -	2 15 - Average.

ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS. - - - - -

Guernsey - - -	1	2	400	700	500 - -	587 6 3	8,084	202,374 3 4	201,819 13 5	1,256 7 8	3 - -
Jersey - - -	1	4	1,000	1,200	799 - -	896 1 10	11,950	261,746 5 4	261,876 18 -	1,151 19 -	3 - -
TOTAL - - -	2	6	1,400	1,900	1,299 - -	1,483 8 1	20,034	464,120 8 8	463,696 11 5	2,408 6 8	3 - -

11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.
	Life.				Terms of Years.								
	Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.						
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 11 -	217	161	17 7 7	9 2 7
180 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 12 6	360	295	10 1 1	8 9 -
180 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 12 1 Average.	577	456	12 16 6	8 14 -
100 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 3	478	918	14 17 6	5 17 2
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 2	478	499	8 12 10	5 19 7
8 6 7	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 16 -	247	109	4 14 6	7 - 11
801 12 2	5	73 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	1 7 7	1,598	834	2 17 6	5 - 6
25 1 7	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 -	347	185	11 13 2	13 11 10
200 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 15 7	343	116	6 16 3	10 2 2
1,035 - 4	5	73 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 18 5 Average.	2,535	1,244	4 15 10	6 19 -
146 4 10	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 3	418	611	11 11 -	4 8 7
140 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 1	360	382	7 7 4	6 4 1
200 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 3	804	1,216	11 2 9	5 2 2
486 4 10	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 4 Average.	1,582	2,209	10 7 10	5 2 3
850 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 13 7	3,334	2,978	5 9 5	4 14 9
400 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 15 4	200	152	16 8 8	10 13 4
200 10 10	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 19 7	296	423	8 14 1	6 5 6
- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 12 2	142	171	9 8 4	8 11 10

ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

1,300 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 8	4,454	2,351	5 17 7	11 8 3
2,800 - -	23	462 12 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 8	5,268	3,714	6 2 5	10 13 5
4,100 - -	23	462 12 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 4	9,722	6,065	6 - 3	10 19 2

SUMMARY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

1.			2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.	
COUNTY.	Population, 1861.	Number of Banks.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.		Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.		Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Amount Owing to Depositors on 20 Nov. 1868.		Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.		Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.		
			Un-paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
ENGLAND:																		
Bedford	185,265	4	4	8	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
Berks	176,103	9	10	21	1,600	1,200	332	10 -	408	1 9	3,862	124,150	4 3	123,579	1 5	959	17 9	
Bucks	166,597	5	6	12	3,900	3,340	1,070	1 6	1,426	17 2	14,433	429,566	11 1	427,973	14 6	3,167	18 11	
Cambridge	175,950	4	5	13	3,900	1,800	433	18 1	545	2 10	5,791	148,026	14 3	146,269	- 7	2,428	3 2	
Chester	505,153	13	15	34	2,600	2,050	699	17 -	910	19 7	9,053	272,553	2 7	271,084	3 6	2,611	- 8	
Cornwall	360,323	9	10	28	10,350	10,000	2,156	19 11	3,055	13 5	25,342	939,283	14 3	934,545	8 7	8,173	1 9	
Cumberland	205,293	7	7	22	7,500	5,750	1,382	15 -	1,837	5 11	15,392	667,178	17 4	664,005	3 1	5,536	7 2	
Derby	339,377	12	12	30	4,600	3,525	880	15 -	1,192	8 1	11,835	361,680	1 1	360,911	17 8	1,891	7 9	
Devon	584,531	5	6	49	8,100	5,075	1,554	12 8	1,979	1 8	20,478	586,151	15 9	582,856	7 5	5,115	12 8	
Dorset	188,651	10	10	20	10,100	28,000	3,779	6 5	5,179	7 1	64,451	1,702,223	12 -	1,704,049	8 10	3,642	3 -	
Durham	509,018	10	10	20	7,600	4,300	1,054	8 -	1,583	11 9	14,121	478,348	2 8	474,602	3 5	4,526	6 3	
Essex	404,644	11	16	32	5,400	3,220	805	15 -	1,059	12 7	9,678	279,290	11 3	277,402	9 4	2,924	5 10	
Gloucester	485,502	12	11	36	5,500	3,850	1,391	9 -	1,765	- 11	13,726	426,365	5 11	421,650	11 11	5,449	18 -	
Hants	481,495	11	17	27	8,000	7,750	2,252	- -	3,048	19 11	29,466	928,632	16 7	937,365	2 3	6,039	18 2	
Hereford	123,659	5	5	17	4,100	3,440	1,105	16 6	1,510	13 11	11,247	338,302	6 1	336,459	11 3	3,193	14 9	
Herts	173,294	3	3	6	4,300	3,120	875	3 9	1,141	14 9	13,219	316,176	17 1	315,356	1 8	1,885	9 1	
Huntingdon	64,297	-	-	-	1,900	1,050	241	16 -	286	1 5	3,020	92,102	13 -	91,233	14 5	1,124	1 3	
Kent	733,675	15	16	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lancaster	2,428,744	27	26	102	10,000	7,780	2,156	8 6	2,728	5 11	21,842	659,713	1 1	654,549	11 5	6,873	3 4	
Leicester	237,402	5	6	12	18,120	34,280	9,267	4 1	12,442	17 3	138,957	3,927,768	5 9	3,913,922	18 4	28,217	11 10	
Lincoln	411,997	15	15	39	3,300	2,500	883	11 -	1,093	4 3	13,053	315,606	4 6	314,261	11 9	2,840	11 6	
Middlesex	2,205,771	29	28	145	8,800	7,720	2,311	10 4	2,897	15 3	31,273	804,858	13 2	799,980	1 6	8,280	15 11	
Monmouth	174,670	4	4	8	42,050	56,045	16,780	6 7	21,384	15 3	233,300	5,082,085	16 8	5,074,543	3 -	26,171	17 9	
Norfolk	435,422	10	10	23	2,600	1,770	376	10 -	551	18 4	3,938	123,386	10 5	122,610	18 -	1,240	9 2	
Northampton	227,727	4	4	14	9,800	7,155	1,582	1 -	2,019	4 4	20,129	649,074	17 9	644,616	17 1	6,455	12 11	
Northumberland	343,028	7	8	28	2,700	3,100	755	10 -	1,028	15 3	10,629	317,541	8 -	314,239	8 10	4,090	8 -	
Nottingham	293,784	5	4	19	4,300	4,060	1,874	12 -	2,571	2 5	26,779	956,517	6 11	955,455	4 5	3,851	19 4	
Oxford	172,266	6	6	14	5,500	4,730	1,569	18 10	2,024	9 2	25,661	606,077	6 2	603,495	10 -	3,680	2 2	
Rutland	21,859	-	-	-	6,300	2,495	838	13 6	1,156	4 10	12,518	355,442	16 7	353,061	3 9	3,541	13 4	
Salop	240,876	10	13	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Somerset	444,725	10	16	27	7,400	7,000	1,833	15 -	2,290	5 7	22,644	808,955	8 10	804,064	11 -	6,787	15 10	
Stafford	746,584	16	16	29	13,200	6,855	2,425	9 6	2,927	19 10	28,837	885,316	16 7	885,588	3 10	4,514	19 3	
Suffolk	336,271	13	16	32	9,300	5,620	1,159	- -	1,508	5 5	12,696	419,952	14 9	417,393	1 -	4,119	9 6	
Surrey	830,685	15	17	35	8,100	7,700	1,375	19 10	2,101	14 1	16,543	525,287	4 8	522,229	16 3	4,867	9 8	
Sussex	363,648	12	13	27	11,600	7,400	2,548	17 10	3,362	2 3	27,520	659,050	12 2	651,298	7 7	7,487	1 11	
Warwick	561,728	6	6	12	6,400	4,830	1,772	- 9	2,096	19 7	19,730	604,785	15 8	597,644	12 9	9,212	9 9	
Westmorland	60,809	1	1	3	5,400	3,200	846	9 -	1,217	5 7	12,074	366,681	17 -	364,603	6 -	3,333	18 8	
Wilts	249,455	11	12	28	400	400	70	- -	83	6 2	1,254	34,299	11 6	33,947	8 11	365	- 6	
Worcester	307,601	7	8	16	7,700	5,330	1,210	11 -	1,640	1 9	14,728	503,562	19 3	501,394	4 -	3,863	7 9	
York, East Riding	280,736	6	5	22	6,600	3,420	897	17 -	1,108	18 11	11,892	348,556	19 10	345,064	9 11	4,393	10 7	
York, North Riding	244,804	11	11	23	5,500	7,500	2,038	16 -	2,541	11 7	27,343	824,931	8 2	823,436	6 1	4,356	- 11	
York, West Riding	1,507,511	19	18	63	8,600	5,710	983	5 -	1,341	6 9	14,702	431,048	9 4	429,361	18 9	3,004	5 7	
TOTAL ENGLAND	18,949,930	394	426	1,164	15,400	15,630	5,452	4 2	7,124	11 2	75,014	2,083,073	16 8	2,069,407	5 4	19,119	7 7	
WALES:																		
Anglesey	54,546	1	4	6	800	1,800	193	15 -	247	1 11	1,424	36,651	15 5	35,993	4 4	679	3 7	
Brecon	61,627	1	1	4	200	800	85	- -	107	10 9	1,255	26,539	15 5	26,381	18 7	325	16 8	
Cardigan	72,255	1	1	2	-	300	80	- -	119	7 5	1,165	38,853	8 7	38,416	4 3	437	12 -	
Carmarthen	111,757	3	3	5	900	420	175	18 -	314	7 -	2,816	97,226	9 7	93,892	1 7	3,653	2 9	
Carmarvon	95,668	1	3	1	300	100	50	- -	73	2 9	536	16,769	18 5	16,727	10 6	149	8 8	
Denbigh	100,862	3	2	8	1,500	2,550	240	4 -	314	15 5	3,521	80,853	16 9	80,653	13 -	571	3 8	
Flint	69,870	4	4	8	2,200	1,850	363	9 11	490	7 3	3,249	116,910	8 6	116,892	3 10	812	15 11	
Glamorgan	317,751	4	6	8	4,000	1,400	594	- -	1,230	10 -	8,743	302,373	1 9	301,130	3 1	2,090	5 2	
Merioneth	38,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Montgomery	67,075	1	1	2	500	550	170	- -	259	19 4	2,322	84,303	19 6	84,301	5 8	429	5 8	
Pembroke	96,093	4	5	7	2,300	500	270	14 -	392	10 2	4,204	169,396	1 1	168,519	3 8	1,421	3 5	
Radnor	25,403	1	1	2	400	120	32	2 -	45	9 9	733	14,875	3 1	14,788	8 5	164	1 -	
TOTAL WALES	1,111,795	24	31	53	13,100	10,390	2,254	11 2	3,594	15 4	29,968	984,744	18 1	977,695	16 11	10,733	18 6	
TOTAL ENGLAND	18,949,930	394	426	1,164	308,520	301,200	81,027	14 9	106,173	13 11	1,088,170	30,386,409	6 7	30,268,483	19 4	229,338	8 11	
TOTAL ENGLAND AND WALES	20,061,725	418	457	1,217	321,620	311,590	83,282	5 11	109,768	9 3	1,118,138	31,371,154	4 8	31,246,179	16 3	240,072	7 5	

SUMMARY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

10.	11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	C O U N T Y.
Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Manage- ment at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	
		Life.				Terms of Years.									
		Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.							
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.						
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
2 19 6	635 18 -	42	854 8 6	3	60 - -	1	15 12 -	-	- - -	6 6	2,538	1,552	5 7 4	11 16 6	Bedford.
2 19 7	1,435 14 9	135	2,592 15 -	7	120 - -	1	12 - -	-	- - -	6 7	10,795	5,469	4 13 5	10 9 11	Berks.
2 19 3	450 - -	32	588 8 6	1	8 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	7 4	4,134	1,593	2 19 10	9 10 6	Bucks.
2 18 8	2,700 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 7	16,851	3,748	1 19 -	8 10 11	Cambridge.
2 19 11	8,665 5 9	45	868 - -	6	121 - -	7	130 - -	-	- - -	6 5	22,017	13,055	6 10 9	11 6 7	Chester.
3 - 1	9,111 14 2	319	5,605 19 6	19	247 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	5 5	7,499	8,070	8 12 2	10 2 8	Cornwall.
2 19 11	3,482 18 9	267	5,019 15 6	5	130 5 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 6	9,036	5,351	5 19 -	10 14 7	Cumberland.
2 19 10	5,085 5 8	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 8	14,197	8,152	6 4 5	10 19 5	Derby.
3 - -	12,828 5 8	1,472	27,563 8 6	61	1,165 - -	5	100 - -	-	- - -	6 -	42,269	28,073	5 6 9	8 19 4	Devon.
2 19 10	4,016 7 4	68	1,288 4 6	2	50 - -	3	50 - -	-	- - -	6 7	7,853	4,864	5 10 7	11 17 7	Dorset.
2 19 10	4,357 8 9	2	60 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	7 5	9,206	9,121	5 9 3	7 11 -	Durham.
2 19 -	4,637 13 4	106	2,106 16 6	6	86 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	8 2	8,459	4,610	4 18 10	13 7 4	Essex.
2 19 2	22,890 3 7	239	4,851 9 6	7	121 - -	1	15 - -	-	- - -	6 4	22,407	13,100	5 12 6	11 15 6	Gloucester.
2 19 5	4,839 - 10	132	2,461 16 6	3	55 - -	4	50 - -	-	- - -	8 9	7,207	4,399	5 10 1	14 14 10	Hants.
2 19 6	2,761 2 9	106	2,198 10 -	5	55 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	7 2	7,885	5,159	6 12 4	8 12 7	Hereford.
2 19 4	952 6 1	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 2	1,855	892	4 11 3	14 6 1	Herts.
-	-	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	Huntingdon.
2 18 9	8,466 12 4	103	1,971 - -	4	100 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	8 2	17,579	9,428	5 3 6	11 1 5	Kent.
2 19 9	35,500 19 6	499	9,759 4 -	82	1,561 - -	147	2,542 10 -	2	20 - -	6 3	181,441	128,958	5 4 5	6 17 5	Lancaster.
2 18 4	3,994 8 5	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 10	11,600	5,963	4 12 1	8 7 6	Leicester.
2 18 4	5,793 2 8	95	1,974 14 -	2	30 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	7 1	22,138	9,853	5 2 1	12 - 10	Lincoln.
2 19 2	30,051 5 10	4,259	74,227 8 6	539	10,425 14 -	87	1,292 12 6	7	140 - -	8 4	254,521	142,393	4 9 10	8 8 10	Middlesex.
2 19 4	1,600 2 1	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	8 10	2,592	1,641	5 17 11	11 6 1	Monmouth.
2 18 7	8,969 15 10	20	376 - -	1	30 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 1	13,483	9,870	5 9 7	8 1 11	Norfolk.
2 19 1	3,687 3 2	5	83 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 5	7,732	3,228	4 4 6	12 1 6	Northampton.
3 - -	15,632 2 1	11	230 - -	1	30 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	5 3	23,679	23,350	5 17 -	6 17 6	Northumberland.
2 18 10	14,109 7 9	29	598 - -	4	80 - -	4	70 - -	-	- - -	6 6	19,723	12,051	5 2 6	7 18 11	Nottingham.
2 19 9	5,044 14 11	29	550 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 5	7,810	3,610	4 17 3	11 4 9	Oxford.
-	-	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	Rutland.
3 - 2	20,038 12 7	40	588 - -	1	30 - -	1	20 - -	-	- - -	5 6	11,967	9,248	6 18 9	9 16 7	Salop.
3 - 3	15,845 9 7	474	9,657 4 6	24	433 - -	6	90 - -	-	- - -	6 6	19,294	12,067	5 3 -	10 10 4	Somerset.
2 19 11	6,006 3 9	16	300 12 -	42	278 - -	-	- - -	6	75 - -	7 1	8,053	5,666	6 - 8	11 15 8	Stafford.
2 18 9	4,990 1 19	17	304 - -	9	215 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	7 11	11,514	6,862	4 14 8	9 6 6	Suffolk.
2 18 1	12,468 16 2	75	1,288 5 6	6	110 - -	2	20 - -	-	- - -	10 -	26,632	12,620	3 15 8	9 14 10	Surrey.
2 19 7	4,254 4 -	4	110 - -	1	30 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 10	18,524	8,777	5 5 7	12 9 5	Sussex.
2 19 1	3,853 9 10	56	1,096 14 -	5	76 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 7	11,336	5,565	4 11 10	10 13 11	Warwick.
3 - -	27 17 11	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	4 10	739	407	6 8 8	11 3 9	Westmorland.
2 19 11	4,085 15 6	152	2,723 12 -	9	145 - -	4	65 - -	-	- - -	6 5	8,705	5,359	5 8 1	10 19 8	Wils.
3 - 1	14,709 16 6	15	274 - -	2	30 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 1	7,109	3,680	5 9 11	12 8 1	Worcester.
2 19 11	10,018 10 3	48	969 1 -	2	50 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 1	26,506	25,506	5 8 -	5 13 7	York, East Riding
2 19 2	4,397 7 2	6	140 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 2	8,041	6,050	6 5 3	10 2 -	York, North Riding.
2 19 2	28,707 13 4	80	1,696 4 -	9	186 - -	2	40 - -	-	- - -	6 9	76,396	55,511	5 2 3	7 9 4	York, West Riding.
2 19 6 Average.	351,102 18 5	8,998	164,976 12 -	868	16,057 19 -	275	4,512 14 6	15	235 - -	6 11 Average.	991,322	624,877	5 1 -	8 12 3	TOTAL ENGLAND.
WALES:															
2 15 -	1,000 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	13 1	1,037	831	3 17 5	8 18 6	Anglesey.
2 16 3	163 2 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	8 -	827	441	4 4 2	9 11 10	Brecon.
3 - -	900 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	5 11	416	380	9 9 11	13 16 4	Cardigan.
2 19 11	343 16 8	1	30 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 5	1,644	797	6 16 2	12 8 11	Carmarthen.
2 15 6	450 11 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	8 5	276	144	6 14 7	14 4 5	Carnarvon.
2 18 7	490 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	7 8	2,615	2,013	5 7 11	8 6 4	Denbigh.
2 18 6	300 - -	3	76 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	8 4	2,079	1,507	6 10 8	10 10 2	Flint.
3 - -	2,645 17 11	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	8 1	10,083	6,767	5 9 -	8 17 8	Glamorgan.
-	-	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	Merioneth.
3 - -	443 10 11	2	38 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 1	1,312	925	7 1 1	10 5 11	Montgomery.
3 - -	2,570 1 8	8	166 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	4 7	2,447	2,097	7 10 5	10 4 7	Pembroke.
3 - -	-	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	6 1	419	134	6 4 5	14 1 4	Radnor.
2 19 4	9,307 - 2	14	310 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	7 2	23,155	16,036	5 18 8	9 12 7	TOTAL WALES.
2 19 6	351,102 18 5	8,998	164,976 12 -	868	16,057 19 -	275	4,512 14 6	15	235 - -	6 11	991,322	624,877	5 1 -	8 12 3	TOTAL ENGLAND.
2 19 5 Average.	360,409 18 7	9,012	165,286 12 -	868	16,057 19 -	275	4,512 14 6	15	235 - -	6 11 Average.	1,014,477	640,913	5 1 5	8 12 9	TOTAL ENGLAND AND WALES.

SUMMARY OF SCOTLAND.

1. COUNTY.	Population, 1861.	Number of Banks.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 Nov. 1868.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.	9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.
			Un-paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen - - - - -	221,380	7	8	13	1,650	2,600	680 3 -	821 10 11	24,549	301,962 - 2	299,957 13 11	2,919 12 6
Argyll - - - - -	80,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayr - - - - -	198,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banff - - - - -	59,234	3	3	4	200	570	55 11 3	54 6 8	994	17,070 11 2	16,592 14 7	527 2 5
Berwick - - - - -	36,614	1	1	2	100	50	12 4 6	12 4 6	268	3,883 14 11	3,724 9 2	159 5 9
Bute - - - - -	16,188	1	1	3	300	240	91 11 4	91 11 4	1,784	19,798 - 1	18,862 4 10	935 15 3
Caithness - - - - -	41,216	2	3	4	800	900	92 7 9	110 14 5	1,021	20,691 17 -	20,469 17 3	238 10 6
Clackmannan - - - - -	21,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumbarton - - - - -	52,035	2	1	2	300	350	27 19 2	50 11 5	1,264	7,949 11 -	7,445 6 6	518 10 10
Dumfries - - - - -	75,877	2	2	4	350	700	51 16 1	54 14 4	903	10,588 16 1	10,262 11 -	386 18 3
Edinburgh - - - - -	273,869	3	3	16	1,000	7,300	2,078 - -	2,455 1 4	37,321	668,640 15 9	668,762 13 5	2,840 9 -
Elgin - - - - -	42,692	2	2	11	1,500	1,450	91 17 3	106 16 3	1,393	24,192 8 7	24,119 12 11	204 14 11
Fife - - - - -	154,555	4	5	14	2,250	1,770	390 19 -	498 17 5	8,374	127,914 14 10	126,888 19 3	1,413 10 3
Forfar - - - - -	204,365	4	4	18	750	3,075	751 11 4	941 2 9	14,978	257,820 17 6	256,253 4 7	1,976 13 1
Haddington - - - - -	37,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inverness - - - - -	87,435	2	2	10	250	1,350	122 1 -	153 15 11	3,214	42,290 6 7	41,303 16 -	1,108 5 9
Kincardine - - - - -	34,461	4	5	6	800	790	96 - 6	133 12 11	2,291	59,455 11 10	58,982 8 9	662 7 11
Kinross - - - - -	7,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkcudbright - - - - -	42,430	1	1	6	100	200	48 6 -	53 3 -	711	10,691 6 11	10,634 7 6	103 18 10
Lanark - - - - -	631,559	2	1	23	400	9,150	3,464 15 -	5,023 10 1	59,086	1,356,496 7 2	1,349,924 18 9	6,573 - -
Linlithgow - - - - -	38,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nairn - - - - -	10,065	1	1	3	200	200	32 2 7	34 10 9	608	7,267 13 1	7,189 16 8	77 16 5
Orkney and Shetland - - - - -	64,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peebles - - - - -	11,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth - - - - -	133,511	1	1	5	500	1,250	85 - -	121 6 1	2,682	28,130 8 6	27,110 10 1	1,083 15 7
Renfrew - - - - -	177,407	1	1	3	500	650	245 - -	329 11 3	4,152	74,160 5 11	73,421 15 8	808 5 11
Ross and Cromarty - - - - -	81,280	1	3	1	500	500	30 - -	18 11 2	332	5,134 12 11	4,910 4 9	239 3 10
Roxburgh - - - - -	54,109	4	5	9	900	1,620	277 18 4	341 7 4	4,415	91,060 4 2	89,792 5 11	1,543 16 1
Selkirk - - - - -	10,449	1	1	2	-	200	40 - -	50 6 6	326	6,766 14 9	6,725 1 7	144 5 5
Stirling - - - - -	91,926	3	2	7	800	1,500	239 14 4	284 14 4	6,304	77,040 13 -	75,747 - 9	1,320 9 3
Sutherland - - - - -	25,208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wigtown - - - - -	42,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL SCOTLAND - - -	3,061,251	52	56	166	14,150	36,415	9,104 18 5	11,742 - 8	176,970	3,219,007 11 11	3,199,081 13 10	25,786 7 9

SUMMARY OF SCOTLAND.

10.	11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	C O U N T Y.
Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Manage- ment, at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	
		Life.				Terms of Years.									
		Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.							
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
2 19 10	80 - -	48	921 18 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 5	15,003	12,518	4 9 -	4 14 2	Aberdeen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Argyll.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ayr.
2 17 10	- - -	6	88 10 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 4	836	651	3 17 1	4 8 2	Banff.
2 18 4	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 3	273	85	3 7 4	5 5 6	Berwick.
2 15 -	- - -	4	58 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 3	1,619	1,274	4 18 9	5 4 11	Bute.
2 15 -	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 9	641	674	4 4 9	3 17 9	Caithness.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clackmannan.
2 14 -	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 12 8	1,977	549	2 5 2	6 6 4	Dumbarton.
2 15 -	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 3	829	407	2 17 2	4 7 10	Dumfries.
2 19 9	500 - -	731	15,210 6 6	40	661 15 -	3	60 - -	-	- - -	- 7 4	80,335	51,685	3 - 4	4 1 3	Edinburgh.
2 16 10	50 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 9	965	599	4 - 10	6 5 5	Elgin.
2 17 9	850 - -	17	251 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 9	9,525	4,845	3 2 7	5 15 8	Fife.
2 19 9	50 - -	42	716 5 -	2	40 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 3	35,764	22,882	3 1 11	4 2 -	Forfar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Haddington.
2 17 5	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 3	3,976	3,213	2 19 6	3 - 3	Inverness.
2 19 3	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 6	1,802	1,585	5 16 11	5 1 10	Kincardine.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kinross.
2 15 -	- - -	2	36 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 11	705	313	2 10 7	4 14 11	Kirkcudbright.
3 - -	- - -	154	3,225 9 6	4	58 - -	4	80 - -	-	- - -	- 7 5	148,549	83,794	3 9 3	5 2 7	Lanark.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Linlithgow.
2 15 -	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 6	410	331	4 5 7	4 6 8	Nairn.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Orkney and Shetland.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peebles.
2 5 -	248 4 1	53	974 13 6	3	50 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 6	3,293	1,527	4 17 5	4 12 -	Perth.
2 15 -	- - -	23	464 15 -	4	90 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 10	9,500	4,597	3 1 5	4 17 9	Renfrew.
2 15 -	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 3	268	245	4 18 6	5 17 3	Ross and Cromarty.
2 18 9	150 - -	32	625 14 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 6	5,453	2,938	3 18 4	6 8 4	Roxburgh.
2 10 -	100 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 14 5	404	276	4 16 2	8 4 1	Selkirk.
2 17 11	- - -	15	284 10 6	1	20 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 5	8,254	3,276	2 6 1	4 18 9	Stirling.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sutherland.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wigtown.
2 19 3 Average.	2,028 4 1	1,127	22,857 3 -	54	919 15 -	7	140 - -	-	- - -	- 7 3 Average.	330,381	198,264	3 6 10	4 13 10	TOTAL SCOTLAND.

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

1.			2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
COUNTY.	Population, 1861.	Number of Banks.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.	Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.	Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.
			Un- paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.						
					£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antrim - - - - -	376,054	1	1	4	2,000	2,850	491 4 -	604 4 11	5,531	155,548 1 4	155,002 11 9	1,333 5 4
Armagh - - - - -	189,382	1	1	4	1,000	1,400	260 - -	369 11 -	3,408	128,255 7 11	127,492 12 7	1,091 17 -
Carlow - - - - -	57,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan - - - - -	153,972	1	1	4	100	300	80 - -	91 19 5	259	12,662 14 -	12,595 2 1	186 18 3
Clare - - - - -	166,275	1	2	2	750	350	35 - -	82 19 5	445	16,169 9 8	15,868 6 5	303 18 8
Cork - - - - -	537,496	4	1	20	-	10,650	1,179 7 8	1,624 10 4	8,569	332,893 4 1	332,518 8 4	1,497 13 8
Donegal - - - - -	236,859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down - - - - -	299,866	3	3	7	1,000	1,550	208 - -	363 16 8	2,492	89,129 17 2	89,469 6 11	573 12 -
Dublin - - - - -	402,022	2	1	9	100	5,620	1,189 10 -	1,815 11 11	12,536	278,146 12 3	276,341 18 8	2,278 12 3
Fermanagh - - - - -	105,372	1	-	5	-	1,050	230 - -	253 10 10	2,277	101,990 8 3	100,927 16 11	1,428 19 3
Galway - - - - -	271,042	1	No Return received from this Bank, which has since closed - - - - -									
Kerry - - - - -	201,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kildare - - - - -	84,930	1	3	2	100	50	28 - -	64 - -	442	17,633 14 11	17,611 12 5	77 11 3
Kilkenny - - - - -	123,557	1	1	3	500	500	30 10 -	54 3 5	256	7,805 13 2	7,552 10 11	265 8 2
King's County - - - - -	88,491	2	2	3	300	200	150 - -	168 2 6	847	29,457 12 4	29,290 5 4	301 6 11
Leitrim - - - - -	104,615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick - - - - -	215,609	1	-	5	-	2,300	268 10 -	368 2 2	2,488	90,849 19 10	90,144 18 7	709 12 9
Londonderry - - - - -	184,137	3	3	10	500	1,500	350 - -	420 5 9	4,709	155,270 5 2	153,988 8 11	1,866 19 1
Longford - - - - -	71,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth - - - - -	89,870	3	1	8	500	2,600	304 15 -	354 10 3	2,162	76,771 16 11	75,762 1 3	1,080 15 6
Mayo - - - - -	254,449	1	2	-	500	-	- - -	2 18 10	19	232 3 11	152 6 8	80 9 5
Meath - - - - -	110,600	2	3	5	400	1,400	105 - -	149 4 2	595	20,892 7 10	20,692 9 4	224 18 -
Monaghan - - - - -	126,340	1	1	3	-	900	105 - -	125 15 6	1,035	27,105 7 8	26,970 12 11	163 14 5
Queen's County - - - - -	90,750	2	2	6	500	1,250	123 4 6	145 19 -	700	23,988 12 9	23,404 16 6	601 11 4
Roscommon - - - - -	156,154	1	1	3	300	400	175 - -	179 2 8	875	34,728 3 7	34,564 - -	338 3 11
Sligo - - - - -	125,079	1	-	2	-	600	40 - -	58 10 -	618	18,736 3 3	18,085 15 6	651 17 4
Tipperary - - - - -	247,496	4	2	10	-	1,810	273 4 -	208 6 -	1,322	35,135 15 10	34,495 - -	594 2 8
Tyrone - - - - -	238,426	3	2	8	500	850	167 - -	208 6 -	2,349	77,702 15 10	76,871 13 6	1,094 14 -
Waterford - - - - -	134,336	1	1	8	-	1,350	296 10 -	398 11 10	1,906	57,684 14 2	57,470 2 5	284 12 10
Westmeath - - - - -	90,856	1	2	4	1,000	300	96 12 -	97 12 3	317	12,374 4 6	12,111 4 7	199 16 1
Wexford - - - - -	143,594	1	1	3	-	600	72 - -	85 1 1	339	8,467 1 9	8,430 6 4	20 2 5
Wicklow - - - - -	86,093	1	1	2	250	200	22 10 -	26 11 -	206	4,352 8 10	4,279 11 10	72 17 -
TOTAL IRELAND - - -	5,764,543	45	38	140	10,300	40,580	6,280 17 2	8,321 6 11	56,702	1,813,984 16 11	1,802,221 3 10	17,323 10 1

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

10.	11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	C O U N T Y.
Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Manage- ment at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	
		Life.				Terms of Years.									
		Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.							
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.						
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
2 18 4	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 9	8,365	4,914	4 15 10	8 4 -	Antrim.
3 - -	950 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 8	2,824	3,878	9 8 2	5 16 4	Armagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carlow.
2 15 6	110 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 14 3	182	132	12 - 2	9 4 7	Cavan.
2 15 6	285 4 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 1	513	519	12 2 7	4 1 1	Clare.
2 16 11	1,750 - -	89	1,688 - -	-	- - -	6	140 - -	2	40 - -	- 9 8	9,656	9,123	9 11 11	6 16 9	Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Donegal.
2 17 8	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 1	1,427	1,801	14 - 4	7 - 7	Down.
2 15 -	- - -	124	2,915 6 -	5	112 - -	1	16 - -	-	- - -	- 13 -	30,420	12,496	3 5 11	6 11 -	Dublin.
3 - -	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 11	1,406	2,119	12 5 4	5 14 7	Fermanagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Galway.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kerry.
3 - 10	830 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 11	336	178	10 1 -	16 13 3	Kildare.
2 10 -	1 3 9	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 13 10	547	281	5 2 7	7 8 3	Kilkenny.
2 16 4	166 8 7	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 11 3	989	878	10 - 10	6 4 4	King's County.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leitrim.
2 17 -	200 - -	13	237 - -	1	10 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 -	3,430	1,751	8 11 3	9 4 2	Limerick.
3 - -	640 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 4	4,263	3,423	10 9 4	8 1 10	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Longford.
2 17 10	849 18 2	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 2	2,545	2,236	8 6 2	6 10 10	Louth.
3 - -	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	1 5 3	-	-	-	-	Mayo.
2 11 -	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 14 3	447	661	12 15 -	7 8 2	Meath.
2 15 6	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 3	852	760	7 1 -	6 12 7	Monaghan.
2 15 3	180 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 12 1	577	456	12 16 6	8 14 -	Queen's County.
2 15 6	100 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 3	478	918	14 17 6	5 17 2	Roscommon.
2 18 6	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 2	478	499	8 12 10	5 19 7	Sligo.
2 13 5	1,035 - 4	5	73 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 18 5	2,535	1,244	4 15 10	6 19 -	Tipperary.
3 - 4	486 4 10	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 4	1,582	2,209	10 7 10	5 2 3	Tyrone.
2 15 6	850 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 13 7	3,334	2,978	5 9 5	4 14 9	Waterford.
2 14 -	400 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	15 4	200	152	16 8 8	10 13 4	Westmeath.
2 10 -	200 10 10	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 19 7	296	423	8 14 1	6 5 6	Wexford.
2 15 -	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 12 2	142	171	9 8 4	8 11 10	Wicklow.
2 17 4 Average.	9,034 11 -	231	4,913 6 -	6	122 - -	7	156 - -	2	40 - -	- 9 1 Average.	77,824	54,200	6 8 9	6 15 2	TOTAL IRELAND.

SUMMARY OF THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

1.		2.		3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Population, 1861.	Number of Banks.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Amount Owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.	Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.	Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.
			Un-paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.						
Guernsey - - - - -	29,846	1	1	2	£. 400	£. 700	£. 500 - -	£. 587 6 3	8,084	£. 202,374 3 4	£. 201,819 13 5	£. 1,256 7 8
Jersey - - - - -	56,078	1	1	4	1,000	1,200	799 - -	896 1 10	11,950	261,746 5 4	261,876 13 -	1,151 19 -
TOTAL - - -	85,924	2	2	6	1,400	1,900	1,299 - -	1,483 8 1	20,034	464,120 8 8	463,696 11 5	2,408 6 8

RECAPITULATION.

1.		2.		3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Population, 1861.	Number of Banks.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Amount Owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868.	Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund.	Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868.
			Un-paid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.						
ENGLAND AND WALES - - -	20,061,725	418	457	1,217	£. 321,620	£. 311,590	£. 83,282 5 11	£. 109,768 9 3	1,118,138	£. 31,371,154 4 8	£. 31,246,179 16 3	£. 240,072 7 5
SCOTLAND - - - - -	3,061,251	52	56	166	14,150	36,415	9,104 18 5	11,742 - 8	176,970	3,219,007 11 11	3,199,081 13 10	25,786 7 9
IRELAND - - - - -	5,764,543	45	38	140	10,300	40,580	6,280 17 2	8,321 6 11	56,702	1,813,984 16 11	1,802,221 3 10	17,323 10 1
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	85,924	2	2	6	1,400	1,900	1,299 - -	1,483 8 1	20,034	464,120 8 8	463,696 11 5	2,408 6 8
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM -	28,973,443	517	553	1,529	347,470	390,485	99,967 1 6	131,315 4 11	1,371,844	36,868,267 2 2	36,711,179 5 4	285,590 11 11

SUMMARY OF THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

10.	11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	
Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Manage- ment, at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Deposi- tors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Deposi- tors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	
		Life.				Terms of Years.									
		Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.							
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.						
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
3 - -	1,300 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 8	4,454	2,351	5 17 7	11 8 3	Guernsey.
3 - -	2,800 - -	23	462 12 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 8	5,268	3,714	6 2 5	10 13 5	Jersey.
3 - - Average.	4,100 - -	23	462 12 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 4 Average.	9,722	6,065	6 - 3	10 19 2	- - TOTAL.

RECAPITULATION.

10.	11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	
Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Manage- ment at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Deposi- tors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Deposi- tors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	
		Life.				Terms of Years.									
		Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.							
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.						
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
2 19 5	360,409 18 7	9,012	165,286 12 -	868	16,057 19 -	275	4,512 14 6	15	235 - -	- 6 11	1,014,477	640,913	5 1 5	8 12 9	ENGLAND AND WALES.
2 19 3	2,028 4 1	1,127	22,857 3 -	54	919 15 -	7	140 - -	-	- - -	- 7 3	330,381	198,264	3 6 10	4 13 10	SCOTLAND.
2 17 4	9,034 11 -	231	4,913 6 -	6	122 - -	7	156 - -	2	40 - -	- 9 1	77,824	54,200	6 8 9	6 15 2	IRELAND.
3 - -	4,100 - -	23	462 12 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 4	9,722	6,065	6 - 3	10 19 2	{ ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.
2 19 4 Average.	375,572 13 8	10,393	193,519 13 6	928	17,099 14 -	289	4,808 14 6	17	275 - -	- 7 - Average.	1,432,404	899,442	4 15 -	7 13 5	{ TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM.

2.—ABSTRACT OF RETURNS from each SAVINGS BANK in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, showing the NAMES of the OFFICERS, their respective SALARIES and other ALLOWANCES (if any); and the Amount of SECURITY each gives.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND:				£. s. d.	£.
Abergavenny - - -	Monmouth - -	Philip Williams - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		William Gwynne (late) - -	Actuary - - -	50 - -	100
		Manley Ashwin - - -	Actuary - - -	30 - -	500
		William H. Guise - - -	Clerk - - -	20 - -	100
		Charles R. Jones - - -	Auditor - - -	5 - -	20
Abingdon - - -	Berks - - -	James Palmer Hammet - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Charles Glanville - - -	Actuary - - -	60 - -	400
		William Belcher - - -	Auditor - - -	15 15 -	100
Accrington - - -	Lancaster - - -	William H. Dewhurst - -	Actuary - - -	35 - -	100
		William Barnes - - -	Cashier - - -	22 - -	500
Alcester - - -	Warwick - - -	Charles Hobbins - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		James Sayce - - -	Secretary - - -	37 13 -	500
Alford - - -	Lincoln - - -	Frederick Jackson Rhodes -	Treasurer - - -	(a) - - -	200
		William Sylvester - - -	Actuary - - -	30 - -	100
		George Atkinson - - -	Auditor - - -	6 6 -	—
Alfreton - - -	Derby - - -	William Wilson - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	100
		Samuel Rowbottom - - -	Actuary - - -	40 - -	50
		George Olorenshaw - - -	Auditor - - -	3 3 -	25
Allendale Town - -	Northumberland	William Campbell Arnison -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		George Dickinson - - -	Actuary - - -	25 - -	100
		Charles F. Brown - - -	Auditors - - -	1 - -	—
		Thomas Street Allison - - }		1 - -	—
Alnwick - - -	Northumberland	Edward Augustine Storer -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	800
		William Johnson - - -	Secretary - - -	125 - -	400
		Joseph Archer - - -	Auditor - - -	20 - -	100
		Thomas Rickaby - - -	Porter - - -	3 10 -	—
Alresford - - -	Hants - - -	Charles Edward Hunt - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Joseph Anderson - - -	Actuary - - -	47 - -	500
		Edward Blackmore, jun. -	Secretary - - -	- - -	—
		John Huggins - - -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	—
Alston - - -	Cumberland - -	Utrick Bainbridge - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	100
		George Peart - - -	Secretary - - -	40 - -	100
		Walton Tatters - - -	Clerk - - -	25 - -	50
Alton - - -	Hants - - -	Henry Hall - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		William Trimming - - -	Actuary - - -	60 - -	200
		Radnor Lucas - - -	Auditor - - -	8 - -	—
		John Dowden - - -	Porter - - -	5 5 -	—
Amphill - - -	Bedford - - -	Francis Lucas - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	400
		Henry R. J. Swaffield - -	Actuary - - -	(b) 40 - -	200
		Tyson Hagen - - -	Auditor - - -	3 3 -	200
Arundel - - -	Sussex - - -	Messrs. Henty & Co. - -	Treasurers - - -	- - -	600
		George Wilks - - -	Actuary - - -	60 - -	100
		Albert Hearn - - -	Auditor - - -	6 10 -	20
Ashbourn - - -	Derby - - -	Philip Claney Jerome - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Thomas James Jones - -	Secretary - - -	(c) 120 - -	100
		M. A. Jones - - -	Assistant Secretary -	25 - -	100
		William George Dixon - -	Auditor - - -	12 12 -	100
Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	Leicester - - -	George Buller - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		John D. Hextall - - -	Secretary - - -	80 - -	150
		Thomas Davenport - - -	Auditor - - -	6 6 -	50
Ashford - - -	Kent - - -	George E. Jemmett - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Thomas Thurston - - -	Clerk - - -	80 - -	100
		William Whitfield - - -	Assistant Clerk - -	30 - -	100
		John Worger - - -	Auditors - - -	5 - -	25
		Benjamin Thorpe - - - }		5 - -	25
Ashton-under-Lyne -	Lancaster - - -	John Ross Coulthart - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Samuel Ashton - - -	Actuary - - -	200 - -	500
		F. W. Popplewell and Son -	Auditors - - -	18 18 -	—
		John Henry Burton - - -	Clerk - - -	25 - -	100

(a) Allowed to have 200 l. in hand without paying interest for the same.

(c) And occupation of private part of Bank premises.

(b) And 7 l. for offices, &c.

SUMMARY OF SCOTLAND.

10.	11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	
Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868.	Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement.								Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Manage- ment, at 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868.	C O U N T Y.
		Life.				Terms of Years.									
		Immediate.		Deferred.		Immediate.		Deferred.							
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.						
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
2 19 10	80 - -	48	921 18 -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 5 5	15,003	12,518	4 9 -	4 14 2	Aberdeen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Argyll.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ayr.
2 17 10	- - -	6	88 10 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 4	836	651	3 17 1	4 8 2	Banff.
2 18 4	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 6 3	273	85	3 7 4	5 5 6	Berwick.
2 15 -	- - -	4	58 - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 3	1,619	1,274	4 18 9	5 4 11	Bute.
2 15 -	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 9	641	674	4 4 9	3 17 9	Caithness.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clackmannan.
2 14 -	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 12 8	1,977	549	2 5 2	6 6 4	Dumbarton.
2 15 -	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 10 3	829	407	2 17 2	4 7 10	Dumfries.
2 19 9	500 - -	731	15,210 6 6	40	661 15 -	3	60 - - -	-	- - -	- 7 4	80,335	51,685	3 - 4	4 1 3	Edinburgh.
2 16 10	50 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 9	965	599	4 - 10	6 5 5	Elgin.
2 17 9	850 - -	17	251 - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 9	9,525	4,845	3 2 7	5 15 8	Fife.
2 19 9	50 - -	42	716 5 -	2	40 - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 3	35,764	22,882	3 1 11	4 2 -	Forfar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Haddington.
2 17 5	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 3	3,976	3,213	2 19 6	3 - 3	Inverness.
2 19 3	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 4 6	1,802	1,585	5 16 11	5 1 10	Kincardine.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kinross.
2 15 -	- - -	2	36 - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 11	705	313	2 10 7	4 14 11	Kirkcudbright.
3 - -	- - -	154	3,225 9 6	4	58 - - -	4	80 - - -	-	- - -	- 7 5	148,549	83,794	3 9 3	5 2 7	Lanark.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Linlithgow.
2 15 -	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 9 6	410	331	4 5 7	4 6 8	Nairn.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Orkney and Shetland.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peebles.
2 5 -	248 4 1	53	974 13 6	3	50 - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 6	3,293	1,527	4 17 5	4 12 -	Perth.
2 15 -	- - -	23	464 15 -	4	90 - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 8 10	9,500	4,597	3 1 5	4 17 9	Renfrew.
2 15 -	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 3	268	245	4 18 6	5 17 3	Ross and Cromarty.
2 18 9	150 - -	32	625 14 6	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 6	5,453	2,938	3 18 4	6 8 4	Roxburgh.
2 10 -	100 - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 14 5	404	276	4 16 2	8 4 1	Selkirk.
2 17 11	- - -	15	284 10 6	1	20 - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- 7 5	8,254	3,276	2 6 1	4 18 9	Stirling.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sutherland.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wigtown.
2 19 3 Average.	2,028 4 1	1,127	22,857 3 -	54	919 15 -	7	140 - - -	-	- - -	- 7 3 Average.	330,381	198,264	3 6 10	4 13 10	TOTAL SCOTLAND.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	Northumberland	John Anthony Woods	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		George Landles Paulin	Secretary	110 - -	500
		J. P. Henderson	Clerk	15 - -	100
		Robert Roxburgh	Auditors	10 10 -	-
		John Wight		- - -	-
		Thomas Johnston	Porter	8 - -	-
Beverley	York, E. R.	James Hall	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Blythe Robinson	Secretary	120 - -	500
		Thomas Ellery Turner	Auditor	30 - -	100
Bicester	Oxford	George Tubb	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Thomas Painter	Secretary	75 - -	40
		Frederick H. Lindsey	Auditor	4 4 -	5
Biggleswade	Bedford	Frederick Archdale	Treasurer	- - -	200
		George Newbery	Actuary	50 - -	200
Birkenhead	Chester	George Rae	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Richard William Holt	Secretary	32 - -	500
		George Platts	Cashier	45 - -	500
		Thomas C. P. Marshall	Book-keeper	32 - -	100
		William Hardisty	Auditor	8 - -	100
Birstal and Batley	York, W. R.	Messrs. Beckett & Co.	Treasurers	(a) - - -	-
		George Bromley	Actuary	79 - -	600
		Benjamin H. Kilburn	Auditor	1 10 -	-
		Charles Christie	Porter	- 16 -	-
Bishop Stortford	Herts	Alfred Taylor	Treasurer	- - -	400
		Thomas Coote	Secretary	70 - -	200
Blackburn	Lancaster	W. Cunliffe Brooks	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		John Garstang	Actuary	150 - -	1,000
		William Wood	Cashier	90 - -	500
		George Henry Brennand	Clerk	35 - -	100
		Broome, Murray, & Co.	Auditors	14 13 5	100
Blandford Forum	Dorset	This Bank is closing.			
Blomfield Street, Moorfields (late Bi- shopsgate Church- yard), London.	Middlesex	Robarts, Lubbock, & Co.	Treasurers	- - -	5,000
		Francis E. Greenaway	Secretary	517 15 4	2,000
		Edward P. Jeanneret	Actuary	462 15 7	1,500
		Henry E. Bevan	Cashier	308 7 10	750
		Samuel C. Warren	Cashier	313 2 7	750
		Henry F. Jackson	Cashier	255 13 -	750
		Robert C. Woodward	Cashier	241 9 6	750
		George Dora	Cashier	211 14 4	750
		Thomas L. Ritherdon	Clerk	180 3 3	750
		Charles A. Rosier	Clerk	142 17 2	250
		James Longcroft	Clerk	148 14 11	250
		Charles Caswall	Clerk	149 10 9	250
		Alfred Harrison	Clerk	143 12 -	250
		John W. Grout	Clerk	112 19 6	250
		Chas. J. Rowsell	Auditor	102 1 8	250
		Fairfax Fishwick	Messenger	105 18 7	125
		Thomas Heritage	Messenger	92 14 11	100
		Rebecca Fishwick	Office Cleaner	44 - -	-
		J. W. Fowke	Police Officer	13 - -	-
			Assistant Clerks	4 12 -	-
Bloomsbury, Mon- tague-street, Lon- don.	Middlesex	Robarts, Lubbock, & Co.	Treasurers	- - -	3,000
		William N. West	Actuary	500 - -	1,000
		Alfred George Harris	Cashier	100 - -	500
		Thomas S. Pattison	Clerk	65 - -	500
		George F. White	Cashier	100 - -	500
		Richard E. W. Goodridge	Clerk	160 - -	500
		James F. Davis	Clerk	110 - -	500
		Robert A. Smith	Clerk	70 - -	500
		Charles Kitt	Clerk	70 - -	500
			Occasional clerks	110 12 -	-
			Porters and servants	135 - -	-
		Turquand, Youngs, & Co.	Auditors	63 - -	-

(a) Commission, 19 s. 9 d.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Bolton - - -	Lancaster - -	Thomas L. Rushton - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		William Mawdsley - -	Actuary - -	600 - -	500
		George Wm. Wharton - -	Clerk - -	15 - -	200
		Ralph Cooper - -	Clerk - -	5 - -	100
		Peter Kevan - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	100
Boston - - -	Lincoln - -	William Garfit - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Storr - -	Actuary - -	200 - -	500
		William Henry Tupholme - -	Clerk - -	80 - -	100
		Thomas Smalley Cooke - -	Auditors - -	10 - -	100
		John Holiday Thomas - -		10 - -	100
Bourn - - -	Lincoln - -	William Parker - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	300
		John Leonard Bell - -	Secretary - -	30 - -	300
		Thomas Harrison - -	Auditor - -	15 - -	100
Bradford - - -	Wilts - -	North Wilts Banking Co. - -	Treasurers - -	- - -	-
		Daniel Wilshire - -	Actuary - -	21 - -	1,000
		Samuel Dobell Major - -	Auditor - -	4 4 - -	-
Bradford - - -	York, W. R. - -	Henry Harris - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Haigh - -	Secretary - -	300 - -	500
		William Henry Haigh - -	Cashier - -	150 - -	200
		John Rayner - -	Clerk - -	125 - -	100
Brentford - - -	Middlesex - -	William M'Kewan - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		George Brown - -	Actuary - -	100 - -	100
		Francis Greville Prideaux - -	Auditor - -	12 - -	100
Bridgnorth - - -	Salop - -	Messrs. Cooper and Purton - -	Treasurers - -	- - -	500
		Alfred Stringer Trevor - -	Secretary & Cashier - -	(a) 180 - -	1,500
		James Horton Law - -	Clerk - -	30 - -	50
		William Brown - -	Messenger - -	10 2 6	50
		Edward W. Haslewood - -	Auditor - -	10 - -	50
Bridgwater - - -	Somerset - -	Gabriel Stoner Poole - -	Treasurers - -	- - -	each 500
		John Lovell Sealey - -		- - -	
		Robert Salmon - -	Actuary - -	120 - -	500
		Charles Knowles - -		12 12 - -	5
Bridlington - - -	York - -	Thomas Martin - -	Auditor - -	- - -	-
		Edward Ridsdale Harding - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		William Watson - -	Secretary - -	80 - -	500
		George Wetwand - -	Assistant Secretary - -	25 - -	200
Bridport - - -	Dorset - -	William Hind - -	Auditor - -	5 - -	50
		Herbert Williams - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		James Williams - -	Actuary - -	130 - -	200
		William Henry Grey - -	Auditors - -	31 10 - -	100
Brigg - - -	Lincoln - -	Francis Greville Prideaux - -		- - -	100
		John Burgess Allen - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Richard Tumman - -	Actuary - -	65 - -	200
		Thomas Wilson - -	Auditor - -	10 - -	50
Brighton - - -	Sussex - -	Mary Tumman - -	Doorkeeper - -	3 3 - -	-
		Eardley N. Hall - -	Treasurers - -	- - -	1,000
		R. A. Bevan - -		- - -	
		G. K. Carr Lloyd - -		- - -	
		T. H. West - -		- - -	
Bristol - - -	Gloucester - -	William Hatton - -	Actuary - -	355 - -	1,000
		Walter H. Smithers - -	Clerk - -	180 - -	300
		Frederick M. Welsford - -	Auditor - -	50 - -	100
		Samuel Simon Wayte - -	Secretary - -	100 - -	200
		John Rudhall (retired) - -	Actuary - -	125 - -	-
		Thomas Burnet Worth - -	Actuary - -	250 - -	200
		Charles J. H. Vining - -	Sub-Actuary - -	160 - -	200
		William K. Abbott - -	Clerk - -	120 - -	200
		Francis John Vining - -	Clerk - -	70 - -	200
		James Brown - -	Special Clerk - -	50 - -	200
		William S. Stock - -	Special Clerk - -	50 - -	200
		John Curtis & F. A. Jenkins - -	Auditors - -	60 - -	200

(a) With 20 L. rent of house.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Buckingham -	Buckingham -	John Edward Bartlett -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		Edward Parrott -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		Richard Carter -	Secretary and Actuary.	146 6 1	50
Bungay -	Suffolk -	William Hartcup -	Treasurer -	- - -	200
		Graystone Bucke Baker -	Actuary -	60 - -	200
		George Rayson -	Auditor -	5 5 -	100
Burnley -	Lancaster -	George Stansfeld -	Treasurer -	- - -	2,000
		Robert R. Somervell -	Actuary -	85 - -	500
		John Thornton -	Cashier -	45 - -	100
Bury -	Lancaster -	William Coward -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		Charles M. Merchant -	Actuary -	150 - -	500
		Samuel Bailey -	Cashier -	50 - -	200
		Joseph Handley -	Auditors -	20 - -	100
Bury St. Edmunds	Suffolk -	George Pooley -		20 - -	100
		Messrs. Oakes, Bevan, & Co.	Treasurers -	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Stow -	Actuary -	145 - -	500
		James Rayner -	Clerk -	80 - -	500
		Robert Craske -	Auditor -	21 - -	100
		Harry Howe -	Messenger -	2 10 -	—
Buxton -	Derby -	George Hounsfield -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		James Wardley -	Actuary -	10 - -	200
Cainscross -	Gloucester -	James Charles Hallewell -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		Edwin Bucknall -	Actuary -	80 - -	500
		John Howell Carpenter -	Auditor -	40 - -	500
		George F. Tabram -	Clerk -	17 10 -	500
Caistor -	Lincoln -	Hon. Alexander Leslie Melville.	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		George Robert Forster Had-delsey.	Actuary -	70 - -	500
		Thomas Kirkby -	Auditor -	10 - -	—
Calne -	Wilts -	North Wilts Banking Com-pany.	Treasurers -	(a) - - -	500
		James Stone -	Accountant -	15 - -	50
		John Chappell -	Actuary -	40 - -	200
		Samuel Dobell Major -	Auditor -	5 5 -	50
Camberwell, Peck-ham, and Dulwich.	Surrey -	Robert Alexander Gray -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		William Searle -	Secretary -	125 - -	200
		Christopher W. Gregory -	Clerk -	40 - -	100
		Thomas Weston -	Clerk -	50 - -	100
Camborne -	Cornwall -	John S. Beckford -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		William C. B. Yewens -	Actuary -	20 - -	100
		Llewellyn Newton -	Auditor -	4 - -	100
		Henry J. Lean -	Assistant Actuary	- - -	100
Cambridge -	Cambridge -	Messrs. Mortlock & Ainslie	Treasurers -	- - -	1,000
		Charles E. Brown -	Actuary -	(b) 250 - -	200
		H. G. Atkins -	Cashier -	150 - -	500
		Albert D. Claydon -	Auditor -	10 - -	50
		William Purchas -	Clerk -	40 - -	50
		William Sturlman -	Porter -	10 - -	—
Cambridge Penny Bank.	Cambridge -	George Ebenezer Foster -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		Robert Peters, jun. -	Actuary -	12 - -	500
Camden Town -	Middlesex -	James Heather -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		Thomas William Critchett -	Actuary -	45 - -	500
		Frederick H. McMahon -	Secretary -	- - -	—
		Samuel Carrol Warren -	Auditor -	14 14 -	100
		Henry Taylor -	Porter -	14 - -	—

(a) 10 s. commission.

(b) £. 30 is also allowed to the Actuary towards the expenses he incurs by his weekly attendance at Newmarket, to transact the business of that branch. The Actuary pays all the rates and taxes.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>					
				£. s. d.	£.
Carlisle - - -	Cumberland - -	George Relph - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,500
		John Laver - - -	Secretary - - -	200 - -	500
		Samuel Laver - - -	Clerk at Carlisle -	100 - -	300
		William Hugill - - -	Clerk at Brampton -	15 - -	150
		Joseph Mattinson - -	Clerk at Penrith -	30 - -	150
		Henry Hoodless - - -	Clerk at Wigton -	15 - -	150
		John Anderson - - -	Clerk at Morland -	15 - -	150
		David Harkness - - -	Clerk at Longtown -	8 - -	50
		John Reed Donald - -	Auditor - - -	10 10 -	100
		William Pattinson - -	Porter - - -	12 - -	50
Castle Cary - - -	Somerset - - -	William S. Wood - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Samuel Moore - - -	Actuary - - -	66 - -	200
		James Richards - - -	Actuary - - -	50 - -	200
		Benjamin Ellis - - -	Actuary - - -	60 - -	200
		John Grove Bord - - -	Actuary - - -	33 - -	200
		Francis Samuel Moore -	Actuary - - -	- - -	200
		Edward Yaldon Cooper -	Auditor - - -	15 - -	—
Chapel-en-le-Frith -	Derby - - -	John Slack - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		William Carrington - -	Actuary - - -	75 - -	300
		James William Benson -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	100
Chatham - - -	Kent - - -	Messrs. Day, Nicholson, & Stone.	Treasurers - - -	- - -	2,000
		George T. Skinner - - -	Actuary - - -	240 - -	500
		William H. Cackett - - -	Cashier - - -	170 - -	1,000
		Thomas S. Warne - - -	Auditors - - -	20 - -	250
		Larkin Allan - - -		20 - -	250
Cheadle - - -	Stafford - - -	Messrs. J. & N. Philips & Co.	Treasurers - - -	- - -	2,000
		Rupert Henry James - -	Actuary - - -	(a) 100 - -	500
		William Winning - - -	Treasurer's Clerk -	5 - -	—
		Henry Grove - - -	Auditor - - -	10 10 -	100
Chelmsford - - -	Essex - - -	Thomas William Bramston	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Venerable Archdeacon Mildmay.	Secretary - - -	—	—
		George Hill Durrant - -	Actuary - - -	(b) 200 - -	100
		Edgar J. Bridge - - -	Assistant Actuary at Maldon.	35 - -	100
		Samuel Lovelock - - -	Auditor - - -	21 - -	100
Chelsea - - -	Middlesex - - -	Messrs. Hopkinson & Co.	Treasurers - - -	- - -	2,000
		William Haselden - - -	Secretary - - -	240 - -	1,000
		Thomas L. Bull - - -	Cashier - - -	(c) 150 - -	500
		P. Burgess - - -	Clerk - - -	80 - -	200
		W. H. Haselden - - -	Clerk - - -	30 - -	200
		J. Crouche - - -	Clerk - - -	50 - -	200
		B. Eytton - - -	Auditor - - -	70 - -	200
		Robert Kirk - - -	Porter - - -	12 - -	—
Cheltenham - - -	Gloucester - - -	Edward Frampton - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	2,000
		James Rees Philipps - -	Actuary - - -	(d) 260 - -	500
		Thomas Lewis - - -	Auditor - - -	15 - -	100
Chertsey - - -	Surrey - - -	Thomas Blake La Coste -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	300
		Alfred Grave - - -	Secretary - - -	60 - -	100
Chester - - -	Chester - - -	Ormus Biddulph - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		George Edwards - - -	Secretary - - -	(e) 100 - -	300
		John Owen - - -	Assistant Secretary -	65 - -	150
		James Smith - - -	Cashier - - -	100 - -	100
		T. F. Chamberlain - - -	Secretary at the Hawarden Branch.	25 - -	100
		John Jones - - -	Auditor - - -	100 - -	50
		John Soorn - - -	Porter - - -	12 - -	—
Chesterfield - - -	Derby - - -	George Crompton - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Peter Redfern - - -	Secretary - - -	200 - -	500
		John Wright - - -	Auditor - - -	16 16 -	200

(a) Residence, and 5 l. for coals and cleaning apartments.

(b) This includes the annual value of the dwelling-house belonging to the Bank, which is occupied by the Actuary free.

(c) And house.

(d) And for clerks and assistance, 50 l.

(e) And residence.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Chester-le-Street -	Durham -	Edward Johnson -	Treasurer -	- - -	300
		Simon Robinson -	Cashier -	11 10 -	200
		Matthew Potts -	Secretary -	19 3 -	100
Chippenham -	Wilts -	Sir John Neeld, Bart. -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		Messrs. W. and F. Awdry -	Secretaries -	45 - -	200
		Francis Stewart Wilmot -	Actuary -	80 - -	200
		Joseph Lane -	Auditor -	12 12 -	200
Chorley	Lancaster -	William Fisher -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		John Cheetham -	Secretary -	40 - -	200
		Thomas Evans -	Auditor -	5 - -	20
Cirencester -	Gloucester -	Frederick Cripps -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		William Gregory -	Actuary -	150 - -	200
		William Miller -	Assistant Actuary -	40 - -	50
		James Cox -	Auditor -	20 - -	50
		James Haines -	Porter -	10 - -	-
Clitheroe -	Lancaster -	John Birkbeck -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		William Peterkin -	Agent -	78 5 11	300
Cockermouth -	Cumberland -	Joseph Brown -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		Elizabeth Cooper -	Secretary -	80 - -	500
		Henry Thomas Tandy -	Auditor -	5 - -	-
Colchester -	Essex -	William Fisher Brill -	Actuary -	232 10 -	100
		Henry Brill -	Clerk -	100 - -	100
		William Slaney -	Auditor -	30 - -	60
		John Root -	Porter -	13 - -	-
Colne -	Lancaster -	George Stansfeld -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		Robert Earnshaw -	Actuary -	48 - -	300
Congleton -	Chester -	The Manchester and Liver- pool District Bank, by their Manager at Congle- ton, Andrew Wingate.	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		John Fielder Hall -	Actuary -	110 - -	500
		Rev. John Wilkinson Turner -	Assistant Secretary -	30 - -	50
		Edward Pedley -	Clerk -	5 - -	50
		John Hinkley -	Auditor -	5 5 -	50
Coventry -	Warwick -	Francis Wyley -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		Luke Dresser -	Actuary -	250 - -	1,000
		Henry Mander, jun. -	Auditor -	12 12 -	100
Crewkerne -	Somerset -	Henry William Hoskins -	Treasurer -	- - -	800
		Thomas F. Clark -	Actuary -	50 - -	100
Cripplegate -	Middlesex -	John Pickering -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		John Ellis -	Secretary -	95 - -	1,000
		Benjamin Kershaw -	Clerk -	105 - -	500
		Thomas Smith Wright -	Messenger -	24 - -	50
Croston -	Lancaster -	Rev. Oswald Master -	Treasurer -	- - -	100
		William Roper Wright -	Secretary -	40 3 -	100
		William Holden -	Auditor -	3 - -	20
Darlington -	Durham -	Alfred Backhouse -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		James Harris -	Secretary -	100 - -	100
		Thomas Hall -	Auditor -	20 - -	50
Deal -	Kent -	William H. Brett -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		Aynott C. Woodruff -	Secretary -	65 - -	100
		Thomas E. Cavell -	Clerk -	25 - -	100
		William R. Hammond -	Auditor -	4 4 -	100
Derby -	Derby -	Wm. Thomas Cox -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,500
		George Rickard -	Actuary -	250 - -	500
		Thomas B. Watson -	Clerk -	120 - -	100
		L. L. Simpson -	Assistant Clerk -	70 - -	50
		Henry Hilton -	Assistant Clerk -	60 - -	50
		Samuel Whitaker -	Auditor -	35 - -	100
		Joseph Knifton -	Porter -	15 12 -	-

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> .				£. s. d.	£.
Devizes - - -	Wilts - -	John Hayward - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		William Nott - - -	Actuary - - -	105 - -	200
		William Henry Hill - - -	Auditor - - -	15 - -	100
Devonport Union -	Devon - -	John Ross - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	2,000
		Francis Wm. Bateman - - -	Secretary - - -	- - -	-
		William Gard - - -	Actuary - - -	330 - -	1,000
		John George Dinnis - - -	Cashier - - -	230 - -	700
		John Edmonds - - -	Clerk - - -	150 - -	500
		Charles Norman - - -	Clerk - - -	(a) 90 - -	300
		John Gard (deceased) - - -	Clerk - - -	46 18 10	300
		Thomas Gard - - -	Clerk - - -	26 5 -	500
		Robert Haliburton Rae - - -	Auditor - - -	80 - -	100
		Edward Quick - - -	Porter - - -	(b) 41 12 -	100
		John Raphael May (retired) - - -	Actuary - - -	200 - -	-
		Stephen Leach (retired) - - -	Clerk - - -	70 - -	-
Devonport Dockyard	Devon - -	Henry Innes - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	100
		Robert Haliburton Rae - - -	Actuary - - -	35 - -	100
		Ernest B. Curtler - - -	Auditor - - -	2 2 -	-
Doncaster - - -	York, W. R. -	Charles E. S. Cooke - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,500
		Edward Easterfield - - -	Secretary - - -	(c) 300 - -	500
		Charles Fisher - - -	Auditor - - -	30 - -	250
		Thomas Henry Bishop - - -	Clerk - - -	30 - -	100
		Albert Taylor - - -	Clerk - - -	20 - -	100
Dorchester - - -	Dorset - -	Herbert Williams - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		George Henry Davis - - -	Actuary - - -	160 - -	200
		Thomas R. Cross - - -	Auditor - - -	30 - -	-
Dorking - - -	Surrey - -	Francis Jones Morice - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		John Hart - - -	Secretary - - -	99 12 6	100
		Charles Alexander White - - -	Auditor - - -	- - -	100
Dover - - -	Kent - - -	Charles Stein - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		John Baker - - -	Secretary - - -	100 - -	500
		Gilbert R. Amos - - -	Clerk - - -	50 - -	100
		Edward W. Spain - - -	Auditor - - -	5 - -	10
		Thomas Garrick - - -	Auditor - - -	5 - -	10
			Porter & Messenger - - -	2 2 -	-
Downham Market -	Norfolk - -	Daniel Gurney - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		John Flatman - - -	Secretary - - -	18 - -	200
		James Wright - - -	Auditor - - -	2 2 -	5
Driffield - - -	York - - -	Edward Ridsdale Harding - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		William Taylor - - -	Secretary - - -	60 - -	500
		Thomas Greenfield Marshall - - -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	100
		Henry Blakeston - - -	Assistant Secretary - - -	25 - -	200
Droitwich - - -	Worcester -	Martin Abell - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	2,000
		Samuel Tombs - - -	Secretary - - -	35 - -	200
		John Bradley - - -	Auditor - - -	- - -	-
Dunmow - - -	Essex - - -	Basil Sparrow - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		William Langston Scott - - -	Secretary - - -	- - -	-
		Dansie Carter - - -	Actuary - - -	70 - -	50
		William Henry Grey - - -	Auditors - - -	15 - -	50
		Francis Greville Prideaux - - -			50
Dursley - - -	Gloucester -	John Vizard - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Henry Heath - - -	Secretary - - -	50 - -	200
		George Wenden - - -	Auditor - - -	10 10 -	100
East Grinstead -	Sussex - -	George Head - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	400
		William Rudge - - -	Actuary - - -	98 1 -	200
		W. Alston Head - - -	Auditor - - -	15 - -	100

(a) Apartments rent-free; taxes and fuel, 25 l.

(b) Apartments rent-free; gas and fuel, 10 l.

(c) With residence, coals, and lights.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Eccleshall - -	Stafford - -	Thomas Salt - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		James Kitley - - -	Secretary - - -	15 - -	100
Eccleston - -	Lancaster - -	George Bewlay Dalby - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	120
		William Bretherton - -	Actuary - - -	50 - -	120
		John Westley - - -	Auditor - - -	2 10 -	—
Eckington - -	Derby - -	The Rev. E. B. Estcourt -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	100
		John Ibbotson Hayes -	Actuary - - -	10 - -	50
Ellesmere - -	Salop - -	Rev. John Peake - - -	Treasurers - - -	- - -	100
		Robert Morrall - - -			100
		William Lee - - -	Secretary - - -	60 - -	100
		Edward Blackburne - -	Auditor - - -	15 - -	100
Ely - - -	Cambridge -	G. Ebenezer Foster and G. Edward Foster.	Treasurers - - -	- - -	500
		Thomas Addison Hills -	Actuary - - -	(a) 60 - -	200
		William Henry Grey -	Auditors - - -	10 - -	100
		Francis Greville Prideaux }			100
Epsom - - -	Surrey - -	George Stillwell - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		William A. Everest - -	Secretary - - -	60 - -	100
Ewell - - -	Surrey - -	Rev. Sir G. L. Glyn, Bart.	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		H. W. Pennington - -	Manager - - -	5 - -	—
		John Pilgrim - - -	Actuary - - -	20 - -	30
Exeter - - -	Devon - -	Edward Andrew Sanders -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	5,000
		George Down - - -	Auditor - - -	100 - -	1,000
		Richard Pike - - -	Actuary - - -	(b) 425 - -	3,000
		Andrew Glanvill - - -	Cashier - - -	(b) 275 - -	2,000
		Samuel Pidgley Hayman -	Check Clerk - - -	200 - -	1,000
		Humphry William Sellers -	Clerk - - -	160 - -	1,000
		Henry Richard Hill - -	Clerk - - -	120 - -	500
		Thomas Mark Richards -	Clerk - - -	110 - -	500
		John Hartnoll - - -	Clerk - - -	80 - -	500
		George Henry Horwill -	Clerk - - -	70 - -	500
		Edwin Henry Way - - -	Clerk - - -	50 - -	500
		Henry Thomas Kenshole -	Apprentice - - -	41 5 -	300
		Edward Bowring Lemon -	Apprentice - - -	31 9 7	300
		John Hurford - - -	Messenger - - -	54 12 -	100
		Rebecca Carter - - -	Charwoman - - -	13 - -	—
		John H. Toller and William H. Toller.	- - -	100 - -	1,500
		William Pulman - - -	- - -	30 11 -	500
		George Richards - - -	- - -	32 8 -	500
		Charles H. Brooking - -	- - -	11 18 -	500
		William R. Creed - - -	- - -	30 11 -	500
		Henry Fowler - - -	- - -	17 11 -	500
		Charles Read - - -	- - -	36 3 -	500
		John Banfield - - -	- - -	20 9 -	500
		William H. Bolckwill -	- - -	33 19 -	500
		Charles Seymour - - -	Paid Receivers of Deposits	15 13 -	500
		W. H. Pearce - - -		33 8 -	500
		Arthur C. Sharland - -		53 14 -	500
		H. Manly and W. Chave -		31 7 -	500
		William R. H. Jordan -		15 6 -	500
		William Hamlyn - - -		29 4 -	500
		George Avery - - -		8 8 -	500
		William Ocock - - -		9 18 -	500
		James S. Bearne - - -		38 8 -	500
		Nathan Beck - - -		10 - -	250
		Edmund H. Laffere - -		18 6 -	250
Eye - - -	Suffolk - -	Gurneys & Co. - - -	Treasurers - - -	- - -	500
		Henry Bishop - - -	Secretary - - -	(c) 80 - -	300
		Sidney V. Bishop - - -	Assistant Secretary -	- - -	200
		Francis Cupiss - - -	Receiver at Diss - -	(d) 20 - -	100
		Thomas Fulcher - - -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	100

(a) With 10 l. for rent.
(b) And residence.(c) Rent of Office, 15 l. additional.
(d) Allowance for Messenger to Eye, 5 l.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Fakenham - - -	Norfolk - - -	Robert N. Hamond - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	300
		Francis B. Middleton - - -	Secretary - - -	45 - -	500
		John Augustus Miles - - -	Auditor - - -	4 4 -	25
Falmouth - - -	Cornwall - - -	William Carne - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,200
		Thomas Johns - - -	Secretary & Actuary (a) 162 - -	- -	800
		Henry Pollard - - -	Auditor - - -	13 - -	50
		George Pooley - - -	Auditor - - -	13 - -	50
Fareham - - -	Hants - - -	George Hunt - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		William Kelsall - - -	Actuary & Secretary - - -	67 - -	300
		William H. Grey - - -	Auditors - - -	10 - -	100
		Francis G. Prideaux - - -			100
Farnham - - -	Surrey - - -	James Knight - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		William Mason - - -	Actuary - - -	(b) 90 - -	1,000
		Francis G. Prideaux - - -	Auditor - - -	15 - -	50
Faringdon - - -	Berks - - -	Joseph Clark - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		George James Haines - - -	Actuary - - -	60 - -	300
		George Frederick Crowdy - - -	Auditor - - -	15 - -	—
Farringdon-street - - -	Middlesex - - -	John Beattie - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		William H. Grey and - - -	Actuaries - - -	113 8 -	400
		Francis G. Prideaux - - -			400
		John Campbell Lancaster - - -	Cashier - - -	63 - -	1,000
		Thomas P. Scrivener - - -	Auditor - - -	15 15 -	100
		William Rose - - -	Porter - - -	22 10 -	—
Faversham - - -	Kent - - -	William Rigden - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Henry E. Coulter - - -	Secretary & Actuary (c) 140 - -	- -	400
		George S. Crosser - - -	Assistant Secretary - - -	50 - -	100
		Grey and Prideaux - - -	Auditors - - -	18 18 -	200
		John E. Cook - - -	Porter - - -	5 15 -	—
Finsbury - - -	Middlesex - - -	Bank of England - - -	Treasurer - - -	—	—
		William N. Wortley - - -	Actuary - - -	538 - -	2,000
		Edward Scargill - - -	Chief Clerk - - -	231 5 -	1,000
		Edmund Best - - -	Clerk - - -	152 10 -	250
		Benjamin P. Searle - - -	Clerk - - -	35 - -	250
		J. E. Atkins - - -	Clerk - - -	97 10 -	250
		H. Askew - - -	Clerk - - -	43 15 -	200
		W. J. Coggin - - -	Clerk - - -	30 - -	200
		Samuel Lovelock - - -	Auditor - - -	25 - -	100
		William Wash - - -	Messenger - - -	67 14 -	100
			Assistant Messenger and Police. - - -	26 4 6	—
			Extra Writers - - -	77 1 2	—
Folkestone - - -	Kent - - -	Angus Mackay Leith - - -	Treasurer - - -	—	—
		Albert Moat - - -	Secretary - - -	21 10 6	100
		Edmund Kingsford - - -	Honorary Auditor - - -	—	—
Folkingham - - -	Lincoln - - -	Orlando Edmonds - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	300
		John Rose - - -	Actuary - - -	26 - -	100
Framlingham - - -	Suffolk - - -	George Edwards - - -	Cashier - - -	78 3 6	1,000
Frodsham - - -	Chester - - -	John Higson Hayes - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	300
		John Pollard - - -	Secretary - - -	40 - -	300
		James Rigby - - -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	100
Frome Selwood - - -	Somerset - - -	Edmund Henry Dickinson - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		James Gough - - -	Actuary - - -	100 - -	500
		Richard Harding Harrold - - -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	500
Gainsborough - - -	Lincoln - - -	Richard William Forrest - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		William Septimus Bladon - - -	Secretary - - -	110 - -	500
		Alfred Kirk - - -	Auditor - - -	30 - -	200

(a) 55 l. gratuities.

(b) And house.

(c) Residence in Bank, but pays a moiety of rates.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>					
				£. s. d.	£.
Glossop - - -	Derby - - -	Francis Sumner - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Charles John Hadfield - - -	Actuary - - -	40 - - -	100
		Broome Murray & Co. - - -	Auditors - - -	5 19 8	50
Gloucester - - -	Gloucester - - -	Samuel Bowly - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		William Washbourn - - -	Secretary & Actuary - - -	120 - - -	1,000
		Thomas Henry Pike - - -	Assistant Actuary - - -	50 - - -	300
		Edward L. Kendall - - -	Auditor - - -	40 - - -	500
Godalming - - -	Surrey - - -	Frederick Mellersh - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,500
		John Cates Collier - - -	Actuary - - -	50 - - -	100
		James Challen Orsborn - - -	Auditor - - -	20 - - -	100
Goole - - -	York, W. R. - - -	John Humble Rockett - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Thomas Bunker - - -	Secretary - - -	(a) 20 - - -	100
		Freeman Richardson - - -	Auditor - - -	2 2 - -	—
Gosport - - -	Hants - - -	George Gillman - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		James Hoskins - - -	Secretary - - -	—	—
		Thomas Henry Field - - -	Actuary - - -	80 5 - -	200
		Cornelius Regan - - -	Messenger - - -	5 10 - -	—
		Thomas W. Spriggs - - -	Auditor - - -	5 5 - -	—
Grantham - - -	Lincoln - - -	T. Hardy & Co. - - -	Treasurers - - -	- - -	1,000
		William Vincent Hardwick - - -	Actuary - - -	200 - - -	1,000
		Charles Easton Churchill - - -	Assistant Actuary - - -	100 - - -	300
		Charles Miller - - -	Auditor - - -	50 - - -	100
Gravesend - - -	Kent - - -	William McKewan - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Henry Newman - - -	Actuary - - -	120 - - -	300
		James Binion Cooper - - -	Auditor - - -	12 12 - -	100
Great Grimsby - - -	Lincoln - - -	Hon. Alex. L. Melville - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		William Grange - - -	Secretary - - -	15 - - -	200
		William Wallis - - -	Auditor - - -	4 4 - -	—
Guildford - - -	Surrey - - -	Samuel Haydon - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,500
		Thomas Russell - - -	Secretary - - -	25 - - -	50
		Francis Whitburn - - -	Actuary - - -	100 - - -	300
		Richard Lee - - -	Auditor - - -	21 - - -	100
		George Loveland - - -	Porter - - -	5 - - -	—
Guisborough - - -	York, N. R. - - -	The National Provincial Bank of England. - - -	Treasurers - - -	—	—
		Thomas Tudor Trevor - - -	Secretary - - -	60 - - -	200
		Thomas Rawling - - -	Auditor - - -	5 - - -	—
Hackney - - -	Middlesex - - -	Barclay, Bevan & Co. - - -	Treasurers - - -	- - -	250
		William M. Russell - - -	Secretary - - -	70 - - -	300
		David Craven - - -	Actuary - - -	50 - - -	100
		John Lloyd - - -	Clerk - - -	20 - - -	50
		Thomas Ford - - -	Auditors - - -	6 6 - -	5 <i>l.</i> each.
		Frederick Capper - - -			
Hadleigh - - -	Suffolk - - -		Porter - - -	5 4 - -	—
			Charwoman - - -	3 - - -	—
		John Bawtree - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	400
		William Grimwade - - -	Actuary - - -	60 - - -	200
		Richard Newman - - -	Secretary - - -	—	—
Haggerstone - - -	Middlesex - - -	George Taylor - - -	Auditor - - -	7 - - -	—
		- - - This Bank is closing.			
Halesworth - - -	Suffolk - - -	Thomas Brightwen - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Robert B. Baas - - -	Secretary - - -	10 10 - -	100
		F. B. Strachan - - -	Clerk - - -	55 - - -	100
		Frederick B. Parslee - - -	Auditor - - -	10 10 - -	100
Halifax - - -	York, W. R. - - -	James Bowman - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		William Tongue - - -	Actuary - - -	240 - - -	200
		James Settle Highley - - -	Auditor - - -	15 - - -	100
Hammersmith - - -	Middlesex - - -	Joseph Crookes - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Alfred James Roberts - - -	Secretary - - -	50 - - -	500
Hampstead - - -	Middlesex - - -	Thomas Bridger - - -	Actuary - - -	70 - - -	600
		James Waddell - - -	Auditor - - -	4 4 - -	20

(a) And 1*l.* 11*s.* for coals, cleaning, and postage.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Hanley - - -	Stafford - -	James G. Walker - -	Treasurer - -	(a) - - -	500
		William Varcoe - -	Actuary - -	100 - -	500
		Ephraim Brunt - -	Auditor - -	9 9 -	50
Harewood - - -	York, W. R. - -	James Parker - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	200
		John Parker - -	Secretary - -	50 - -	300
Harleston - - -	Norfolk - -	William Martin Hazard - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		George Robinson - -	Actuary - -	40 - -	200
		George Rayson - -	Auditor - -	5 5 -	100
Harrow - - -	Middlesex - -	Jacob Francis Marillier - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	200
		William Winkley - -	Secretary - -	(b) 20 - -	100
Harwich - - -	Essex - - -	Charlotte Cox, John Cobbold, John Chevallier Cobbold, and William Rodwell - -	Treasurers - -	- - -	500
		Francis Hales - -	Secretary - -	13 - -	100
		Benjamin P. Goodwin - -	Clerk - -	21 - -	100
		Jas. R. Franks - -	Auditor - -	4 4 -	50
Hastings - - -	Sussex - - -	John Gower O'Neile - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		John Phillips - -	Secretary - -	- - -	-
		John Banks - -	Actuary - -	88 15 9	250
Havant - - -	Hants - - -	George Gillman - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	200
		Joseph Richard Cox - -	Actuary - -	60 - -	150
		Henry William Jeune - -	Honorary Secretary - -	- - -	-
		William Padwick - -	Auditor - -	5 - -	20
Haverhill - - -	Suffolk - - -	William W. Boreham - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	300
		Radcliff Pearl Todd - -	Secretary - -	30 - -	100
		John Bigmore - -	Auditor - -	5 - -	50
Hawkhurst - - -	Kent - - -	Edwin Hills - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Goodwin Kilburne - -	Actuary & Secretary - -	70 - -	200
		James Philcox - -	Auditor - -	6 6 -	-
Helston - - -	Cornwall - - -	John Kendall - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	200
		Arundel Rogers - -	Actuary - -	80 - -	200
		Edwin John Anthony - -	Secretary - -	35 - -	100
		John Kendall, jun. - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	100
Henley-on-Thames - -	Oxford - - -	John Cooper - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	600
		John Page - -	Secretary & Actuary - -	80 - -	300
		William Thomas Hews - -	Clerk - -	10 - -	-
		John Charles Miller - -	Auditor - -	10 - -	-
Hereford - - -	Hereford - - -	John A. F. Suter - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	2,000
		James T. O. Fowler - -	Actuary & Secretary - -	300 - -	500
		Edwin Day - -	Assistant Actuary - -	120 - -	300
		James Corbett - -	Auditor - -	25 - -	100
		G. H. Barlow - -	Clerk - -	55 5 3	100
		- - -	Extra Clerks - -	- - -	-
Hertford - - -	Herts - - -	William Robert Baker - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		James Poulton - -	Secretary - -	90 - -	100
		Thomas S. Carter - -	Auditors - -	8 8 -	25
		Charles Drummond - -		8 8 -	25
Hexham - - -	Northumberland - -	James Donaldson Bell - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		James Fairlam - -	Actuary - -	(c) 150 - -	200
		Thomas Henry Bell - -	Treasurer's Clerk - -	5 15 -	-
		Robert Gibson - -	Porter - -	6 - -	-
		Isaac Baty - -	Auditor - -	25 - -	100
High Wycombe - -	Bucks - - -	Thomas Wheeler - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		William Butler - -	Actuary - -	80 - -	100
		William Judson - -	Auditor - -	10 - -	30
Hinckford - - -	Essex - - -	Nath. C. Barnardiston - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	300
		Henry Warburton - -	Secretary - -	- - -	-
		Edward Fentiman - -	Actuary - -	50 - -	300
		Messrs. Grey and Prideaux - -	Auditors - -	10 - -	50 <i>l.</i> each.

(a) A commission of 5*s.* per cent. on investments and drafts.

(b) This sum includes 5*l.* for the use of office, firing, &c.

(c) And residence.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Hinckley - -	Leicester - -	William Billson - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	300
		Thomas Short - -	Secretary - -	100 - -	100
		William George Dixon - -	Auditor - -	10 - -	50
Hitchin - -	Herts - -	James H. Tuke - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Joshua Whiting - -	Secretary - -	60 - -	500
		Lawson Thompson - -	Auditor - -	5 - -	200
Horncastle - -	Lincoln - -	Eli Hall - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	600
		Robert Lockwood - -	Actuary - -	120 - -	200
		Robert Clifton Armstrong - -	Auditor - -	10 - -	50
Horsham - -	Sussex - -	John W. Burmester - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Charles Hunt - -	Actuary - -	80 - -	250
		Thomas Hills - -	Auditor - -	15 - -	50
Howden - -	York, E. R. -	Charles Hutchinson - -	Secretary - -	50 - -	500
		Robert Sugden - -	Auditor - -	10 - -	200
Huddersfield - -	York, W. R. -	Edward Sikes - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Charles Atkinson - -	Actuary - -	226 13 4	500
		George Hirst - -	Cashier & Actuary	218 6 -	500
		Tristram Ridgway - -	Clerk - -	80 - -	300
		George Smith Brook - -	Clerk - -	25 - -	250
		William Hastings - -	Auditor - -	40 - -	250
Hungerford - -	Berks - -	John W. Burmester - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	400
		Henry E. Astley - -	Actuary - -	60 - -	500
		Thomas Wooldridge - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	200
Hyde - -	Chester - -	Thomas Mottram - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	-
		William Smith, jun. - -	Actuary - -	25 - -	100
		George Pickford - -	Auditor - -	- - -	-
Hythe - -	Kent - -	John Scott Coombs - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Edward Ashdown - -	Clerk - -	45 - -	50
		Henry Hailey - -	Auditor - -	5 - -	10
Ipswich, Cornhill -	Suffolk - -	George C. E. Bacon - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Samuel B. Chapman - -	Secretary - -	25 - -	500
		Richard Porter - -	Secretary - -	25 - -	500
		Joseph Owen - -	Auditor - -	6 - -	200
Ipswich, Queen Street	Suffolk - -	Alexander & Co. - -	Treasurers - -	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Shave Gowing - -	Cashier - -	100 - -	300
		Ross Christopherson - -	Actuary - -	150 - -	300
		William Turner - -	Auditor - -	40 - -	300
Islington - -	Middlesex -	Nathaniel H. Clifton - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Augustus P. Oldershaw - -	Secretary & Agent	100 - -	500
		George Thain - -	Clerk - -	16 13 4	50
		Edward William Braine - -	Clerk - -	10 16 8	50
Keighley - -	York, W. R. -	Henry Alcock - -	Treasurer - -	(a) - - -	500
		George Smith - -	Secretary - -	130 - -	500
		Allan Brown - -	Auditor - -	15 - -	100
Kennington - -	Surrey - -	George Ward Challis - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Frederic Reeve - -	Actuary - -	50 - -	100
Kensington - -	Middlesex -	Edwyn Allum - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	600
		Charles Greenway - -	Secretary - -	150 - -	500
		Walter Samuel Mayers - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	100
		William Thomas Timson - -	Messenger - -	15 - -	50
Keswick - -	Cumberland -	John F. Crosthwaite - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Anthony Gibson - -	Actuary - -	40 - -	50
Kettering - -	Northampton -	Messrs. Eland and Eland - -	Treasurers - -	- - -	700
		Louisa Meadows - -	Actuary - -	40 - -	100
		W.H.Grey and F.G.Prideaux - -	Auditors - -	10 10 -	100
Kidderminster - -	Worcester - -	Thomas D. Thomas - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		James Chambers - -	Actuary - -	100 - -	200
		Messrs. Grey and Prideaux - -	Auditors - -	20 - -	100 <i>l.</i> each.

(a) Commission, 1*l.* 2*s.*

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
King's Lynn -	Norfolk -	Francis Joseph Cresswell -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		John Burch -	Secretary -	100 - -	200
		James Eccles -	Clerk -	30 - -	200
		James Allen -	Auditor -	8 8 -	100
Kingsland Road -	Middlesex -	John W. Burmester -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		James Duthoit -	Actuary -	105 - -	500
		Alfred Duthoit -	Sub-Actuary -	45 - -	300
		L. G. B. How -	Clerk -	25 - -	200
Kingston-on-Hull -	York, E. R. -	Edmund Smith -	Banker -	(a) - - -	2,000
		Norrison Levett -	Secretary -	365 - -	2,000
		Daniel C. Donovan -	Cashier -	300 - -	600
		Henry J. Buckton -	Clerk -	200 - -	500
		Francis Fullerton -	Clerk -	76 5 -	100
		William Thomas Hawkins -	Auditor -	50 - -	200
		William B. Henderson -	Agent -	10 10 -	250
		William Richardson -	Porter -	55 - -	50
Kingswinford -	Stafford -	Edwin Dudley -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		John Caswell -	Actuary -	(b) 100 - -	300
		William G. Dixon -	Auditor -	16 16 -	100
Kingswood -	Gloucester -	Charles Daniel Cave -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		John Sircom -	Actuary -	31 10 -	100
		Charles Jackson -	Auditor -	5 - -	50
Kington -	Hereford -	Thomas Price -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		Rev. Joseph Neate Walsh -	Actuary -	75 - -	300
		Anthony Temple -	Auditor -	10 - -	50
Kirkby Lonsdale -	Westmorland -	Robert L. Gregg -	Treasurer -	- - -	400
		John Metcalfe -	Actuary -	60 - -	400
		John Allen -	Clerk -	5 - -	-
		Jonas Gill -	Auditor -	5 - -	-
Kirkham -	Lancaster -	Charles Birley -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		John Bradley -	Actuary -	30 - -	200
		O. Barrett -	Auditor -	5 5 -	-
Knaresborough -	York, W. R. -	Rev. Thomas Collins -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		George Stead -	Secretary -	(c) 150 - -	100
		Joseph Dixon -	Clerk at Wetherby Branch.	(d) 50 - -	200
		William Newbould -	Clerk at Pateley Branch.	20 - -	50
		William Harrison -	Cashier -	30 - -	-
		James Tipling -	Assistant Clerk -	50 - -	-
Knutsford -	Chester -	William George Caldwell -	Treasurer -	- - -	300
		John Siddeley -	Actuary -	100 - -	300
		William Aldred -	Auditor -	10 - -	-
Lambeth -	Surrey -	London & Westminster Bank	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		Walter W. Jones -	Actuary -	160 - -	500
		Henry Wilson -	Clerk -	80 - -	500
		Alfred Warren -	Auditor -	21 - -	500
		Isaac Sheppard -	Messenger -	35 - -	50
Lambeth, St. John -	Surrey -	Edwin B. Gammon -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		Charles Gray -	Secretary -	60 - -	200
Lancaster -	Lancaster -	Henry Hadwen -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		Lancelot Sanderson -	Actuary -	105 - -	200
		Michael Harrison -	Actuary -	105 - -	200
		Richard Stanton -	Cashier -	60 - -	200
		Richard Bond -	Auditor -	15 - -	200
Lanchester -	Durham -	John Dingle -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		Fred. J. Laycock -	Secretary -	27 - -	50
		W. W. Thompson -	Auditor -	3 - -	50
Launceston -	Cornwall -	John Lethbridge Cowlard -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		James Grigg -	Actuary -	} 92 12 -	300
		William Dymond -	Clerk -		100
		Albert Huxham -	Auditor -		100

(a) Commission, 42*l.*(b) And 20*l.* donation.

(c) And house.

(d) And house.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Ledbury - - -	Hereford - -	Edward J. Webb - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	200
		Thomas Woodward - -	Secretary - -	80 - -	200
		John Lovell - -	Auditor - -	5 - -	100
Leeds - - -	York, W. R. -	Samuel J. Brown - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	3,000
		George Saville Carr - -	Secretary - -	(a) 350 - -	1,200
		James Holroyd Oates - -	Cashier - -	200 - -	500
		John W. Matthewman - -	Clerk - -	137 10 -	300
		Robert Archer Furbank - -	Clerk - -	118 6 8	300
		John Gibson - -	Clerk - -	92 10 -	100
		- - -	Porter - -	14 17 6	-
		William F. Dean - -	Auditor - -	40 - -	300
Leek - - -	Stafford - -	William Buchan - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	300
		William Sherratt Mollatt - -	Actuary - -	100 - -	300
		William Johnson - -	Auditor - -	12 - -	20
Leicester - - -	Leicester - -	William Billson - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		William Kelly - -	Secretary - -	(b) 250 - -	1,000
		John H. Williams - -	Auditor - -	57 16 -	100
		William Oliver Dawson - -	Clerk - -	60 - -	250
		Martha Laundon - -	Housekeeper - -	20 - -	-
Leigh - - -	Lancaster - -	Henry Calland - -	Treasurer - -	20 - -	500
		Samuel Mosserop - -	Actuary - -	60 - -	500
		Thomas Heywood - -	Clerk - -	30 - -	-
		Henry Whitworth - -	Auditor - -	15 - -	-
Leominster - - -	Hereford - -	Edward Pritchard Southall - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		John West - -	Actuary - -	100 - -	200
		John Rogers - -	Attendant - -	5 4 -	50
		V. W. Holmes - -	Auditor - -	12 10 -	200
		Martha Anthony - -	Porter - -	3 - -	20
Lewes - - -	Sussex - -	Thomas Whitfield - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		John Smith - -	Actuary - -	(c) 170 - -	300
		John Cripps - -	Auditor - -	7 17 6	100
		Frederick Colvin - -	Auditor - -	7 17 6	100
Leyburn - - -	York, N. R. -	Christopher Other - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		John Teale - -	Actuary - -	50 - -	500
		John James Grime - -	Auditor - -	12 - -	500
Leyland - - -	Lancaster - -	Edward Barnes - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	200
		Kinton Jacques - -	Actuary - -	65 - -	150
		Peter Burdon - -	Cashier - -	65 - -	150
		John Westley - -	Auditor - -	7 - -	-
Leyton - - -	Essex - -	J. W. Bosanquet - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		John Greenfield - -	Secretary - -	20 - -	50
		H. J. Emerson - -	Auditor - -	5 - -	50
Lichfield - - -	Stafford - -	Patrick S. Sandeman - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	600
		John T. Parker - -	Actuary - -	(d) 70 - -	200
		Edward C. Seargeant - -	Auditor - -	7 7 -	50
Lilleshall - - -	Salop - -	Duke of Sutherland - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	-
		William Smith - -	Vice-Treasurer - -	- - -	-
		John Mackrory - -	Secretary - -	50 - -	100
Limehouse - - -	Middlesex - -	Philip Patton Blyth - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		William E. Holland - -	Actuary - -	50 - -	600
		John Capes - -	Assistant Actuary - -	20 - -	600
		Richard Foster - -	Deputy Assistant Actuary - -	15 - -	30
		John Rugg - -	Auditor - -	15 15 -	100

(a) Extra assistance, 1 l. 5 s.

(b) 9 l. 9 s. allowed for additional assistance, and a gratuity of 10 l. each to officers on 50th anniversary of the bank.

(c) And 18 l. 4 s. for an occasional clerk, and 100 l. gratuity for past service.

(d) And house.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> .					
				£. s. d.	£.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln - - -	The Hon. A. L. Melville -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Joseph Mawer - - -	Actuary - -	234 17 4	600
		Thomas White - - -	Auditor - -	50 - -	100
		Joseph Broughton - -	Clerk - -	52 - -	100
		John Carlile Chambers -	Clerk - -	10 - -	100
		Edmund Maltby - - -	Clerk - -	20 - -	100
Liskeard - - -	Cornwall - - -	John Squire - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		John Pearson - - -	Actuary - -	50 - -	650
		Lewis Bone - - -	Assistant Actuary -	20 - -	300
		William Thomas Hancock -	Auditor - -	20 - -	100
Liverpool - - -	Lancaster - - -	Messrs. Heywood & Sons, Bankers.	Treasurers - -	- - -	2,000
		Thomas Banner Newton -	Actuary - -	600 - -	2,000
		Richard Shaw - - -	Chief Cashier - -	250 - -	1,000
		Thomas Burcher - - -	2nd Cashier - -	150 - -	750
		Charles J. Leders - - -	Cashbook-Keeper -	150 - -	500
		Richard C. Ward - - -	1st Ledger-Keeper -	120 - -	300
		William R. Westmore -	2nd - ditto - -	120 - -	300
		Harry L. Cunningham -	1st Counter Clerk -	113 6 8	300
		Alfred W. Brooke - - -	2nd - ditto - -	87 10 -	100
		Albert Burcher - - -	3rd - ditto - -	87 10 -	100
		George James Pipon - -	4th - ditto - -	87 10 -	100
		John Parker McComb -	5th - ditto - -	70 - -	100
		J. Charles Stead - - -	Auditor - -	200 - -	1,000
		Benjamin Lewis - - -	Messenger - -	54 12 -	—
			Extra Assistants -	18 15 -	—
Loughborough -	Leicester - - -	E. C. Middleton & T. Cradock	Treasurers - -	- - -	500
		Sarah Ann White - - -	Secretary - -	(a) 110 - -	300
		Thomas W. Marshall - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	200
Louth - - -	Lincoln - - -	William Garfit - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Charles Michell Nesbitt -	Actuary - -	140 - -	300
		Joseph W. Richardson -	Clerk - -	30 - -	200
		John Hurst - - -	Auditor - -	40 - -	200
Lowestoft - - -	Suffolk - - -	Thomas Brightwen - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Simpson Allerton -	Actuary - -	50 - -	100
		William Spaul - - -	Auditor - -	4 4 -	50
Ludlow - - -	Salop - - -	Rocke, Eyton, & Co. - -	Treasurers - -	- - -	1,000
		John Williams - - -	Actuary - -	180 - -	300
		Edward Foster - - -	Auditor - -	30 - -	—
Luton - - -	Bedford - - -	Henry Coles Brown - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Thomas Erskine Austin -	Actuary - -	50 - -	200
		Thomas Woolston Lucas -	Auditor - -	7 7 -	—
Lyme Regis - - -	Dorset - - -	Herbert Williams - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	200
		William James Atkins -	Actuary - -	60 - -	50
Macclesfield - - -	Chester - - -	William Carse - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	2,000
		William Biden - - -	Actuary - -	(b) 150 - -	1,000
		John Smith Bayley - - -	Clerk - -	100 - -	400
		John Swindells Barrett -	Clerk - -	39 - -	50
		Peter Barber - - -	Auditor - -	30 - -	50
Maidenhead - - -	Berks - - -	Charles Stephens - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	400
		Frederick T. Ward - - -	Secretary - -	40 - -	50
		James Ford - - -	Actuary - -	40 - -	50
		John Ford - - -	Auditor - -	5 - -	—
Maidstone - - -	Kent - - -	Alexander Randall - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,500
		Joseph Brown - - -	Secretary - -	200 - -	700
		Edward Watts - - -	Assistant Secretary	160 - -	500
		J. P. Josten - - -	} Auditors - -	{ 20 - -	100
		William Page - - -		{ 20 - -	100
Malmesbury - - -	Wilts - - -	Thomas Luce - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Charles R. Luce - - -	Actuary - -	30 - -	500
		Messrs. Grey & Prideaux -	Auditors - -	10 - -	50% each.

(a) Including 30 l. rent, and coals.

(b) And house.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>					
				£. s. d.	£.
Malton - - -	York, N. R. -	Robert H. Bower - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		George Hardy - - -	Actuary - - -	125 - -	50
		Charles George Bond - -	Auditor - - -	20 - -	100
Manchester - - -	Lancaster - -	Bank of England, Manches- ter Branch.	Treasurer.	—	—
		Louis Willoughby Andrews	Actuary - - -	600 - -	5,000
		Joseph Bent - - -	Chief Cashier - -	375 - -	1,000
		Thomas Booth Wilkinson -	2nd Cashier - -	(a) 250 - -	600
		John Chadfield - - -	Cashbook-Keeper -	187 10 -	100
		Charles P. Kendrew - - -	Clerk - - -	162 10 -	100
		John Wane Middleton - -	Clerk - - -	150 - -	100
		Edward John Leeming - -	Clerk - - -	147 10 -	100
		Harri Edwards - - -	Clerk - - -	72 10 -	100
		Thomas Meredith - - -	Clerk - - -	72 10 -	100
		John W. Noreliffe - - -	Clerk - - -	60 - -	100
		William John Moffatt - -	Clerk - - -	60 - -	100
		Arthur Krauss - - -	Clerk - - -	31 4 1	100
		Charles Cooke - - -	Clerk - - -	30 8 9	100
		John Rowland E. Ellison -	Clerk - - -	19 10 -	100
		Edward Andrew and William Elbert Dando.	Professional Accountants	80 - -	1,000
		Charles Bibby - - -	Messenger - -	(a) 64 12 - *	—
			Occasional Clerks -	51 15 3	—
Manningtree - - -	Essex - - -	Thomas William Nunn - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		John White Webber - - -	Secretary - - -	40 - -	100
		John Sizer - - -	Auditor - - -	8 8 -	—
Margate - - -	Kent - - -	Francis W. Cobb - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		William C. Brasier - - -	Secretary - - -	63 - -	200
		John Symonds - - -	Auditor - - -	10 10 -	100
Marlborough - - -	Wilts - - -	William C. Merriman - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		James Leader - - -	Actuary - - -	80 - -	100
		Dennis Ayliffe - - -	Auditor - - -	19 - -	25
		Richard Lavington - - -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	25
Marlow - - -	Buckingham -	Owen Peel Wethered - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		William Lakin Ward - - -	Secretary - - -	21 - -	100
Maryport - - -	Cumberland -	William Ostle - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Joseph Mark - - -	Actuary - - -	50 - -	200
		William Hobson - - -	Auditor - - -	3 3 -	100
Melksham - - -	Wilts - - -	Samuel A. Sylvester - -	Treasurers - -	- - -	100
		James Stratton - - -		- - -	100
		Arthur Gore - - -		30 - -	100
		Hugh Foskett Evans - -		5 - -	100
Melton Mowbray -	Leicester - -	Leicestershire Banking Company	Treasurers - - -	- - -	500
		Robert Winter Johnson -	Actuary - - -	100 - -	200
		William Shouler - - -	Auditor - - -	22 - -	100
Middleton-in-Tees- dale.	Durham - - -	Robert Brown - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		John Hyslop - - -	Secretary - - -	25 - -	100
Middlewich - - -	Cheshire - -	Benjamin L. Vawdrey - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		David Harding - - -	Actuary - - -	10 - -	300
		Clement B. Lea - - -	Auditor - - -	—	—
Midhurst - - -	Sussex - - -	Samuel Parrish - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	400
		John Thorp - - -	Actuary - - -	40 - -	100
		Charles Spring - - -	Auditor - - -	6 - -	50
Monkwearmouth -	Durham - - -	William Givens - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	300
		John Addison - - -	Actuary - - -	150 - -	500
		John Kirkbride - - -	Clerk - - -	80 - -	250
Monmouth - - -	Monmouth -	Henry Gosling - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		William C. A. Williams -	Actuary - - -	80 - -	600
		John Wightman - - -	Clerk - - -	26 - -	50
		Philip Endell Wanklyn -	Auditor - - -	10 10 -	100

(a) And house.

* These amounts include special grants to the clerks, &c. of a quarter's salary on the attainment of the jubilee year, the 50th anniversary of the establishment of this bank in January 1818.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> .					
				£. s. d.	£.
Morpeth - -	Northumberland	Stephen Wilkinson - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Rev. Thomas Finch - -	Actuary & Sub-Treasurer - -	120 - -	500
		Rev. S. B. Maughan - -	Hon. Secretary - -	- - -	-
		John Brown - -	Auditor - -	10 - -	50
Nantwich - -	Chester - -	Edward Butterworth - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		John Martin - -	Actuary - -	100 - -	500
		Edward H. Griffiths - -	Auditor - -	30 - -	200
Nether Stowey - -	Somerset - -	Rev. Benjamin Pope - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		James Trevor - -	Actuary - -	50 - -	500
		John Walter Williams - -	Agent - -	5 - -	200
		William George Cussens - -	Auditor - -	6 - -	50
Newark-upon-Trent	Nottingham -	John Handley - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		William Horner Caparn - -	Secretary - -	140 - -	100
		Thomas John Caparn - -	Actuary - -	90 - -	500
		John Sheppard - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	50
		Eliza Harston - -	Housekeeper - -	26 - -	50
Newbury - -	Berks - -	Charles Samuel Slocock - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		George Barnes - -	Actuary - -	170 - -	250
		Jonathan Lawrie - -	Porter & Doorkeeper - -	5 8 -	-
Newcastle - under Lyme.	Stafford - -	Charles Cooper - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		William M. Howson - -	Actuary - -	80 - -	250
		Charles Tindal - -	Auditor - -	15 - -	100
Newcastle - upon Tyne.	Northumberland -	Charles H. Cooke - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		James Fletcher - -	Actuary - -	450 - -	1,000
		Henry Piper - -	Clerk - -	170 - -	300
		Ralph Wood - -	Clerk - -	120 - -	100
		John K. Davie - -	Clerk - -	100 - -	300
		George L. Nice - -	Clerk - -	60 - -	100
		John M. Gibson - -	Clerk - -	30 - -	100
		Robert Plummer - -	Auditor - -	50 - -	250
		Charles Smith - -	Auditor - -	50 - -	250
		George Wright - -	Messenger - -	63 2 -	10
New Mills - -	Derby - -	John Taylor - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	400
		Henry Barber - -	Actuary - -	10 - -	100
Newnham - -	Gloucester -	Edward Owen Jones - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		John Cholditch - -	Actuary - -	60 - -	500
		Thos. Henry Pike - -	Auditor - -	10 10 -	100
Newport - -	Salop - -	John Masefield - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	200
		Charles Silvester - -	Accountant - -	10 10 -	-
		John Norris - -	Secretary - -	100 - -	100
			Auditor - -	10 - -	50
			(a)		
Newport (Isle of Wight).	Hants - -	James F. W. Cobban - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	600
		William C. Way - -	Secretary - -	135 7 6	100
		Samuel C. Warren - -	Auditor - -	12 12 -	100
Newport (late Caer- leon).	Monmouth -	Stephen Vernon - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	600
		James Salter - -	Actuary - -	95 - -	200
Newport Pagnell -	Buckingham -	Francis Bassett - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	300
		George Cooch and William Bateman Bull.	Joint Secretaries and Actuaries	70 - -	300
		Thomas Paine - -	Auditor - -	5 - -	100
Northallerton -	York, N. R. -	Thomas Johnson - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Michael Horner - -	Secretary - -	60 - -	500
		John Watson - -	Auditor - -	5 5 -	20

(a) 30 l. 2 s. 6 d. specially voted to officers on attainment of the Bank's jubilee.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Northampton -	Northampton -	Martin Alexander Boeine -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		Benjamin Vials -	Actuary -	(a) 260 - -	1,000
		Alexander Eames Parsons -	Cashier -	60 - -	500
		Thos. Robinson Rice -	Clerk -	80 - -	100
		Thos. Edis Grey -	Auditor -	25 - -	100
Northwich -	Cheshire -	Joseph Woodcock -	Treasurer -	- - -	2,000
		William Sutton Bradburne -	Secretary & Cashier -	180 - -	2,000
		Johnson Fletcher -	Auditor & Check Clerk -	75 - -	500
Norwich -	Norfolk -	Sir Robert J. H. Harvey, Bt. -	Treasurer -	- - -	5,000
		The Rev. Edward Cole -	Honorary Secretary -	- - -	-
		Wales C. Hotson -	Superintendent -	300 - -	3,000
		Edward Hare -	Chief Clerk & Actuary -	(b) 190 - -	500
		Samuel Osborne -	Clerk -	145 - -	500
		W. E. English -	Clerk -	70 - -	250
		Benjamin Webster Corsbie -	Auditor -	40 - -	100
Nottingham -	Nottingham -	Ichabod Charles Wright -	Treasurer -	- - -	3,000
		William Jarman -	Actuary -	(a) 400 - -	1,000
		John Stevenson -	Clerk -	180 - -	250
		Jabez Adams -	Clerk -	150 - -	250
		John Bywater Smith -	Clerk -	100 - -	100
		Charles B. Doran -	Auditor -	52 10 -	100
		Walter Smith -	Ledger Assistant -	26 - -	20
		Thomas Bostock -	Porter -	52 - -	10
Odiham -	Hants -	John Cave -	Treasurer -	- - -	100
		Joseph Bartholomew -	Secretary -	- - -	-
		Edwin Aldridge -	Actuary -	12 - -	100
		John Charles Vines -	Auditor -	- - -	-
Oldham -	Lancaster -	William Tipping -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		William Blackburne -	Actuary -	138 - -	500
Ormskirk -	Lancaster -	Hudson Atkinson Binney -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		Henry Brighouse -	Actuary -	150 - -	1,000
		Joseph Lyon -	Auditor -	50 - -	100
Oswestry -	Salop -	Thomas L. Longueville -	Treasurer -	- - -	200
		John Fox -	Secretary -	100 - -	400
		George Markey -	Assistant Secretary -	70 - -	200
		Henry Ellis -	Auditor -	30 - -	50
Otley -	York, W. R. -	Jeremiah Garnett -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		Christopher John Newstead -	Secretary -	80 - -	500
		Peter Stevens Hart -	Auditor -	10 - -	100
Oundle -	Northampton -	J. W. Smith -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		T. F. Shepherd -	Actuary -	80 - -	300
		Stephen Richards -	Agent -	20 - -	200
		A. Pears -	Auditor -	10 - -	100
Oxford -	Oxford -	Parsons, Thomson & Co. -	Treasurers -	- - -	2,000
		George Brunner -	Actuary -	(c) 200 - -	200
		Alfred Rowley -	Clerk -	52 - -	50
Paddington -	Middlesex -	Henry Morris Kemshead -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		Frederick James Fuller -	Secretary & Weekly Auditor. -	100 - -	500
		John Barrable -	Actuary -	80 - -	300
		Robert Ford -	Clerk -	90 - -	50
		George Lewis Ransdale -	Clerk -	55 - -	50
		Albert Weston -	Clerk -	40 - -	50
		Joseph Walker -	Porter -	20 - -	10
Penkridge -	Stafford -	John Matthews Lister -	Treasurer -	- - -	200
		Eli Shaw -	Secretary -	35 - -	100
		Thomas S. Simkiss -	Auditor -	5 5 -	100
Penzance -	Cornwall -	T. & W. Bolitho -	Treasurers -	- - -	1,000
		D. B. Bedford -	Secretary -	150 - -	400
		P. Grenfell -	Assistant -	100 - -	300
		J. S. Courtney -	Auditors -	10 - -	100
		F. Trounson -		10 - -	100

(a) And residence.

(b) And residence, coals, and candles.

(c) And 20 l. for gas and firing.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> .					
				£. s. d.	£.
Peterborough -	Northampton -	William Rowell -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		Frank George Buckle -	Actuary -	140 - -	500
		W. H. Grey & F. G. Prideaux	Auditors -	15 - -	50
		William Pruden -	Porter -	15 - -	50
Petworth -	Sussex -	Thomas Chrippes -	Treasurer -	- - -	200
		William Knight -	Actuary -	55 - -	200
		Arthur Daintrey -	Clerk -	50 - -	100
		John Wait Orsborn -	Auditor -	10 - -	100
Pickering -	York, N. R. -	Matthew Monkman -	Treasurer -	- - -	100
		John Simpson -	Secretary -	60 - -	100
		George Hardy -	Auditor -	10 - -	100
Pirehill Meaford -	Stafford -	Thomas Salt -	Treasurer -	- - -	700
		William Warner -	Actuary -	84 - -	500
		Jonas Pilling -	Auditor -	10 - -	100
Plymouth -	Devon -	Christopher Harris -	Treasurer -	- - -	2,000
		John Augustus Saunders -	Actuary -	250 - -	1,000
		Harry H. Tucker -	Clerk -	80 - -	300
Pontefract -	York, W. R. -	Leatham & Co. -	Treasurers -	- - -	500
		Abraham Hale -	Secretary -	180 - -	200
		Joseph Walker -	Auditors -	25 - -	100
		Robert D. Ryder -			
Pontypool -	Monmouth -	Stephen Vernon -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		George Fothergill -	Actuary -	60 - -	200
Poole -	Dorset -	Hugh Kingsmill Thurston -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		John Adey -	Clerk -	50 - -	250
		Samuel C. Scott -	Auditor -	22 10 -	100
Poplar -	Middlesex -	Robert Dixon -	Secretary -	38 10 -	400
		John Poulter -	Secretary -	38 10 -	400
		Edward Coleman -	Secretary -	38 10 -	400
		John Wode -	Auditors -	10 10 -	50
		W. J. R. Hughes -			
Prescot -	Lancaster -	Edward Draper -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		J. Johnson Brown -	Actuary -	26 - -	200
		John Preston -	Auditors -	8 8 -	—
		William Halsall -			
Preston -	Lancaster -	William Fisher -	Treasurer -	- - -	2,000
		John Fisher Higgins -	Actuary -	300 - -	500
		William B. Roper -	Clerk -	150 - -	250
		John A. Ferguson -	Clerk -	115 - -	150
		John A. Forrest -	Clerk -	65 - -	100
		John Goodburn -	Clerk -	31 4 -	100
		H. W. Johnston -	Auditor -	25 - -	100
Reading -	Berks -	William Blandy -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		George Hawkes -	Secretary & Actuary (a)	230 - -	500
		John Egginton -	Assistant Secretary	100 - -	200
		John Hollingworth Hawkes	Clerk -	20 - -	50
		George Barnes -	Auditor -	30 - -	50
Redruth -	Cornwall -	Sir William Williams, Bart. -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		William M. Grylls -	Actuary -	65 - -	100
		Hugh Sims -	Cashier -	65 - -	100
		Thomas Davey -	Clerk -	60 - -	100
		John Michell -	Auditor -	25 - -	100
		M. Medlen -	Porter -	25 - -	—
Reigate -	Surrey -	George Baker -	Treasurer -	- - -	200
		Robert Read -	Secretary -	70 - -	20

(a) And apartments.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—continued.				£. s. d.	£.
Retford, East	Nottingham	Henry B. W. Milner	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Thomas William Denman	Secretary	10 - -	500
		Mary Anne Thornton	Actuary	100 - -	500
		Henry Lambert	} Auditors	16 - -	200
		Thomas Ward		16 - -	200
Richmond	Surrey	Henry W. Pownall	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		James Mackay	Secretary	170 - -	500
		William A. Fricker	Auditor	12 12 -	100
Richmond	York, N. R.	George Roper	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		John Bell	Actuary	70 - -	700
		Henry C. Priestman	Auditor	50 - -	50
Ripon	York, W. R.	Thomas Wood	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Askwith	Secretary	100 - -	200
		John Wood	Assistant ditto	17 - -	100
		William Gatenby	Auditor	9 9 -	30
Romford	Essex	North Surridge	Treasurer	20 - -	1,000
		Oswald Adams	Actuary	85 - -	200
		Edward Innes	Assistant Actuary	77 - -	100
		Samuel Lovelock	Auditor	15 15 -	100
Romsey	Hants	William Andrews Footner	Treasurer	(a) - - -	500
		Christopher Legge Lordan	Actuary & Secretary	35 - - -	300
Ross	Hereford	P. S. Macdougall	Treasurer	- - -	600
		James Smith	Actuary	(b) 53 10 6	600
		Herbert M. Price	Cashier	10 14 -	200
		Henry Minett	Auditor	10 - -	200
		William Hill	Porter	10 - -	—
Rotherham	York, W. R.	John Goodall	Treasurer	- - -	200
		John Barras	Secretary	60 - -	200
		William Short	Auditor	5 - -	—
Rotherhithe	Surrey	Beaumont W. Lubbock	Treasurer in London	- - -	500
		John R. Stranack	Secretary	—	—
		Edward Josselyn Beck	Treasurer in Rotherhithe.	—	200
		William Akam	Porter	13 - -	—
Rugeley	Stafford	John Holt Moxon	Secretary	70 - -	500
Runcorn	Chester	John Simpson	Treasurer	- - -	250
		William Francis Salkeld	Actuary	60 - -	250
Rye	Sussex	Charles Pix Meryon	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Chapell Vidler	Secretary	100 - -	300
		George Smith	Auditor	10 10 -	10
		James Vennall	Messenger	1 - -	—
Saffron Walden	Essex	Gibson, Tuke & Gibson	Treasurers	- - -	1,000
		William J. J. Miller	Actuary	100 - -	100
		George Stokes	Assistant Secretary	10 - -	100
		Simeon John King	Auditor	10 - -	—
St. Clement Danes	Middlesex	Richard Twining	Treasurer	- - -	2,000
		Thomas P. Scrivener	Actuary	120 - -	1,000
		Frederick Cocker	Clerk	60 - -	500
		Charles James Livett	Clerk	35 - -	250
		Samuel Lovelock	Auditor	10 10 -	100
St. Helens	Lancaster	David Gamble	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Frederick W. Wignall	Actuary	- - -	500
		Joseph Johnson	Manager's Clerk	40 - -	500
St. James', Piccadilly	Middlesex	James Walter Weldon	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Walter Robert Bartley Lee	Secretary & Actuary	(c) 100 - -	500
		Frederick Green	Messenger	5 - -	—
		James Waddell	Auditor	8 8 -	100

(a) Allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on investments.(b) Sundries, 11*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

(c) Nominal amount.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> .					
				£. s. d.	£.
St. Martin's Place -	Middlesex -	Messrs. Drummonds - - -	Treasurers - - -	- - -	5,000
		Edward Boodle - - -	Comptroller and Secretary.	880 - -	2,000
		Henry Lewin - - -	Auditor - - -	302 10 -	500
		Robert Hy. Mitford - - -	Auditor - - -	302 10 -	500
		Thomas N. Scallon - - -	Chief Cashier and Accountant.	400 - -	2,000
		Alfred W. Boodle - - -	Cashier - - -	270 - -	750
		John Biggs - - -	Cashier - - -	230 - -	750
		Benjamin E. Bult - - -	Cashier - - -	230 - -	750
		William S. Yarrow - - -	Clerk - - -	200 - -	250
		John L. Dening - - -	Clerk - - -	180 - -	250
		Arthur Oliver - - -	Clerk - - -	180 - -	250
		James Gilbert - - -	Clerk - - -	172 10 -	250
		William Ham - - -	Clerk - - -	162 10 -	250
		William E. Carrington - - -	Clerk - - -	130 - -	250
		Benjamin D. Holl - - -	Clerk - - -	130 - -	250
		Thomas J. Pearson - - -	Clerk - - -	122 10 -	250
		Thomas Hudson - - -	Messenger - - -	95 - -	50
		Joseph H. Shepherd - - -	Messenger - - -	70 - -	50
		John W. Martin - - -	Constable - - -	60 - -	50
		John C. Hopkinson - - -	Auditors for November 1867. {	31 10 -	50
		Wm. Curtis Otter - - -		31 10 -	50
				4,180 10 -	
		Mr. Scallon, Allowance for Servant.	- - -	30 - -	—
			Supernumerary Clerks' assistance in balancing - }	136 14 -	—
				4,347 4 -	
St. Marylebone -	Middlesex -	Sir Claude E. Scott, Bart. -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	5,000
		Douglas Finney - - -	Secretary and Actuary (a).	640 - -	2,000
		Joshua Gliddon - - -	Auditor - - -	30 - -	100
		John Commin - - -	Clerk - - -	191 - -	250
		Robert William Sheath - - -	Clerk - - -	159 - -	200
		Edwin Slark - - -	Clerk - - -	106 - -	100
		Henry Harris - - -	Clerk - - -	40 - -	—
		Alfred Searle - - -	Clerk - - -	28 - -	—
		Boys - - -	- - -	93 19 -	—
Salisbury -	Wilts -	John Pinckney - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,500
		Richard M. Wilson - - -	Secretary - - -	160 - -	550
		John Waters - - -	Agent at Downton	(c) 40 - -	
		Richard Blake - - -	Assistant Secretary	(d) 100 - -	
		Philip W. Ottaway - - -	Auditor - - -	26 5 -	100
Sandbach -	Chester -	Frederick W. Hobson - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	—
		John Latham - - -	Actuary - - -	65 - -	500
		Thomas Hancock - - -	Sub-Actuary - - -	30 - -	500
		Edward Jinks - - -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	—
Saxmundham -	Suffolk -	Messrs. Gurney & Co. - - -	Treasurers - - -	- - -	500
		Henry Southwell - - -	Secretary - - -	—	—
		Robert Flick - - -	Actuary - - -	14 17 4	500
		John Sherwood - - -	Auditor - - -	1 1 -	—
Scarborough -	York, N. R. -	John Woodall - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		John Stephenson - - -	Secretary - - -	80 - -	300
Seaham Harbour -	Durham -	John A. Woods - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		H. W. Wight - - -	Actuary - - -	10 - -	—
		George Hodge - - -	Auditor - - -	1 1 -	—
Settle -	York, W. R. -	John Tatham - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		John Tatham - - -	Actuary - - -	140 - -	500
		John Lister - - -	Auditor - - -	20 - -	100

(a) The Secretary and Actuary has been called upon to occupy that part of the house not used for the business of the Bank.

(b) Extra Clerks, gratuities to Bankers' Clerks, Servants, &c., 25l. 10s.

(c) Includes expenses at Downton.

(d) And Bank house.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Sevenoaks - -	Kent - -	John Palmer - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Henry H. Sutton - - -	Actuary - - -	60 - -	600
		F. W. Stamford - - -	Clerk - - -	10 - -	100
		William Astell - - -	Agent's Clerk - - -	3 3 -	—
		Francis G. Prideaux - - -	Auditor - - -	12 - -	100
		Thomas Morgan - - -	Porter - - -	8 - -	—
Shaftesbury - -	Dorset - -	George Phillips - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Robert Swyer - - -	Actuary - - -	(a) 120 - -	1,000
		Charles Edward Buckland - - -	Auditor - - -	15 - -	500
Sheffield - - -	York, W. R. - -	Samuel Bailey - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Frank Wever - - -	Actuary - - -	500 - -	1,000
		John Bennet Roberts - - -	Public Accountant - - -	40 - -	100
		William Cotterill - - -	Assistant Cashier - - -	180 - -	500
		Charles E. Houldsworth - - -	Clerk - - -	10 16 8	200
		Wm. F. Maxfield - - -	Clerk - - -	25 7 -	200
		Joseph John Walker - - -	Clerk - - -	40 6 -	200
		Alfred T. Eastwood - - -	Clerk - - -	64 10 -	200
		William H. Heard - - -	Clerk - - -	17 6 8	200
		Albert Atkin - - -	Clerk - - -	20 16 -	200
		John Munro - - -	Clerk - - -	20 16 -	200
		John E. Dickenson - - -	Clerk - - -	2 18 8	200
		Daniel Blinston - - -	Porter - - -	71 5 -	100
		Supernumerary Assistants during the year.			35 19 7
Sherborne - - -	Dorset - -	Thomas Gurney Goldsmith - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		William Miller - - -	Actuary - - -	100 - -	200
		Emily J. Miller - - -	Assistant Actuary - - -	5 - -	100
		Samuel Jelfs - - -	Auditor - - -	8 8 -	50
Shipston-on-Stour - -	Worcester - -	Rev. W. Evans - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		William Johnson - - -	Actuary - - -	40 - -	200
		William Winnall - - -	Auditor - - -	15 15 -	—
Shrewsbury - - -	Salop - -	Rocke, Eyton & Company - - -	Treasurers - - -	- - -	2,000
		Rev. Hugh O. Wilson - - -	Treasurer to Church Stretton Branch.	- - -	300
		Folliott Sandford - - -	Superintendent - - -	200 - -	1,000
		William Blount - - -	Actuary - - -	220 - -	200
		James Heighway - - -	Actuary to Church Stretton Branch.	25 - -	50
		Andrew J. Clark - - -	Auditor - - -	35 - -	100
Sleaford - - -	Lincoln - -	Henry Ingoldby - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	300
		John Condon Brown - - -	Actuary - - -	115 - -	500
		Joseph Snow - - -	Auditor - - -	45 - -	100
Southampton - -	Hants - -	Robert C. Hankinson - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Charles W. A. Jellicoe - - -	Actuary - - -	(b) 135 - -	200
		James C. Gray - - -	Secretary - - -	50 - -	150
		Martin Spearing - - -	Porter - - -	(c) 20 - -	20
		Francis G. Prideaux - - -	Auditor - - -	25 - -	100
Southport - - -	Lancaster - -	Rev. Charles Hesketh - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		John A. Robinson - - -	Actuary - - -	32 1 -	100
		W. B. Leeming - - -	Auditor - - -	5 - -	20
South Shields - -	Durham - -	Thomas Scott - - -	Treasurer - - -	—	500
		R. Blagdon Dawson - - -	Actuary - - -	80 - -	400
		G. A. Tate - - -	Secretary - - -	60 - -	200
		William J. Dawson - - -	Assistant Cashier - - -	10 - -	400
		Isabella Railton - - -	Housekeeper - - -	10 - -	—
Southwark - - -	Surrey - -	Thomas B. Simpson - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	2,000
		Henry Charles Sims - - -	Secretary - - -	367 5 10	500
		Henry John Haddock - - -	Cashier - - -	183 15 -	1,000
		Henry Cornelius Hill - - -	Clerk - - -	112 5 10	200
		William Turner - - -	Clerk - - -	192 10 -	200
		Edward Andrew Winder - - -	Clerk - - -	115 16 8	200
		Robert Wilson - - -	Auditor - - -	25 - -	100
		Henry Hoole - - -	Auditor - - -	25 - -	100
		Frederic Winder - - -	Messenger - - -	(d) 70 - -	100
		John Kirkland - - -	Secretary - - -	42 - -	500
Southwell - - -	Nottingham - -	William Shacklock - - -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	—

(a) With use of Savings Bank house.
(b) And house.(c) And use of Bank.
(d) With apartments at the Bank, fuel, lights, and livery.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any) ; and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> .					
				£. s. d.	£.
Spalding - - -	Lincoln - - -	William Garfit - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Benjamin Cooper - - -	Actuary - - -	90 - -	500
		John Henry Scarborough - - -	Auditors - - -	25 - -	—
		George Ingoldby - - -			
Stafford - - -	Stafford - - -	Thomas Salt - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		William Jones - - -	Secretary & Actuary - - -	(a) 70 - -	150
		John Nevitt - - -	Auditor - - -	5 5 -	100
Staines - - -	Middlesex - - -	Skidmore Ashby - - -	Treasurer - - -	(b) - - -	500
		James Hales Mitchiner - - -	Actuary - - -	100 - -	200
		John Anthony Engall - - -	Auditor - - -	4 4 -	100
Stalybridge - - -	Lancaster - - -	John Leech - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Taylor - - -	Actuary - - -	135 - -	1,000
		Charles Henry Nield - - -	Clerk - - -	25 - -	300
		Broome, Murray, & Co. - - -	Auditors - - -	12 12 -	—
Stamford - - -	Lincoln - - -	George Cayley - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	600
		Goodliff Jeffs - - -	Secretary - - -	(c) 180 - -	100
		Charles Dixon - - -	Porter - - -	17 10 -	20
		James G. Desborough - - -	Auditors - - -	57 10 -	100
		Cephas Wigmore - - -			
Stanhope - - -	Durham - - -	John Henry Backhouse - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Thomas Urwin - - -	Actuary - - -	26 1 -	100
Stepney - - -	Middlesex - - -	Nathaniel James Powell - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		George Stancliff - - -	Secretary - - -	(d) 100 - -	500
		William John Clarke, jun. - - -	Actuary - - -	80 - -	500
		George Joseph Stancliffe - - -	Clerk - - -	30 - -	200
		E. Vennor Holford - - -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	100
Stockport - - -	Chester - - -	Alexander Henry Shaw - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Walter Vaughan - - -	Actuary - - -	408 2 11	1,000
		Richard Aspdon - - -	Auditor - - -	15 12 -	360
Stockton-upon-Tees - - -	Durham - - -	Jasper Barugh - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	600
		Thomas P. Dickinson, jun. - - -	Secretary - - -	120 - -	200
		Francis Laidler - - -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	—
Stokesley - - -	York, N. R. - - -	James Eales Sowerby - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Richard Watson - - -	Secretary - - -	50 - -	1,000
		Henry Fawcett - - -	Auditor - - -	6 - -	100
Stourport - - -	Worcester - - -	Thomas D. Thomas - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	400
		Andrew Glover, jun. - - -	Actuary - - -	40 - -	400
		Henry Nichols Payne - - -	Auditor - - -	7 7 -	100
Stratford-on-Avon - - -	Warwick - - -	Charles Hobbins - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		John S. Leaver - - -	Actuary - - -	105 - -	500
		John S. Tompkins - - -	Check Clerk - - -	10 - -	100
		Thomas G. Garwood - - -	Auditor - - -	12 - -	50
Sudbury - - -	Suffolk - - -	William Robert Bevan - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Henry Sparrow Pratt - - -	Actuary - - -	80 - -	500
		Henry Crabb Canham - - -	Auditor - - -	7 7 -	200
Sutton Coldfield - - -	Warwick - - -	Samson Samuel Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd, and G. B. Lloyd. - - -	Treasurers - - -	- - -	500
		Edmund Perkins - - -	Secretary - - -	40 - -	500
Swaffham - - -	Norfolk - - -	Sir R. J. H. Harvey, Bart. - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	300
		Edward W. Balders - - -	Secretary - - -	45 - -	200
		Rev. Bircham Houchen - - -	Superintendent - - -	40 - -	100
		James Allen - - -	Auditor - - -	4 4 -	100

(a) And residence.

(b) No salary, but an average balance of from 500 £. to 600 £. allowed in his hands.

(c) With residence at the Bank house, rent free, with an allowance for coals and gas.

(d) And house.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> .				£. s. d.	£.
Swindon - -	Wilts - -	William B. Wearing -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Digby Octavius Cotes -	Secretary - -	75 - -	250
Tamworth - -	Stafford - -	National Provincial Bank -	Treasurers - -	- - -	600
		John Hill - - -	Actuary - - -	(a) 65 - -	200
Taunton - -	Somerset - -	Henry Badcock - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Robert Arthur Kinglake -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		William Hutchings Chorley -	Actuary - - -	(b) 350 - -	500
		Thomas Fearncombe - -	Sub-Actuary - -	235 - -	300
		James Turle - - -	Clerk - - -	75 - -	200
		William Barrett Butler -	Auditor - - -	5 5 -	50
		David Poole Hewer - -	Auditor - - -	5 5 -	50
Tavistock - -	Devon - -	John Hornbrook Gill -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Edwin Straker - - -	Actuary - - -	90 - -	400
		John Vosper - - -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	—
		Thomas W. Greenfield -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	—
Tenbury - -	Worcester - -	William Taylor - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Francis Wheatley Preston -	Actuary - - -	(c) - - -	100
		Robert Robinson - - -	Auditor - - -	(d) - - -	20
Tetbury - -	Gloucester - -	Henry G. Wood - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Francis Brown - - -	Actuary - - -	100 - -	200
		William H. Grey - - -	Auditors - - -	15 - -	50
		Francis G. Prideaux - -			50
Tewkesbury - -	Gloucester - -	Thomas Appelbee - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Henry Brydges - - -	Secretary - - -	70 - -	100
Thame - -	Oxford - -	Zacharias Daniel Hunt -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		William W. Scadding - -	Actuary - - -	37 1 6	200
		William Parker - - -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	—
Thirsk - -	York, N. R. - -	Alfred Backhouse - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Richard Barley - - -	Actuary - - -	100 - -	200
		John Watson - - -	Auditor - - -	5 5 -	30
Thornbury - -	Gloucester - -	Edward Harwood - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Richard Scarlett - - -	Actuary - - -	70 - -	250
		Joseph Young Sturge - -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	50
		Susan Trayburn - - -	Housekeeper - -	13 - -	—
Trentham - -	Stafford - -	The Duke of Sutherland -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	100
		George Fleming - - -	Vice-Treasurer -	- - -	300
		William Henney - - -	Auditor - - -	20 - -	200
		William Day Kirkby - -	Actuary - - -	30 - -	200
Trowbridge - -	Wilts - -	Rev. J. D. Hastings (dead)	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		William B. Nightingale -	Actuary - - -	(e) 80 - -	30
		George Mundy - - -	Auditor - - -	15 - -	100
Truro - -	Cornwall - -	Robert Tweedy - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Chirgwin - - -	Actuary - - -	(a) 150 - -	500
		Stephen Holloway - - -	Assistant Actuary -	100 - -	300
		John Hamilton - - -	Auditor - - -	25 - -	100
		William Hender - - -	Auditor - - -	25 - -	100
Tunbridge - -	Kent - -	Sydney Alleyne - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		George Stidolph - - -	Actuary - - -	30 - -	200
		Joseph Snelling - - -	Auditor - - -	3 3 -	50
Tunbridge Wells -	Kent - -	William Nash - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	300
		Robert Nash - - -	Actuary - - -	150 - -	200
		William Henry Delves -	Auditor - - -	30 - -	100
Tunstall - -	Stafford - -	John C. Pearson - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	300
		William Leigh - - -	Secretary - - -	15 - -	100

(a) And house.

(b) And residence valued at 30*l.* per annum.(c) At the rate of 6*l.* for every 100 depositors.(d) At the rate of 12*s.* 6*d.* for every 100 depositors.

(e) And rent, taxes, and rates.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> .				£. s. d.	£.
Tynemouth - -	Northumberland	Robert Milburn - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	300
		Samuel James Tibbs - -	Secretary - -	130 - -	150
		Edward Milburn - -	Auditor - -	15 15 -	—
Uckfield - - -	Sussex - -	George Molineux - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	300
		Henry Jones - - -	Actuary - -	45 - -	250
		John Cave - - -	Auditor - -	5 - -	50
Ulverstone - - -	Lancaster - -	Lancaster Banking Company	Treasurers - -	- - -	1,000
		James Kellett Hodgson -	Secretary - -	(a) 160 - -	500
		James Hodgson - -	Secretary - -	12 12 -	250
		John Dawson Hartley -	Assistant Secretary	100 - -	200
		Thos. Dickinson - -	Auditors - -	10 - -	50
		John Parker, jun. - -		10 - -	50
Upper Charlotte- Street.	Middlesex - -	George R. Marten - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	2,000
		John M. Murton - -	Actuary - -	200 - -	2,000
		Edwin Scholfield - -	Sub-Actuary - -	150 - -	1,000
		Edward R. Cowdrey - -	Clerk - -	55 - -	100
		Frederick W. Bellamy -	Auditor - -	10 10 -	100
Upton-upon-Severn	Worcester - -	Sir E. A. H. Lechmere -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		T. W. Walker - - -	Secretary - -	45 - -	50
		T. T. Gough - - -	Actuary - -	10 10 -	50
Uttoxeter - - -	Stafford - -	John Hare - - -	Treasurer - -	—	—
		Charles Wood - - -	Actuary - -	50 - -	500
		Thomas Spooner - -	Auditor - -	5 5 -	—
Uxbridge - - -	Middlesex - -	Samuel Hull - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Richard Mercer - - -	Secretary - -	140 - -	1,000
		Charles Webster - - -	Auditor - -	40 - -	200
		Samuel H. Collins - -	Treasurer's Clerk -	5 - -	—
Wadebridge - - -	Cornwall - -	Edmund Hambly - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		John Brewer - - -	Actuary - -	30 - -	200
		George Brabyn - - -	Auditor - -	3 3 -	200
Wakefield - - -	York, W. R. - -	Edward Tew and Edward A. Leatham.	Treasurers - -	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Bolton (dead) -	Secretary - -	19 1 4	200
		John Hesling - - -	Actuary & Secretary	140 4 4	200
		Henry Robinson - - -	Auditor - -	25 - -	100
Wallingford - - -	Berks - - -	Edward Wells - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	100
		John Carthew - - -	Actuary - -	60 - -	120
		Thos. A. Champion - -	Auditor - -	—	—
		Joseph Wilson - - -	Porter - - -	5 - -	—
Walsham, North -	Norfolk - -	Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart. -	Treasurer - -	- - -	400
		George Smith - - -	Actuary - -	(b) 60 - -	100
		Henry R. Barnard - - -	Auditor - -	3 3 -	25
Wantage - - -	Berks - - -	London and County Banking Company.	Treasurers - -	- - -	400
		Edward Ormond - - -	Actuary - -	65 15 6	400
		Llewellyn Jotcham - -	Auditor - -	5 - -	100
		Joseph Warner - - -	Porter - - -	3 3 -	—
Wareham - - -	Dorset - - -	Herbert Williams - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Freeland Filliter - -	Actuary - -	80 - -	400
		John Cust - - -	Auditor - -	12 - -	100
Warminster - - -	Wilts - - -	William Temple - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		George Bush - - -	Actuary - -	150 - -	400
		Francis W. Bayly - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	200
Warrington - - -	Lancaster - -	Thomas Parr - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Joseph Davies - - -	Actuary - -	(c) 185 - -	2,000
		Isaac Percival - - -	Manager's Clerk -	110 - -	500
		Robert George Stringer -	Ledger Clerk -	70 - -	100
		Charles Lomax - - -	Counter Clerk -	40 - -	100
		Jabez Boardman - - -	Auditor - -	10 - -	100

(a) And rent of house.

(b) And a gratuity of 10 l.

(c) With house, free of rent and taxes, coals, gas, and water.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Warwick - - -	Warwick - -	Lloyd's Banking Company -	Treasurers - -	- - -	2,000
		William Barker Sanderson -	Actuary - -	(a) 180 - -	200
		George Harris - - -	Assistant Clerk -	65 - -	50
		John Nickson Baly - - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	50
Watton - - -	Norfolk - -	This Bank is closing.			
Wellington - - -	Salop - - -	William Wyley - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		George Marcy - - -	Secretary - -	(b) 95 - -	1,000
		Henry Parker - - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	200
Wells - - -	Somerset - -	Joseph Giles - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Henry William Ball - - -	Secretary & Actuary -	(c) 130 10 -	500
Wenlock - - -	Salop - - -	John Pritchard - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Henry M. Bathurst - - -	Actuary - -	150 - -	500
		Henry Boycott - - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	100
Wentworth - - -	York, W. R. -	Henry Russell Potter - -	Secretary - -	30 - -	500
		Alfred Murray - - -	Auditor - -	5 - -	—
West Malling - -	Kent - - -	John Noble Dudlow - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	200
		John Viner - - -	Actuary - -	50 - -	100
		John Leeds - - -	Auditor - -	5 5 -	—
Westminster (Tufton Street).	Middlesex - -	William Freeman - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	5,000
		Henry Poole - - -	Actuary - -	120 - -	300
		Arthur T. Howell - - -	Cashier - -	75 - -	500
		Henry E. Poole - - -	Clerk - -	40 - -	100
Weymouth - - -	Dorset - - -	William Eliot - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		James Milledge - - -	Secretary - -	130 - -	200
		Edward William Cross - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	—
Whitby - - -	York, N. R. -	John Chapman - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		John Buchanan and George Buchanan.	Joint Secretaries -	(d) 100 - -	500 each.
		Francis Thornton - - -	Clerk - -	20 - -	100
		Edward Kirby - - -	Auditor - -	5 - -	100
Whitechurch - - -	Salop - - -	John Ravenshaw - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Samuel H. Parker - - -	Actuary - -	90 - -	500
		George Wycherley - - -	Assistant Actuary -	40 - -	200
		Charles Foulkes - - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	100
		John Stockton - - -	Doorkeeper - -	3 - -	—
Whitechapel - - -	Middlesex - -	William Sander Higley - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Windle - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Richard Windle - - -	Secretary - -	156 5 -	500
		George Ilsley - - -	Actuary - -	150 - -	500
		Walter W. Wallis - - -	Clerk - -	150 - -	200
		David Craven - - -	Cashier - -	130 - -	500
		Richard Tilley - - -	Messenger - -	20 16 -	—
		Richard Grace - - -	Auditors - -	{ 10 10 -	50
		John Wood - - -		{ 10 10 -	50
Whitehaven - - -	Cumberland -	William Wilson - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		John Faulder Lowes - - -	Secretary - -	100 - -	500
		John Milligan - - -	Assistant Secretary -	50 - -	250
		Joseph Nicholson - - -	Auditor - -	10 - -	25
		James Robertson - - -	Auditor - -	10 - -	25
Wigan - - -	Lancaster - -	Henry Woodcock - - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Thomas Eckersley - - -	Manager & Cashier -	120 - -	1,000
		William Strickland - - -	Actuary - -	100 - -	300
		William Ascroft Byrom - -	Clerk - -	50 - -	200
		Thomas Shaw - - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	100
Wimborne - - -	Dorset - - -	National and Provincial Bank	Treasurers - -	- - -	(e) 400
		William Low - - -	Actuary - -	80 - -	200

(a) With Bank house to reside in, and 10 *l.* per annum for coals and gas for office use.
 (b) And 15 *l.* per annum for use of room for Bank purposes.

(c) And residence in the Bank house.
 (d) And use of part of Bank premises.
 (e) Consols, in the names of the trustees.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> .					
				£. s. d.	£.
Winchester - -	Hants - -	William W. Bulpett - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		W. H. Godden - -	Actuary - -	120 - -	500
		J. S. White - -	Assistant Actuary -	(a) 30 - -	200
		E. W. Faithful - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	—
Wirksworth - -	Derby - -	Alfred Arkwright - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Marcellus Peal - -	Actuary - -	140 - -	500
Wisbech - -	Cambridge -	William Peckover - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	600
		Joseph Adams - -	Secretary - -	(b) 110 - -	300
		Frederick Mills - -	Auditor - -	10 10 -	50
		Anne Todd - -	Room-keeper - -	4 15 -	—
Witham - -	Essex - -	Rebecca Emery - -	Room-keeper - -	2 12 -	—
		John Bawtree, Jun. - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Rev. John Bramston - -	Secretary - -	- - -	—
		Francis Speakman - -	Actuary - -	105 - -	400
Wokingham - -	Berks - -	W. S. Knight - -	Treasurer's Clerk -	5 5 -	—
		Alfred Mens - -	Auditor - -	15 - -	40
		John Heelas, Senr. - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	100
		John Lamplow Roberts -	Secretary - -	60 - -	70
Woodbridge - -	Suffolk - -	George Moor - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Frederic G. Doughty -	Secretary - -	- - -	—
		Benjamin D. Gall - -	Cashier - -	80 - -	300
		John Loder - -	Cashier - -	80 - -	300
Woodstock - -	Oxford - -	John D. Jackson - -	Auditor - -	12 12 -	100
		Jonathan Gillett - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	2,000
		George Pain - -	Actuary - -	25 - -	200
		John Whitmore Isaac -	Treasurer - -	- - -	2,000
Worcester - -	Worcester -	Thomas Weston - -	Actuary - -	300 - -	1,000
		Thomas H. Weston - -	Clerk - -	200 - -	200
		William Bird - -	Clerk - -		200
		Alfred P. Watkins - -	Auditor - -	42 - -	500
Workington - -	Cumberland -	William B. Gordon - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Thomas Iredale - -	Secretary - -	60 - -	100
		William Thompson - -	Auditor - -	2 2 -	25
Worksop - -	Nottingham -	Henry B. W. Milner - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		William White - -	Actuary - -	114 8 10	200
		Abraham Watson - -	Auditor - -	25 - -	100
Worthing - -	Sussex - -	Edwin Henty and Edwin Henty, Jun. - -	Treasurers - -	(c) - - -	500
		William Verrall - -	Clerk - -	86 5 -	200
		William Frederick Fuller -	Auditor - -	10 10 -	50
Wotton-under-Edge	Gloucester -	Anthony Adey - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		William Guise Foxwell -	Actuary - -	50 - -	200
		Peter Greig - -	Auditor - -	4 - -	—
Wroughton - -	Somerset - -	John James - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		John Edward Roach - -	Actuary - -	17 17 6	—
Yarmouth - -	Norfolk - -	Thomas Brightwen - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Robert D. Barber - -	Secretary - -	(d) 335 10 -	400
		Edward Reynolds Aldred -	Auditor - -	21 - -	50
Yeovil - -	Somerset - -	Herbert Butler Batten -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Henry Marsh Custard -	Actuary - -	(e) 150 - -	200
		Richard Vining - -	Auditor - -	10 - -	100
		G. W. Custard - -	Clerk - -	- - -	100
York - -	York, E. R. -	John Swann - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		William Routledge - -	Secretary - -	270 - -	500
		William Camidge - -	Actuary - -	150 - -	300
		William Collett Cooper -	Clerk - -	80 - -	100
		John Richardson - -	Auditor - -	42 - -	50
Yoxall and Barton -	Stafford - -	John Daniel - -	Porter - -	(f) 25 - -	—
		William Worthington -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		John L. Knight - -	Secretary - -	30 - -	300
		William Coxon - -	Auditor - -	3 3 -	—

(a) And residence in the Bank house.

(b) And residence, with 10 l. gratuity.

(c) 7 l. 15 s. 6 d. commission.

(d) Including Assistants.

(e) And a donation of 75 l.

(f) Residence, coals, and gas.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
WALES:				£. s. d.	£.
Aberystwith - -	Cardigan - -	National Provincial Bank of England.	Treasurers - - -	—	—
		Edward L. Cole - - -	Secretary - - -	60 - -	300
		David Jones - - -	Auditor - - -	20 - -	—
Asaph, St. - -	Flint - - -	Rev. William Hicks Owen -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Miles Ralph Partington -	Actuary - - -	90 - -	200
		John Jones - - -	Auditor - - -	9 2 -	50
Beaumaris -	Anglesea - -	Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart.	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		John Watkins Jones - - -	Secretary - - -	25 - -	300
		Thomas F. Evans - - -	Actuary - - -	37 10 -	300
		Thomas Ashurst - - -	Actuary - - -	27 6 -	300
		Owen R. Ellis - - -	Actuary - - -	27 7 -	300
		William Edwards - - -	Actuary - - -	26 12 -	300
		John Hughes - - -	Auditor - - -	50 - -	300
		Hugh Griffith Hughes -	Local Treasurer -	- - -	100
		Robert Wynne Jones - -	Local Treasurer -	- - -	100
		John Palmer - - -	Local Treasurer -	- - -	100
Brecon - - -	Brecon - - -	John Evans - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		John Evans - - -	Actuary - - -	(a) 40 - -	200
		John Williams - - -	Auditor - - -	25 - -	200
		Thomas Price - - -	} District Agents - {	10 - -	200
		Rev. William L. Bevan -		10 - -	200
Bridgend - - -	Glamorgan -	John Cole Nicholl - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		William Lewellin - - -	Actuary - - -	(b) 60 - -	200
		David Jenkins - - -	Auditor - - -	(c) —	—
Caerphilly - -	Glamorgan -	Clement Lucas - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		George Evans - - -	Actuary - - -	—	—
Cardiff - - -	Glamorgan -	National Provincial Bank of England - - -	Treasurers - - -	- - -	500
		James Emerson Williams -	Actuary - - -	(d) 150 - -	500
		Richard Evans - - -	Auditor - - -	7 10 -	—
Denbigh - - -	Denbigh - - -	Thomas Hughes - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Eyton Williams - - -	Actuary - - -	25 - -	300
		Miles Ralph Partington -	Auditor - - -	5 - -	—
Haverfordwest -	Pembroke - -	William Walters - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Richard James - - -	Actuary - - -	100 - -	100
		John Phillips - - -	Check Clerk - - -	26 - -	50
		Gwynne V. Harries - - -	Auditor - - -	10 - -	50
Holywell - - -	Flint - - -	The Earl of Denbigh - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		James Williams - - -	Actuary - - -	105 - -	600
		John Jones - - -	Auditor - - -	15 4 2	50
Knighton - - -	Radnor - - -	William Wilson Archibald -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	400
		William Collins - - -	Actuary - - -	30 - -	100
		John Beckett - - -	Auditor - - -	2 2 -	20
Llandilo - - -	Carmarthen -	John Jones - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		Thomas Parry - - -	Actuary - - -	60 - -	100
		John Prytherch - - -	Cashier - - -	10 - -	100
		Thomas Evans - - -	Clerk - - -	20 - -	20
Llanelly - - -	Carmarthen -	William H. Nevill - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Hopkin Bevan - - -	Actuary - - -	36 - -	150
Maelor Hundred -	Flint - - -	Thomas Henry Jones - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Edwin Wyatt - - -	Actuary - - -	40 - -	700
		William Jones - - -	Auditor - - -	10 10 -	100
Mold - - -	Flint - - -	William Jones - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		Charles Henry Leslie -	Secretary - - -	80 - -	100
		John Jones - - -	Auditor - - -	13 13 9	50

(a) And residence. The Treasurer and Actuary are two separate and distinct persons.
 (b) And a gratuity not exceeding 20 l.

(c) A gratuity of 11 l. 10 s.
 (d) And 40 l. towards payment of Clerk.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
WALES— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Narberth - -	Pembroke -	William Walters - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Thomas Lewis - -	Actuary - -	- - -	500
Newcastle Emlyn -	Carmarthen -	Sir Thos. D. Lloyd, Bart. M.P.	Treasurer - -	- - -	200
		John Richard Davies - -	Actuary - -	49 18 -	50
Pembroke - -	Pembroke -	William Hulm - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		John Owen - -	Actuary - -	95 - -	100
		S. W. Hustler - -	Auditor - -	12 12 -	50
Pwllheli - -	Carnarvon -	Hugh Hunter Hughes -	Treasurer - -	- - -	200
		Robert Owen Jones -	Secretary - -	50 - -	100
		Evan Evans - -	Auditor - -	- - -	50
		Griffith Jones - -	Ditto - -	- - -	50
Ruthin - -	Denbigh -	John Jones - -	Actuary - -	50 - -	500
		Robert Griffith Joyce -	Cashier - -	10 - -	500
		John Jones - -	Auditor - -	7 14 -	50
Swansea - -	Glamorgan -	S. S. H. Horman Fisher -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Iltid Thomas - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Edward James Norris -	Actuary - -	250 - -	500
		Francis David Michael -	Clerk - -	60 - -	100
		George Allen - -	Auditor - -	25 - -	100
		James Williams - -	Porter - -	10 - -	—
Tenby - -	Pembroke -	Nicholas John Dunn -	Treasurer - -	- - -	300
		Russell Mathias - -	Actuary - -	25 - -	100
		Thomas Rees - -	Auditor - -	2 2 -	50
Welshpool - -	Montgomery -	Thomas Bowen - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		William Yearsley Clarke -	Secretary - -	150 - -	500
		John Parkinson - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	50
Wrexham - -	Denbigh -	John James - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		John Bury - -	Actuary - -	105 - -	1,000
		John Oswald Bury - -	Clerk - -	20 - -	100
		William Jones - -	Auditor - -	17 10 -	100
SCOTLAND:					
Aberdeen - -	Aberdeen -	David Wyllie - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Riddell - -	Actuary and Cashier	250 - -	1,000
		Charles Morris - -	Bookkeeper - -	140 - -	300
		Alexander Brand - -	Auditor - -	80 - -	—
		William Anderson - -	Clerk - -	22 10 -	200
		Robert Robertson May -	Clerk - -	60 - -	200
		Charles Durry - -	Messenger - -	35 - -	—
Alexandria - -	Dumbarton -	Lewis Guthrie - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	300
		Colin Thomson - -	Actuary - -	16 - -	250
Andrew's, St. -	Fife - -	Alexander Kyd Lindesay -	Treasurer - -	- - -	250
		David Smith - -	Actuary - -	30 - -	250
		James Bain - -	Auditor - -	2 2 -	10
		William Kidston - -	Ditto - -	2 2 -	10
Banff - -	Banff - -	Robert Duncan - -	Treasurer - -	—	—
		James Smith - -	Actuary - -	37 9 1	300
Breachin - -	Forfar - -	David Craig - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	150
		David Prain - -	Actuary & Secretary	35 - -	150
		John Bluck - -	Auditor - -	3 3 -	150
		John Mather - -	Porter - -	1 - -	—
Carluke - -	Lanark - -	James Martin - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	400
		William Forrest - -	Actuary - -	41 - -	100
		George Ferguson - -	Auditor - -	1 1 -	100

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
SCOTLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Castle Douglas	Kirkcudbright	Samuel Cowan	Treasurer	- - -	100
		Robert Charters Thomson	Actuary	40 3 -	200
		Adam Bell	Receiver of deposits at Kirkcudbright.	2 10 -	—
		John Boyes	Receiver of deposits at Auchincarn.	1 5 -	—
		Andrew Clingan	Receiver of deposits at Kirkpatrick.	1 5 -	—
		Robert Smith Forsyth	Auditor	2 2 -	—
Coldstream	Berwick	William Lottimer	Clerk	1 1 -	—
		William Douglas	Treasurer	- - -	100
		James Porteous	Secretary & Actuary	11 3 6	50
		William Hann	Porter	1 1 -	—
Cupar	Fife	William Pagan	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William Horsbrugh	Actuary	90 - -	500
		William Elder Seath	Accountant	25 - -	—
		Bruce M'Kee	Teller	5 - -	—
		John Morton	Auditor	5 5 -	—
Dalkeith	Edinburgh	J. B. Dyer	Actuary	70 - -	200
		H. J. Jones	Clerk	20 - -	50
		J. A. Brodie	Auditor	10 - -	50
Dundee	Forfar	William Thoms	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Robert Sturrock	Actuary	250 - -	1,000
		John Miln	Cashier	150 - -	400
		William Myles	Auditor	(a) 15 - -	100
		Robert Duffus	Clerk	54 11 8	100
		William Donald	Clerk	44 11 8	100
		John Patrick Sturrock	Clerk	16 5 -	50
		Thomas Crichton Crowlie	Clerk	11 15 -	50
Dunfermline	Fife	Thomas Alexander	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Beveridge	Actuary and Cashier	60 - -	500
		David Birrell	Clerk	40 - -	200
		Duncan Campbell	Clerk	25 - -	100
		Thomas Blair	Auditor	10 - -	—
		John Arnot	Porter	2 10 -	—
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Bank of Scotland	Treasurers	- - -	1,000
		Christopher Meikle	Actuary	515 - -	3,000
		Hamilton Hay	Cashier	435 - -	1,500
		William Black	Assistant Cashier	240 - -	750
		Robert W. Armour	Accountant	230 - -	200
		Archibald Macnab	Clerk	110 - -	200
		Alexander Kirk	Clerk	90 - -	200
		James Milne	Clerk	70 - -	200
		Archibald F. Greig	Clerk	35 - -	200
		Alexander Cargill	Clerk	35 - -	200
		David E. Young	Clerk	35 - -	200
		Archibald Gibson	Auditor	126 - -	200
		Alexander Duncan	Porter	52 - -	50
Elgin	Elgin	George Leslie	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William Skinner	Actuaries	(b) 46 11 11	500
		James David Murdoch			500
		David Forsyth	Auditors	5 5 -	100
		Alexander Morrison			100
		3 Actuaries of the Branch Banks	- - -	- - -	—
Ellon	Aberdeen	William Ingram	Porter	3 - -	—
		John Davidson	Actuary & Secretary	25 14 7	250
Falkirk	Stirling	Alexander Nimmo	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Thomas Gentles	Actuary	77 - -	300
		James Fish	Assistant Actuary	20 - -	100
		Robert Edmiston	Auditor	5 - -	100
Fettercairn	Kincardine	James Dakers	Treasurer	- - -	100
		A. C. Cameron	Actuary	8 3 10	50
		John Macdonald	Auditor	- - -	—

(a) Auditor's salary unpaid.

(b) Divided amongst the Actuaries, including those at Branch Banks.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
SCOTLAND— <i>continued</i> .					
				£. s. d.	£.
Fordoun - - -	Kincardine - -	John Garland - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	100
		Robert Crabb - - -	Actuary - - -	18 12 7	100
		Robert Milne - - -	Accountant - - -	3 3 -	20
Forfar - - -	Forfar - - -	George Lyon - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		William Lowson - - -	Actuary - - -	20 - - -	200
		William Shepherd - - -	Clerk - - -	5 - - -	50
		John Yeaman - - -	Clerk - - -	10 - - -	50
		David Clark - - -	Auditor - - -	5 5 -	25
Forres - - -	Elgin - - -	Thomas Davidson - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		William Sclanders - - -	Actuary - - -	27 4 1	250
		Robert Kynoch - - -	Assistants at Annual balance. {	2 - - -	—
Galashiels - - -	Roxburgh - - -	Robert Stewart - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	—
		John Brown - - -	Actuary - - -	47 13 4	200
		James Mercer - - -	Auditor - - -	- - -	—
Gamrie - - -	Banff - - -	Rev. James Cruden - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		David Chalmers - - -	Actuary - - -	7 3 7	50
		Alexander Duncan - - -	Auditor - - -	1 1 -	20
Glasgow - - -	Lanark - - -	William Meikle - - -	Actuary and Cashier	900 - - -	2,000
		George S. Miller - - -	Bookkeeper - - -	214 - - -	750
		James Drummond - - -	Auditor - - -	120 - - -	500
		George H. Mackay - - -	Accountant - - -	315 12 -	800
		William M'Kim - - -	Sub-cashier - - -	338 15 -	800
		John Campbell - - -	Teller - - -	154 10 -	500
		Alexander Craven - - -	Teller - - -	173 12 -	500
		Robert H. Henry - - -	Clerk - - -	150 - - -	500
		John M'Creath - - -	Clerk - - -	150 - - -	300
		Hugh F. Smyth - - -	Clerk - - -	90 5 -	200
		Thomas Wilson - - -	Clerk - - -	91 - - -	200
		John Urquhart - - -	Clerk - - -	97 5 -	200
		William Miller - - -	Clerk - - -	86 10 -	200
		James N. Barclay - - -	Clerk - - -	81 - - -	200
		Robert W. Miller - - -	Clerk - - -	65 10 -	200
		Robert Boyd - - -	Clerk - - -	60 - - -	200
		Thomas M'Clelland - - -	Clerk - - -	75 5 -	200
		Robert McCredie - - -	Clerk - - -	50 10 -	200
		William B. Malcolm - - -	Clerk - - -	35 - - -	200
		Robert Corbet - - -	Clerk - - -	30 - - -	200
Hawick - - -	Roxburgh - - -	John Irvine - - -	Porter - - -	103 - - -	100
		Wm. and Gilbert Davidson - - -	Temporary Assistants	41 - - -	—
		Andrew Scott - - -	Treasurers - - -	- - -	300
		Andrew Irvine - - -	Actuary - - -	30 - - -	300
		Thomas Purdom - - -	Actuary - - -	30 - - -	300
Insch - - -	Aberdeen - - -	Rev. Archibald Storie - - -	Auditor - - -	5 - - -	100
		Alexander Roger, jun. - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	100
Inverness - - -	Inverness - - -	John M'Tavish - - -	Actuary - - -	6 5 8	100
		John Cameron - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	250
		John Finlayson - - -	Actuary - - -	55 - - -	250
		Donald Stephen - - -	Clerk - - -	25 - - -	150
		William Macgregor - - -	Assistant - - -	10 - - -	50
		Branch Banks:	Auditor - - -	6 6 -	150
		Glenlivat - - -	Wm. M. Skinner - - -	- - -	150
		Kingussie - - -	Donald Macrae - - -	4 4 -	150
		Ballindalloch - - -	Actuary - - -	1 1 -	150
		Grantown - - -	James Burgess - - -	3 3 -	150
Inverury - - -	Aberdeen - - -	Alexander M'Dougall - - -	Actuary - - -	4 4 -	150
		William H. Thomson - - -	Actuary - - -	3 3 -	150
		Alexander Smith - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		Alexander Suter Maclean - - -	Secretary & Actuary	(a) 32 - - -	200
Jedburgh - - -	Roxburgh - - -	James Cumming - - -	Actuary - - -	- - -	300
		William Scott - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	300
		Adam Turnbull - - -	Actuary & Cashier	80 - - -	5
		Henry Thomson - - -	Auditor - - -	5 - - -	15
Kelso - - -	Roxburgh - - -	James Douglas - - -	Paid Officer - - -	15 - - -	300
		James Balfour Kerr - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	300
		Alexander Elliot - - -	Actuary - - -	60 - - -	100

(a) The Actuary's salary to be considered nominal.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
SCOTLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Kildrummy - -	Aberdeen - -	John Christie - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	50
		William Walker - -	Actuary - -	- - -	—
		Dougall Christie - -	Auditor - -	- - -	—
Kintore - - -	Aberdeen - -	William Davidson - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	200
		William Masson - -	Actuary - -	10 - -	200
		James Meston - -	Auditor - -	3 13 -	50
		Agnes Mackie - -	Porter - -	1 - -	—
Kirkaldy - - -	Fife - - -	William Gibb - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Samuel Davidson - -	Actuary - -	- - -	500
		James Rae - -	Secretary - -	74 - -	100
		Alexander Cameron - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	100
Kirkintilloch - -	Dumbarton - -	James Stables - -	Actuary - -	11 19 2	100
Laurencekirk - -	Kincardine - -	Rev. James M'Gowan - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	100
		James Booth Greig - -	Actuary - -	7 - 1	100
		Peter Robertson Smith - -	Accountant - -	1 1 -	20
Lennoxtown - - -	Stirling - - -	John Thomas Fleming - -	Actuary - -	7 9 3	100
Lochmaben - - -	Dumfries - -	John Wright - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	100
		Thomas Elton Watson - -	Actuary - -	2 11 5	100
Marnoch - - -	Banff - - -	William Allan - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	—
		Robert Nicol - -	Actuary - -	9 17 7	200
Montrose - - -	Forfar - - -	Charles Burness - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	200
		James Mudie - -	Actuary - -	110 - -	300
		David Murison - -	Bookkeeper - -	20 - -	150
		John Grey - -	Clerk - -	5 - -	100
		Robert Hector - -	Auditor - -	10 - -	100
Nairn - - -	Nairn - - -	John Malcolm - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	200
		Peter M'Dougall - -	Actuary & Secretary - -	18 19 7	200
		John H. Scott - -	Clerk - -	10 - -	—
		Peter Falconer - -	Auditor - -	3 3 -	—
New Deer - - -	Aberdeen - -	Alexander Joiner - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	100
		Alexander Greig - -	Actuary - -	21 - -	100
Newhaven - - -	Edinburgh - -	Edward Bruce - -	Secretary - -	- - -	—
		Penelope Ramsay - -	Cashier and Actuary (a) - -	- - -	100
		James Gardiner - -	Auditor - -	- - -	—
Paisley - - -	Renfrew - - -	William Abercrombie - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		John M'Gown - -	Actuary - -	{ 225 - - }	500
		William Graham - -	Clerk - -		100
		Thomas Risk - -	Auditor - -	20 - -	50
Perth - - -	Perth - - -	Henry H. Norie - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	500
		Melville Jameson - -	Actuary and Cashier - -	41 13 4	1,000
		William A. Barclay - -	Accountant, &c. - -	26 13 4	100
		John MacLeish - -	Auditor - -	5 - -	50
		George C. Roy - -	Check Clerks - -	6 13 4	50
		John Cameron - -		5 - -	50
Portree - - -	Inverness - -	Harry Macdonald - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	—
		James Forsyth - -	Actuary - -	10 - -	—
Rothesay - - -	Bute - - -	John Wilson - -	Treasurer - -	- - -	300
		Archibald Brown - -	Actuary - -	{ 91 11 4 }	200
		William Brown - -	Clerk - -		20
		Alexander Brown - -	Clerk - -		20
Selkirk - - -	Selkirk - - -	James Murray - -	Cashier - -	40 - -	200
		Robert Paton - -	Secretary - -	- - -	—

(a) 5*l.* for travelling expenses.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
SCOTLAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Stirling - - -	Stirling - - -	James Morrison - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		James Maidment Morrison - - -	Actuary - - -	103 3 1	500
		Peter M'Intyre - - -	Clerk - - -	25 - -	200
		Robert Milne Walker - - -	Auditor - - -	2 2 -	200
Stonehaven - - -	Kincardine - - -	James Tindal - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Alexander Silver - - -	Cashier and Actuary - - -	60 - -	500
Tain - - -	Ross - - -	Kenneth Murray - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Hugh Murray - - -	Actuary - - -	30 - -	500
		Harry M. Taylor - - -	Secretary - - -	- - -	-
		Philip Matheson - - -	Auditor - - -	- - -	-
Thornhill - - -	Dumfries - - -	David Crichton - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	250
		William Austin - - -	Actuary and Cashier - - -	40 - -	500
		Thomas M. Brown - - -	Secretary - - -	4 4 8	50
		Alexander Hewison - - -	Auditor - - -	5 - -	50
Thurso - - -	Caithness - - -	John Henderson - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	300
		Alexander Coghill - - -	Actuary - - -	15 7 9	200
		Alexander Mackay - - -	Auditor - - -	- - -	-
Wick - - -	Caithness - - -	Alexander Wares - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		William Waters - - -	Actuary - - -	52 - -	300
		David Leith - - -	Clerk - - -	20 - -	200
		William Miller, jun. - - -	Auditor - - -	5 - -	200
IRELAND:					
Abbeyleix - - -	Queen's County -	Viscount De Vesce - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	400
		E. L. Swan - - -	Cashier - - -	32 19 9	1,000
		Stanley Dobbs - - -	Actuary - - -	17 4 9	100
		Oliver Mills - - -	Auditor - - -	9 - -	100
Ardee - - -	Louth - - -	William Hatch - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Thomas Callan, jun. - - -	Actuary - - -	50 - -	1,000
Armagh - - -	Armagh - - -	William Paton - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Smith - - -	Actuary - - -	(a) 150 - -	1,000
		Benjamin P. Davidson - - -	Auditor - - -	55 - -	200
		Edward Parkinson - - -	Clerk - - -	40 - -	200
		Samuel Best - - -	Porter - - -	15 - -	-
Ballinasloe - - -	Galway - - -	This Bank is closing.			
Baltinglass - - -	Wicklow - - -	Samuel M. Douglas - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	250
		William R. Douglas - - -	Actuary - - -	20 10 -	100
		William F. Seymour - - -	Auditor - - -	2 - -	100
Bandon - - -	Cork - - -	John Sullivan - - -	Secretary - - -	45 8 11	1,000
		Henry Bates Leonard - - -	Cashier - - -	22 14 6	500
		Robert Fisher Houston - - -	Auditor - - -	6 - -	100
Belfast - - -	Antrim - - -	James T. Bristow - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	2,000
		John Borthwick - - -	Secretary - - -	- - -	-
		Thomas M. Tripp - - -	Resident Manager - - -	(b) 235 - -	1,500
		William Drean - - -	Clerk - - -	100 - -	750
		William Hartley - - -	Auditor - - -	125 - -	500
		Alexander Deans - - -	Messenger - - -	31 4 -	100
Boyle - - -	Roscommon - - -	Caleb Robertson - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	300
		Joseph N. Lawrence - - -	Cashier - - -	50 - -	100
		Stephen Lawrence - - -	Actuary - - -	100 - -	200
		John Kidd - - -	Auditor - - -	25 - -	100

(a) House, fuel, and light.

(b) And house.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
IRELAND—continued.					
				£. s. d.	£.
Cashel - - -	Tipperary -	National Bank - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	-
		John D. White - - -	Actuary - - -	10 - -	300
		Rev. H. Baker - - -	Auditor - - -	5 - -	-
Castlebar - - -	Mayo - - -	John C. Larminie - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Henry C. Larminie - - -	Secretary - - -	- - -	-
Castleknock - - -	Dublin - - -	Henry J. Macfarlane - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	100
		E. Pike - - -	Clerk - - -	(a) 7 - -	20
Castlepollard - - -	Westmeath -	William Pollard-Urquhart -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	500
		Thomas M. Riggs - - -	Deputy Treasurer -	- - -	500
		Charles Dobbin - - -	Secretary - - -	54 12 -	100
		Messrs. Stewart and Kincaid	Agents - - -	25 - -	-
		Thomas Riggs - - -	Auditor - - -	15 - -	200
		Jane Nixon - - -	Porter - - -	2 - -	-
Cavan - - -	Cavan - - -	William Johnston - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	100
		William Moore Brice - - -	Actuary - - -	20 - -	100
		Rev. Joseph C. Moore - -	Auditor - - -	20 - -	50
		John Elliott - - -	Clerk - - -	30 - -	100
		Thomas J. Smith - - -	Clerk - - -	10 - -	50
Celbridge - - -	Kildare - - -	Bank of Ireland - - -	Treasurers - - -	- - -	-
		John Maunsell - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	100
		Henry Crawford - - -	Clerk - - -	25 - -	50
		James Lambert - - -	Auditor - - -	- - -	-
		— Boyle - - -	Porter - - -	3 - -	-
Clogher - - -	Tyrone - - -	F. J. Gervais, J. P. - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	200
		Thomas Richey - - -	Secretary - - -	36 - -	100
		Rev. C. Maginniss - - -	Auditor - - -	20 - -	100
Clonmel - - -	Tipperary -	Peter R. Banfield - - -	Actuary - - -	80 - -	500
		Robert Bell - - -	Assistant Actuary -	50 - -	200
		William Lanphier - - -	Auditor - - -	20 - -	100
		Johanna Farrell - - -	Porter - - -	10 - -	10
Coleraine - - -	Londonderry -	J. H. Macaulay, Manager of the Northern Bank, Coleraine.	Treasurer - - -	- - -	(b)
		John Canning - - -	Secretary & Actuary	80 - -	200
		William Eccles - - -	Clerk - - -	40 - -	100
		John Boyd Greaves - - -	Auditor - - -	25 - -	100
		Robert Matthews - - -	Porter - - -	10 - -	-
Cookstown - - -	Tyrone - - -	John M. Weir - - -	Treasurer - - -	- - -	300
		Hamilton B. Wilson - - -	Actuary - - -	20 - -	100
		Joseph M'Cormick - - -	Auditor - - -	6 - -	-
		John Hunter - - -	Clerk - - -	5 - -	-
Cork - - -	Cork - - -	John F. Harvey - - -	Secretary - - -	(c) 205 2 11	2,000
		Jonathan M. Good - - -	Bookkeeper - - -	128 3 11	500
		Lewis Jones - - -	Assistant Bookkeeper	112 16 8	500
		George Ridings - - -	Cashier - - -	87 13 4	1,000
		Archibald D. Craig (dead)	Cashier - - -	80 11 6	-
		Dawson Harvey - - -	Cashier - - -	89 14 4	1,000
		Edmond J. Julian - - -	Clerk - - -	40 6 8	500
		William T. Butler - - -	Clerk - - -	20 1 8	500
		Henry C. Cave - - -	Assistant Cashier -	40 11 -	1,000
		Henry Dale - - -	Auditor - - -	92 6 3	500
		William Roberts - - -	Porter - - -	46 16 -	50
Drogheda - - -	Louth - - -	Barnewall Crofton - - -	Actuary - - -	125 - -	1,000
		John Rowland - - -	Cashier - - -	25 - -	200
		Margaret Daly - - -	Clerk - - -	50 - -	100
		John Gilmer - - -	Auditor - - -	25 - -	200

(a) And house and garden.

(b) Letter of guarantee from the Directors of the Northern Banking Company, Belfast.

(c) Residence on the premises.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any) ; and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
IRELAND— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.	£.
Dublin, Meath-street and Abbey-street.	Dublin	Robert W. Jones	Actuary	312 - -	1,500
		Robert Montgomery	Cashier	252 - -	1,000
		Samuel Hinton	Cashier	216 - -	1,000
		George H. Montgomery	Cashier	120 - -	500
		James J. Macalister	Cashier	120 - -	500
		John Kidd	Auditor	72 10 -	500
		Frederick W. Crotty	Clerk	60 - -	500
		Henry E. Stokes	Clerk	30 - -	100
Dundalk	Louth	Edward L. Lloyd	Secretary	22 10 -	100
		James J. Joyce	Auditor	5 5 -	—
		Ann Gray	Housekeeper	2 - -	—
Dungannon	Tyrone	James Irwin	Actuary	50 - -	500
		William M. Carpendale	Auditor	25 - -	50
		John Stephenson	Clerk	5 - -	—
Ennis	Clare	Charles Mahon	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Bertram H. Talbot	Actuary	- - -	250
		John Mahon	Cashier	25 - -	250
		Rev. Thomas Warren	Auditor	10 - -	100
Enniskillen	Fermanagh	Samuel Frith	Secretary	80 - -	400
		David Wilkin	Actuary	80 - -	400
		John James Lunham	Auditor	30 - -	100
		William Ball	Clerk	30 - -	100
		William Gibson	Housekeeper	10 - -	50
Fermoy	Cork	Edward Murray Dacre	Actuary	70 - -	500
		John Land	Auditor	6 - -	100
Hillsborough	Down	F. Filgate	Treasurer	- - -	500
		The Archdeacon of Down	Secretary	- - -	—
		H. B. St. George	Actuary	55 - -	500
		James A. Vaughan	Auditor	15 - -	100
Kells	Meath	Robert C. Wade	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Emma Colston	Cashier	50 - -	1,000
		Henry R. Burns	Actuary	30 - -	200
		Samuel M. Kellett	Auditor	4 - -	100
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Edmond Smithwick	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Morris	Secretary	15 - -	300
		Patrick Dea	Clerk	8 - -	100
		Michael Potter	Auditor	7 10 -	100
Limerick	Limerick	Joseph T. Seymour	Secretary	70 - -	1,000
		John Seymour	Bookkeeper	77 - -	400
		William R. Unthank	Auditor	42 - -	400
		John Hill	Clerk	42 - -	400
		Michael Henson	Porter	37 10 -	100
Londonderry	Londonderry	Belfast Banking Company	Treasurers	- - -	—
		Archibald M'Corkell	Actuary	80 - -	300
		James Skipton	Clerk	30 - -	200
		William Glendinning	Auditor	25 - -	200
		William M'Corkell	Assistant Cashier	15 - -	200
		William Logue	Porter	5 - -	—
Monaghan	Monaghan	Provincial Bank	Treasurers	- - -	—
		Rev. John Bleckley	Comptroller	25 - -	200
		Harry Rogers	Actuary	60 - -	500
		Joseph S. Mitchell	Auditor	20 - -	200
Navan	Meath	Thomas Fitzherbert	Treasurer	- - -	100
		William Morgan	Acting Treasurer	- - -	—
		William Legge	Actuary	20 - -	100
		Henry Hamilton	Auditor	1 - -	—
Newry	Down	George M. Cruikin	Actuary	70 - -	500
		Archibald Little	Auditor	25 - -	200
		William Murphy	Porter	5 - -	50
Newtown-Limavady	Londonderry	Rev. George W. Stuart	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Victor Gibson Lynch	Actuary	40 - -	200

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, &c.*—continued.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
IRELAND—continued.				£. s. d.	£.
Parsonstown -	King's County -	Rev. Manus M'Causland -	Treasurer -	- - -	300
		Robert Neville -	Actuary -	100 - -	50
		Simpson H. Brereton -	Auditor -	20 - -	50
Portarlinton -	Queen's County -	William Phillips -	Treasurer -	- - -	100
		Zorak Henderson -	Actuary -	36 - -	50
		William Bloney -	Porter -	8 - -	—
		Michael William Hanlon -	Auditor -	20 - -	—
Roscrea -	Tipperary -	William Allen -	Treasurer -	— - -	—
		William H. Rudd -	Actuary -	38 4 -	300
		Joshua S. Bridge -	Auditor -	10 - -	100
Sligo -	Sligo -	Vernon Davys -	Actuary -	30 - -	400
		Roger D. Robinson -	Auditor -	10 - -	200
Thurles -	Tipperary -	Matthew Quinlan -	Actuary -	40 - -	100
		Christopher Johnston -	Auditor -	10 - -	200
Tullamore -	King's County -	John Peirce -	Treasurer -	— - -	—
		John A. Bradley -	Actuary -	30 - -	100
Warrenpoint -	Down -	James M'Farland -	Treasurer -	- - -	500
		James Swann -	Actuary -	30 - -	200
		John Armstrong -	Auditor -	8 - -	—
Waterford -	Waterford -	John Allingham, manager of Provincial Bank, Water- ford.	Treasurer -	— - -	—
		John Murphy -	Auditor and General Superintendent.	60 - -	300
		Matthew Wade Biggs -	Actuary -	100 - -	500
		William Rea -	Assistant -	26 - -	100
		Trevor T. Lannigan -	Assistant -	42 - -	100
		Edmond Power -	Assistant -	30 10 -	100
		William Hearn -	Assistant -	8 10 -	100
		John Harty -	Assistant -	9 10 -	100
		John Kendrick -	Resident Porter -	20 - -	50
Wexford -	Wexford -	Bank of Ireland -	Treasurers -	— - -	—
		Nathaniel Sparrow -	Secretary -	30 - -	300
		Joseph T. Tanner -	Actuary -	30 - -	300
		Benjamin Allen -	Auditor -	12 - -	—
Youghal -	Cork -	Charles Ross Munro -	Treasurer -	— - -	—
		William Drury -	Secretary -	50 - -	500
		Henry Browne -	Assistant Secretary -	15 - -	200
		Arthur Miller -	Auditor -	15 - -	200
		Anne Donovan -	Messenger -	5 - -	—

ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS:

Guernsey -	-	Joseph Collings -	Treasurer -	- - -	400
		Amice Le Cocq -	Actuary -	400 - -	500
		Charles Vancour -	Auditor -	100 - -	200
Jersey -	-	Peter Hemery -	Treasurer -	- - -	1,000
		John Sorel -	Actuary -	360 - -	500
		Daniel Jones Janvrin -	Clerk -	200 - -	300
		Francis Elias Bertram -	Clerk -	160 - -	300
		Edward George Marett -	Auditor -	25 - -	100
			Additional Assist- ant.	54 - -	—

RETURN showing the Year in which Business Commenced in each Bank, and the Name of the Day or Days, and the Number of Hours in the Week on which the Bank is Open for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND.			
BEDFORDSHIRE:			
Amphill - - - - -	1824	Thursday - - - - -	1
Bedford - - - - -	1816	Wednesday and Saturday - - - - -	6
Biggleswade - - - - -	1816	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	7
Luton - - - - -	1839	Monday - - - - -	1
BERKS:			
Abingdon - - - - -	1820	(a) Monday - - - - -	2
Faringdon - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	1
Hungerford - - - - -	1818	Wednesday - - - - -	1½
Maidenhead - - - - -	1816	1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month.	2 fortnightly.
Newbury - - - - -	1817	Monday and Thursday - - - - -	5
Reading - - - - -	1817	Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.	6
Wallingford - - - - -	1843	Monday and Friday - - - - -	3
Wantage - - - - -	1818	Wednesday - - - - -	1
Wokingham - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	2
BUCKS:			
Aylesbury - - - - -	1818	Wednesday - - - - -	1
Buckingham - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	2
Marlow - - - - -	1851	2nd and 4th Saturday in every month.	1 each bank day.
High Wycombe - - - - -	1818	Monday and Friday - - - - -	8 to 12
Newport Pagnell - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	1
CAMBRIDGE:			
Cambridge - - - - -	1817	Wednesday and Saturday (b) Tuesday at Newmarket Branch.	10
Cambridge (Penny) - - - - -	1860	Saturday - - - - -	1½
Ely - - - - -	1839	Thursday - - - - -	2
Wisbech - - - - -	1818	Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.	21
CHESTER:			
Birkenhead - - - - -	1839	Wednesday and Saturday - - - - -	3
Chester - - - - -	1817	Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.	5½
Congleton - - - - -	1819	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	3
Frodsham - - - - -	1822	Thursday - - - - -	1
Hyde - - - - -	1860	Saturday - - - - -	2
Knutsford - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	2
Macclesfield - - - - -	1817	Tuesday and Saturday - - - - -	9
Middlewich - - - - -	1857	Tuesday - - - - -	2
Nantwich - - - - -	1817	Monday - - - - -	2
Northwich - - - - -	1818	Friday and Saturday - - - - -	4
Runcorn - - - - -	1842	Wednesday and Saturday - - - - -	4½
Sandbach - - - - -	1819	1st and 2nd Thursday and last two Saturdays in each month.	2½ each Thursday. 1½ each Saturday.
Stockport - - - - -	1824	Monday, Friday, and Saturday - - - - -	11

(a) Also open for 1 hour on the 2nd Thursday in each month.

(b) For a few weeks in summer on Saturdays only, and Newmarket Branch only on alternate Tuesdays.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> .			
CORNWALL:			
Camborne - - - - -	1860	Saturday - - - - -	2
Falmouth - - - - -	1817	Thursday - - - - -	3
Helston - - - - -	1818	Wednesday - - - - -	3
Launceston - - - - -	1818	Friday and Saturday - - - - -	4
Liskeard - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	3
Penzance - - - - -	1818	Thursday - - - - -	2 (a)
Redruth - - - - -	1818	Friday - - - - -	1 hour on 1st and 3rd Fridays, and 3 hours on 2nd and 4th Fridays in the month.
Truro - - - - -	1818	At Truro Wednesday and Satur- day, in each week; at St. Agnes 1st Thursday in each month.	6 hours at Truro in Jan.; 4 hours the rest of the year; 2 hours monthly at St. Agnes.
Wadebridge - - - - -	1837	Friday - - - - -	2
CUMBERLAND:			
Alston - - - - -	1825	Every alternate Saturday - - - - -	1 each bank day.
Carlisle - - - - -	1818	Every Saturday - - - - -	10
Penrith - - - - -	- - - - -	Fortnightly, Tuesday - - - - -	
Wigton - - - - -	- - - - -	Ditto - Tuesday - - - - -	
Brampton - - - - -	- - - - -	Ditto - Wednesday - - - - -	
Morland - - - - -	- - - - -	Monthly, Monday - - - - -	1
Longtown - - - - -	- - - - -	Ditto Thursday - - - - -	
Cockermouth - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	2
Keswick - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	1
Maryport - - - - -	1842	Tuesday - - - - -	3
Whitehaven - - - - -	1818	Thursday and Saturday - - - - -	About 1½
Workington - - - - -	1827	Saturday - - - - -	
DERBY:			
Alfreton - - - - -	1845	Friday - - - - -	1
Ashbourn - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	4 to 6
Bakewell - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	1½
Belper - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	1
Buxton - - - - -	1857	Saturday - - - - -	3
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - - - -	1841	Thursday - - - - -	3
Chesterfield - - - - -	1816	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	4
Derby - - - - -	1818	Monday, Friday, and Saturday - - - - -	2
Eckington - - - - -	1846	Wednesday - - - - -	2
Glossop - - - - -	1843	Saturday - - - - -	2
New Mills - - - - -	1859	Saturday - - - - -	2
Wirksworth - - - - -	1818	Tuesday - - - - -	2
DEVON:			
Devonport (Union) - - - - -	1818	Each day except Wednesday - - - - -	22
Ditto Dockyard - - - - -	1817	Monday and Wednesday - - - - -	2½
Exeter - - - - -	1815	Daily - - - - -	38
Plymouth - - - - -	1837	Each day except Wednesday - - - - -	15
Tavistock - - - - -	1816	Friday and Saturday - - - - -	4
DORSET:			
Bridport - - - - -	1817	Wednesday - - - - -	3 to 5
Dorchester - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	3
Lyme Regis - - - - -	1819	Friday - - - - -	2
Poole - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	2½
Shaftesbury - - - - -	1817	Saturday - - - - -	3
Sherborne - - - - -	1818	Wednesday and Thursday - - - - -	3
Wareham - - - - -	1818	Tuesday - - - - -	1
Weymouth - - - - -	1837	Monday and Friday - - - - -	4
Wimborne - - - - -	1818	Friday - - - - -	2

(a) In January and July, six hours.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—continued.			
DURHAM:			
Barnard Castle - - - - -	1816	Wednesday and Saturday - - - - -	2
Chester-le-Street - - - - -	1841	Monday - - - - -	1
Darlington - - - - -	1837	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	4
Lanchester - - - - -	1818	1st Monday in each month - - - - -	1 for 10 months, and 2 for 2 months.
Middleton-in-Teesdale - - - - -	1838	Every alternate Saturday - - - - -	2 each bank day.
Monkwearmouth - - - - -	1824	Saturday - - - - -	5
Seaham Harbour - - - - -	1856	Saturday - - - - -	1
South Shields - - - - -	1817	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	2
Stanhope - - - - -	1821	2nd and last Friday in each month - - - - -	2 to 3 fortnightly.
Stockton-upon-Tees - - - - -	1816	Wednesday and Saturday - - - - -	2
ESSEX:			
Barking - - - - -	1818	Tuesday and Thursday - - - - -	2
		Each Friday - - - - -	3
Chelmsford - - - - -	1817	1st Wednesday in each month - - - - -	2 each bank day.
		And Maldon the 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month. - - - - -	2 each bank day.
Colchester - - - - -	1817	Friday and Saturday - - - - -	4
Dunmow - - - - -	1818	1st and 3rd Tuesday in every month. - - - - -	4 each bank day.
Harwich - - - - -	1818	1st Tuesday in each month - - - - -	2 monthly.
Hinckford - - - - -	1817	Alternate Tuesdays - - - - -	3 each day.
Leyton - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	1
Manningtree - - - - -	1816	1st and 3rd Monday in each month. - - - - -	1 each bank day.
Romford - - - - -	1817	Wednesday - - - - -	2
Saffron Walden - - - - -	1817	Friday - - - - -	2
Witham - - - - -	1817	Tuesday - - - - -	3
GLOUCESTER:			
Bristol - - - - -	1812	Wednesday, Thursday, and Satur- day. - - - - -	7
Cainscross - - - - -	1817	Monday - - - - -	3
Cheltenham - - - - -	1818	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday - - - - -	9
Cirencester - - - - -	1817	Monday, Tuesday, and Friday (a) - - - - -	6
Dursley - - - - -	1817	Thursday - - - - -	2
Gloucester - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	3
Kingswood - - - - -	1816	Last Tuesday in every month - - - - -	2 each bank day.
Newnham - - - - -	1817	Monday - - - - -	2
Tetbury - - - - -	1817	Wednesday - - - - -	2
Tewkesbury - - - - -	1818	Wednesday - - - - -	2
Thornbury - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	3
Wotton-under-Edge - - - - -	1839	Friday - - - - -	6 (for all business).
HAMPSHIRE:			
Alresford - - - - -	1841	Friday - - - - -	1
Alton - - - - -	1819	Saturday - - - - -	1
Basingstoke - - - - -	1817	Wednesday - - - - -	1½
Fareham - - - - -	1845	On alternate Mondays - - - - -	1 to 7 on each banking day.
Gosport - - - - -	1821	Monday - - - - -	2
Havant - - - - -	1819	Monday - - - - -	1
Newport, Isle of Wight - - - - -	1817	Wednesday and Saturday - - - - -	4
Odiham - - - - -	1860	Tuesday - - - - -	1
Romsey - - - - -	1856	Thursday - - - - -	1
Southampton - - - - -	1816	Monday and Thursday - - - - -	4
Winchester - - - - -	1816	Monday - - - - -	2

(a) Excepting in week prior to 20th November.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money
ENGLAND—continued.			
HEREFORD :			
Hereford - - - - -	1816	Every day for receipts; and Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday for withdrawals.	- - 26
Kington - - - - -	1837	Tuesday (a) - - - - -	- - 2
Ledbury - - - - -	1821	Tuesday - - - - -	- - 2
Leominster - - - - -	1816	Tuesday and Friday - - - - -	- - 4
Ross - - - - -	1816	Thursday and Saturday - - - - -	- - 3
HERTS :			
Bishop Stortford - - - - -	1846	Thursday - - - - -	- - 2
Hertford - - - - -	1836	Wednesday - - - - -	- - 2
Hitchin - - - - -	1815	Tuesday - - - - -	- - 1
KENT :			
Ashford - - - - -	1816	Tuesday and Saturday - - - - -	- - 3
Chatham - - - - -	1816	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	- - 24
Deal - - - - -	1826	Saturday - - - - -	- - 1
Dover - - - - -	1825	Saturday - - - - -	- - 3
Faversham - - - - -	1816	Saturday - - - - -	- - 2 to 3
		And at Sittingbourne Branch on alternate Wednesdays.	- - 1½
Folkestone - - - - -	1853	Saturday - - - - -	- - 2
Gravesend - - - - -	1818	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	- - 4
Hawkhurst - - - - -	1821	Monday - - - - -	- - 1
Hythe - - - - -	1821	Thursday - - - - -	- - 5
Maidstone - - - - -	1822	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	- - 16
Malling, West - - - - -	1816	Saturday - - - - -	- - 10
Margate - - - - -	1839	Saturday - - - - -	- - 1½
Sevenoaks - - - - -	1816	Monday - - - - -	- - 6
Tonbridge - - - - -	1845	Monday - - - - -	- - 1
Tonbridge Wells - - - - -	1818	Monday and Friday - - - - -	- - 3
LANCASTER :			
Accrington - - - - -	1817	Monday - - - - -	- - 2
Ashton-under-Lyne - - - - -	1829	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	- - 9
Blackburn - - - - -	1831	Monday, Wednesday, and Satur- day.	- - 8
Bolton - - - - -	1818	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	- - 9
Burnley - - - - -	1828	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	- - 4
Bury - - - - -	1822	Monday, Wednesday, and Satur- day.	- - 8
Chorley - - - - -	1845	Tuesday - - - - -	- - 3
Clitheroe - - - - -	1844	Saturday - - - - -	- - 2
Colne - - - - -	1844	Wednesday and Saturday - - - - -	- - 4
Croston - - - - -	1814	1st Thursday in each month - - - - -	3 each bank day.
Ecclestone - - - - -	1818	1st Monday in each month - - - - -	3 ditto.
Kirkham - - - - -	1844	Saturday - - - - -	- - 2
Lancaster - - - - -	1823	Saturday - - - - -	- - 10
Leigh - - - - -	1845	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	- - 4
Leyland - - - - -	1821	Monday - - - - -	- - 2½
Liverpool - - - - -	1815	Every day, and on Saturday evening.	- - 24½
Manchester - - - - -	1818	Every day - - - - -	- - 33
Oldham - - - - -	1840	Saturday - - - - -	- - 4
Ormskirk - - - - -	1822	Wednesday and Saturday - - - - -	- - 4
Prescot - - - - -	1824	Monday - - - - -	- - 1 to 2
Preston - - - - -	1816	Monday, Wednesday, and Satur- day.	- - 16
Southport - - - - -	1837	Friday - - - - -	- - 2
St. Helens - - - - -	1855	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	- - 2
Stalybridge - - - - -	1828	Monday, Wednesday, and Satur- day.	- - 14

(a) And Whit Monday 2 hours.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—continued.			
LANCASTER—continued.			
Ulverstone - - - - -	1816	Friday and Saturday - -	7
Warrington - - - - -	1818	Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.	8
Wigan - - - - -	1821	Monday, Thursday, and Saturday	6
LEICESTER:			
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	2
Hinckley - - - - -	1823	Monday - - - - -	1
Leicester - - - - -	1817	Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.	7
Loughborough - - - - -	1818	Monday and Thursday - -	4
Melton Mowbray - - - - -	1837	Tuesday, and every alternate Monday.	2
LINCOLN:			
Alford - - - - -	1818	Friday - - - - -	1
Boston - - - - -	1817	Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.	8
Bourn - - - - -	1818	Thursday - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brigg - - - - -	1831	Thursday - - - - -	1
Caistor - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	2
Folkingham - - - - -	1818	Friday - - - - -	8
Gainsborough - - - - -	1819	Tuesday and Saturday - -	2
Grantham - - - - -	1818	Friday and Saturday - -	4
Great Grimsby - - - - -	1857	Friday and Saturday - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hornecastle - - - - -	1817	Monday and Saturday - -	2 to 4
Lincoln - - - - -	1816	Friday and Saturday - -	4
Louth - - - - -	1817	Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.	4
Sleaford - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	2
Spalding - - - - -	1818	Tuesday and Saturday - -	4
Stamford - - - - -	1818	Tuesday and Friday - -	4
MIDDLESEX:			
Bishopsgate - - - - -	1816	Daily for receipts; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for payments.	29; and for all business, 37 hours.
Bloomsbury - - - - -	1817	Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.	9
Brentford - - - - -	1818	Tuesday and Friday - -	4
Camden Town - - - - -	1839	Monday and Saturday - -	4
Chelsea - - - - -	1819	Monday, Thursday, and Saturday	10
Cripplegate - - - - -	1819	Daily - - - - -	27
Farringdon-street - - - - -	1837	Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday	8
Finsbury - - - - -	1816	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.	21
Hackney - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Haggerstone - - - - -	-	This Bank is closing.	-
Hammersmith - - - - -	1816	Monday - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
Hampstead - - - - -	1817	Monday - - - - -	2
Harrow - - - - -	1841	Every other Saturday, and 1st Tuesday in every month.	1 each bank day.
Islington - - - - -	1816	Monday - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kensington - - - - -	1819	Monday and Saturday - -	3
Kingsland-road - - - - -	1842	Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday	6
Limehouse - - - - -	1816	Monday and Saturday - -	4
Paddington - - - - -	1832	Monday and Saturday - -	8
Poplar - - - - -	1816	Monday - - - - -	3
St. Clement Danes - - - - -	1830	Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday	7
St. James's, Piccadilly - - - - -	1855	Monday and Saturday - -	8
St. Martin's-place - - - - -	1816	Daily for deposits; and Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday for withdrawals.	39
St. Marylebone - - - - -	1820	Daily, and on Monday and Saturday evenings.	(a) 36

(a) The Bank was open 18 additional hours in each week for the transaction of other savings bank business.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>			
MIDDLESEX— <i>continued.</i>			
Staines - - - - -	1816	Monday - - - - -	1
Stepney - - - - -	1837	Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday.	8
Tuuton-street (Westminster) - -	1838	Wednesday and Saturday -	4
Charlotte-street - - - - -	1825	Monday and Saturday - - -	7
Uxbridge - - - - -	1816	Tuesday - - - - -	2
Whitechapel - - - - -	1819	Monday and Saturday - - -	9
MONMOUTH:			
Abergavenny - - - - -	1838	Every other Monday - - -	1
Monmouth - - - - -	1816	Every Saturday, and 2nd Mon- day in each month.	1 each bank day.
Newport - - - - -	1831	Wednesday and Saturday - -	3
Pontypool - - - - -	1821	Tuesday - - - - -	3
NORFOLK:			
Aylsham - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	1
Downham Market - - - - -	1841	Saturday - - - - -	1
Fakenham - - - - -	1819	Thursday - - - - -	1
Harleston - - - - -	1818	1st and 3rd Monday in every month.	1 each bank day.
		And 1st Monday and Tuesday in December.	6 each day.
King's Lynn - - - - -	1817	Monday - - - - -	2
Norwich - - - - -	1816	Monday, Wednesday, and Satur- day.	7
North Walsham - - - - -	1820	Monday - - - - -	1
Swaffham - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	1
Watton - - - - -	-	This bank is closing	
Yarmouth - - - - -	1818	Wednesday and Saturday - -	4
NORTHAMPTON:			
Kettering - - - - -	1839	Friday - - - - -	2
Northampton - - - - -	1816	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.	6
Oundle - - - - -	1818	Monday (a) - - - - -	2
Peterborough - - - - -	1818	Monday and Saturday - - -	5 hours in October, November, and Decem- ber; 4 hours remainder of year.
NORTHUMBERLAND:			
Allendale Town - - - - -	1838	1st Friday in the month - -	3 ½ monthly.
Alnwick - - - - -	1816	1st four Mondays in December and January, and 1st and 3rd Monday in every other month.	3 monthly.
Berwick-upon-Tweed - - - - -	1816	Monday - - - - -	2 weekly.
Hexham - - - - -	1818	1st and 3rd Saturday in every month, except 3rd Saturday in November.	4 on each banking day.
Morpeth - - - - -	1816	Wednesday - - - - -	3
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	1818	Monday and Saturday - - -	5
Tynemouth - - - - -	1836	Saturday - - - - -	6
NOTTINGHAM:			
East Retford - - - - -	1818	Monday and Saturday - - -	6 ½
Newark-upon-Trent - - - - -	1817	Monday and Wednesday - -	From 10.30 until close of business.
Nottingham - - - - -	1818	Monday, Wednesday, and Satur- day.	7
Southwell - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	1
Worksop - - - - -	1818	Monday and Wednesday - -	3

(a) The branch at Thrapston is open for two hours each Tuesday.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—continued.			
OXFORD:			
Banbury - - - - -	1818	Thursday and Saturday (a) - -	4
Bicester - - - - -	1842	Friday - - - - -	4
Henley-on-Thames - - - - -	1817	Tuesday in each week, and 1st Thursday in each month.	4
Oxford - - - - -	1816	Monday and Saturday - -	4
Thame - - - - -	1847	Tuesday - - - - -	1
Woodstock - - - - -	1836	Monday - - - - -	1
SALOP:			
Bridgnorth - - - - -	1818	Tuesday and Saturday - -	6
Ellesmere - - - - -	1817	2nd and last Tuesday in each month.	4 fortnightly.
Lilleshall - - - - -	1818	Every alternate Saturday - -	2 fortnightly.
Ludlow - - - - -	1816	Saturday - - - - -	2
Newport - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	2
Oswestry - - - - -	1818	Wednesday - - - - -	5
Shrewsbury - - - - -	1818	Monday, Wednesday, and Satur- day. (b)	5
Wellington - - - - -	1818	Every other Monday - -	2 fortnightly.
Wenlock - - - - -	1817	Monday - - - - -	3 to 4
Whitechurch - - - - -	1818	Every Saturday in January, and 1st and 3rd Saturday in every other month.	3 hours each bank day.
SOMERSET:			
Bath - - - - -	1815	Monday, Wednesday, and Satur- day.	7
Bridgwater - - - - -	1817	Wednesday and Saturday - -	3
Castle Cary - - - - -	1818	Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.	8
Crewkerne - - - - -	1851	Saturday - - - - -	2
Frome Selwood - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	2
Nether Stowey - - - - -	1817	Monday - - - - -	2
Taunton - - - - -	1817	Daily - - - - -	33
Wells - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	2 to 5
Wrington - - - - -	1817	(c)	-
Yeovil - - - - -	1818	Monday and Friday - -	4
STAFFORD:			
Cheadle - - - - -	1819	Saturday - - - - -	1
Eccleshall - - - - -	1846	Last Friday in the month - -	2 monthly.
Hanley - - - - -	1824	Monday and Saturday - -	4
Kingswinford - - - - -	1833	Monday, Friday, and Saturday - -	4 ½
Leek - - - - -	1823	Monday - - - - -	1
Lichfield - - - - -	1818	Friday - - - - -	1 ½
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - - - -	1819	Every Monday at Newcastle And the last Tuesday in each month at Betley.	2
Penkridge - - - - -	1819 ^a	1st and 3rd Monday in each month.	2 each banking day.
Pirehill Meaford - - - - -	1818	1st Tuesday in each month - -	4 to 5 monthly.
Rugeley - - - - -	1817	2nd and 4th Monday in every month.	3 each banking day.
Stafford - - - - -	1835	Monday - - - - -	2
Tamworth - - - - -	1823	Monday - - - - -	1
Trentham - - - - -	1818	2nd and 4th Saturday in every month.	2 each banking day.
Tunstall - - - - -	1841	1st and 3rd Monday in every month.	1 ½ each banking day.
Uttoxeter - - - - -	1848	Wednesday and Saturday - -	2
Yoxall and Barton - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	1

(a) And on the four Mondays following the 20th November.

(b) The Church Stretton Branch is open one hour each Friday.

(c) Local receivers in the different parishes are appointed, who fix their own day and time.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—continued.			
SUFFOLK:			
Bungay - - - - -	1818	1st and 3rd Thursday in each month (a).	2 each bank day.
Bury St. Edmunds - - - -	1816	Wednesday and Saturday -	6, varying from 8 to 10 in winter.
Eye - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	1 (b).
Framlingham - - - - -	1819	1st Thursday in each month, and 1st Friday in December.	3 each bank day.
Hadleigh - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	4
Halesworth - - - - -	1818	Last Wednesday in the month -	4 each banking day.
Haverhill - - - - -	1836	Friday - - - - -	2
Ipswich, Cornhill - - - - -	1816	Wednesday - - - - -	2
Ipswich, Queen-street - - -	1816	Tuesday and Friday - - -	5
Lowestoft - - - - -	1818	Wednesday - - - - -	1½
Saxmundham - - - - -	1859	1st Monday of month - - -	3 monthly.
Sudbury - - - - -	1822	Tuesday - - - - -	2
Woodbridge - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	3
SURREY:			
Camberwell, Peckham, and Dulwich -	1816	Monday and Saturday - - -	4
Chertsey - - - - -	1818	Wednesday - - - - -	2
Dorking - - - - -	1819	Thursday - - - - -	1½
Epsom - - - - -	1819	Monday - - - - -	1
Ewell - - - - -	1820	Saturday - - - - -	1
Farnham - - - - -	1817	Monday - - - - -	1
Godalming - - - - -	1816	Monday - - - - -	1
Guildford - - - - -	1816	Monday - - - - -	2
Kennington - - - - -	1843	Saturday - - - - -	2
Lambeth - - - - -	1818	Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.	7
Lambeth, St. John - - - - -	1827	Monday and Saturday - - -	2
Reigate - - - - -	1819	Tuesday - - - - -	1
Richmond - - - - -	1828	Monday - - - - -	3
Rotherhithe - - - - -	1838	Monday - - - - -	1
Southwark - - - - -	1816	Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday	12
SUSSEX:			
Arundel - - - - -	1818	Monday and Thursday - - -	2
Battle - - - - -	1816	Monday and Saturday - - -	3
Brighton - - - - -	1817	Daily - - - - -	18
East Grinstead - - - - -	1819	Monday - - - - -	1
Hastings - - - - -	1845	Saturday (c) - - - - -	1
Horsham - - - - -	1819	Saturday - - - - -	1
Lewes - - - - -	1816	Tuesday and Saturday - - -	6
Midhurst - - - - -	1819	Saturday - - - - -	1
Petworth - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	1½ to 2
Rye - - - - -	1816	Saturday - - - - -	2
Uckfield - - - - -	1813	Saturday - - - - -	2
Worthing - - - - -	1817	Saturday - - - - -	3
WARWICK:			
Alcester - - - - -	1848	Tuesday - - - - -	2
Atherstone - - - - -	1818	Tuesday - - - - -	2 to 3
Coventry - - - - -	1835	Monday, Friday, and Saturday	5
Stratford-on-Avon - - - - -	1834	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.	8
Sutton Coldfield - - - - -	1819	1st Monday in each month -	4 monthly.
Warwick - - - - -	1818	Monday and Saturday, at Leamington; Saturday, at Warwick.	5
WESTMORLAND:			
Kirkby Lonsdale - - - - -	1818	Thursday - - - - -	6

(a) Except 3rd Thursday in November.

(b) Also one hour each Friday at Diss.

(c) And one hour on the first Saturday in every month.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—continued.			
WILTS :			
Bradford - - - - -	1836	Saturday - - - - -	1
Calne - - - - -	1816	Wednesday - - - - -	1 to 2
Chippenham - - - - -	1822	Friday - - - - -	2 to 3
Devizes - - - - -	1817	Thursday - - - - -	2
Malmesbury - - - - -	1818	2nd and last Saturday in the month.	2 each bank day.
Marlborough - - - - -	1818	Monday (a) - - - - -	2
Melksham - - - - -	1819	1st and 3rd Saturday in each month.	1 each banking day.
Salisbury - - - - -	1815	Tuesday; at Downton, alternate Mondays.	3 from Nov. to Feb. in- clusive, and 2 for rest of the year; 1 hour at Downton.
Swindon - - - - -	1831	Monday - - - - -	2
Trowbridge - - - - -	1817	Saturday - - - - -	2
Warminster - - - - -	1823	Saturday - - - - -	4
WORCESTER :			
Droitwich - - - - -	1819	1st and 3rd Friday in each month.	1 each banking day.
Kidderminster - - - - -	1818	Thursday and Saturday - - -	3
Shipston-on-Stour - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	2
Stourport - - - - -	1818	Wednesday - - - - -	1
Tenbury - - - - -	1847	Tuesday - - - - -	1½
Upton-upon-Severn - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	2
Worcester - - - - -	1818	Monday, Wednesday, and Satur- day.	13
YORK (EAST RIDING):			
Beverley - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	2
Bridlington - - - - -	1864	Saturday - - - - -	2½
Driffield - - - - -	1864	Thursday - - - - -	3
Howden - - - - -	1818	Saturday (b) - - - - -	1
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	1818	Daily - - - - -	16
York - - - - -	1816	Tuesday and Saturday - - -	3
YORK (NORTH RIDING):			
Bedale - - - - -	1818	Tuesday - - - - -	2
Guisborough - - - - -	1819	Tuesday - - - - -	1
Leyburn - - - - -	1818	Friday - - - - -	1
Malton - - - - -	1827	Saturday - - - - -	1
Northallerton - - - - -	1818	Wednesday and Saturday - -	2 to 4
Pickering - - - - -	1836	Monday - - - - -	1
Richmond - - - - -	1817	Saturday - - - - -	3
Scarborough - - - - -	1818	Thursday and Friday - - -	3 to 4
Stokesley - - - - -	1822	Saturday - - - - -	1
Thirsk - - - - -	1819	Monday - - - - -	2
Whitby - - - - -	1819	Monday and Saturday - - -	2
YORK (WEST RIDING):			
Barnsley - - - - -	1829	Wednesday - - - - -	2
Birstal and Batley - - - - -	1822	Monday and Saturday - - -	5
Bradford - - - - -	1818	Monday, Thursday, and Satur- day.	8
Doncaster - - - - -	1817	Monday and Saturday - - -	7½
Goole - - - - -	1833	Wednesday - - - - -	1½
Halifax - - - - -	1816	Saturday - - - - -	7
Harewood - - - - -	1817	Monday - - - - -	5
Huddersfield - - - - -	1818	Tuesday, Thursday, and Satur- day.	6½
Keighley - - - - -	1819	{ Every Saturday - - - - - 2nd Wednesday in every month. }	3½ weekly.

(a) And three days in December, and every Saturday from 3 October to 20 November 1868, two hours each day.

(b) And the day for hiring servants, and the day after Martinmas.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—continued.			
YORK (West Riding)—continued.			
Knaresborough - - - - -	1817	Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	5 to 7
Leeds - - - - -	1818	Daily - - - - -	20
Otley - - - - -	1818	Friday and Saturday - - - - -	2
Pontefract - - - - -	1817	Saturday (a) - - - - -	2½
Ripon - - - - -	1859	Thursday and Saturday - - - - -	2½
Rotherham - - - - -	1846	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	2
Settle - - - - -	1818	Tuesday and Saturday - - - - -	3
Sheffield - - - - -	1819	Daily - - - - -	26
Wakefield - - - - -	1817	Friday and Saturday - - - - -	5
Wentworth - - - - -	1837	Monday - - - - -	1
W A L E S.			
ANGLESEY:			
Beaumaris - - - - -	1817	Thursday and Saturday, at each of the following branches, viz., Beaumaris, Holyhead, Amlwch, and Llangefni.	} 3 hours at each branch.
BRECON:			
Brecon - - - - -	1816	Friday - - - - -	2
CARDIGAN:			
Aberystwith - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	2
CARMARTHEN:			
Llandilo - - - - -	1817	Saturday, and 12 May and 14 November for deposits.	3
Llanelly - - - - -	1847	Thursday - - - - -	2
Newcastle-Emlyn - - - - -	1839	Every alternate Friday - - - - -	2½
CARNARVON:			
Pwllheli - - - - -	1818	Wednesday - - - - -	2
DENBIGH:			
Denbigh - - - - -	1848	Wednesday and Saturday - - - - -	2
Ruthin - - - - -	1818	Monday - - - - -	1 (b)
Wrexham - - - - -	1818	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	4
FLINT:			
Holywell - - - - -	1818	Friday - - - - -	3
Maelor Hundred - - - - -	1817	1st and 3rd Monday in each month.	2 hours each banking day.
Mold - - - - -	1818	Saturday - - - - -	2
St. Asaph - - - - -	1817	Monday - - - - -	5
GLAMORGAN:			
Bridgend - - - - -	1816	Saturday - - - - -	1½
Caerphilly - - - - -	1835	Thursday - - - - -	1
Cardiff - - - - -	1819	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	8
Swansea - - - - -	1827	Wednesday and Saturday - - - - -	6½
MONTGOMERY:			
Welshpool - - - - -	1817	Monday and Saturday - - - - -	(c) 5

(a) And every alternate Monday at Selby for an hour and a half.

(b) The bank is open 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours on the four Mondays succeeding the 20th Nov.

(c) Also first Thursday in each month, at Montgomery branch, 2 hours.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
WALES—continued.			
PEMBROKE:			
Haverfordwest - - - - -	1818	Tuesday - - - - -	2
Narberth - - - - -	1857	Friday - - - - -	2
Pembroke - - - - -	1818	Friday and Saturday - - - - -	4
Tenby - - - - -	1856	Saturday - - - - -	1½
RADNOR:			
Knighton - - - - -	1855	2nd and 4th Thursday in each month.	2 each banking day.
SCOTLAND.			
ABERDEEN:			
Aberdeen - - - - -	1845	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.	16
Ellon - - - - -	1838	1st Monday in each month.	2 monthly.
Insch - - - - -	1851	4th Monday in each month -	2 monthly.
Inverury - - - - -	1837	2nd and last Saturday in each month, and on 27 and 28 May, and 23 and 24 November.	1 each banking day.
Kildrummy - - - - -	1853	1st Saturday in each month -	2 each banking day.
Kintore - - - - -	1837	Last Saturday in each month -	2 monthly.
New Deer - - - - -	1847	1st Saturday in each month -	6 monthly.
BANFF:			
Banff - - - - -	1836	Monday and Friday - - - - -	7
Gamrie - - - - -	1836	Saturday - - - - -	1
Marnoch - - - - -	1864	Monday - - - - -	1
BERWICK:			
Coldstream - - - - -	1842	Monday - - - - -	1
BUTE:			
Rothsay - - - - -	1842	Daily - - - - -	26
CAITHNESS:			
Thurso - - - - -	1845	Friday - - - - -	1
Wick - - - - -	1840	Daily - - - - -	32
DUMBARTON:			
Alexandria - - - - -	1864	Tuesday and Friday - - - - -	11
Kirkintilloch - - - - -	1838	Daily - - - - -	28
DUMFRIES:			
Lochmaben - - - - -	1864	Monday and Thursday - - - - -	10
Thornhill - - - - -	1843	Daily - - - - -	27
EDINBURGH:			
Dalkeith - - - - -	1839	Thursday and Saturday - - - - -	9
Edinburgh - - - - -	1836	Daily - - - - -	31
Newhaven - - - - -	1860	Monday and Thursday - - - - -	5
ELGIN, or MORAY:			
Elgin - - - - -	1836	On 2nd and last Saturday in each month; in June and December every Saturday.	3 each banking day.
Forres - - - - -	1839	Saturday - - - - -	2

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
SCOTLAND—continued.			
FIFE:			
Cupar - - - - -	1837	Tuesday and Saturday - - -	5
Dunfermline - - - - -	1838	Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday - - -	6
Kirkaldy - - - - -	1838	Tuesday and Saturday - - -	3
St. Andrews - - - - -	1846	Daily - - - - -	7 to 8
FORFAR:			
Brechin - - - - -	1852	Tuesday - - - - -	1
Dundee - - - - -	1838	Daily - - - - -	31
Forfar - - - - -	1853	Monday, Friday, and Saturday - - -	7
Montrrose - - - - -	1840	Thursday, Friday, and Saturday - - -	7
INVERNESS:			
Inverness - - - - -	1840	Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday - - -	14
ISLE of SKYE:			
Portree - - - - -	1854	Daily - - - - -	36
KINCARDINE:			
Fettercairn - - - - -	1864	Friday - - - - -	7
Fordoun - - - - -	1842	Friday - - - - -	7
Laurencekirk - - - - -	1864	Thursday - - - - -	8
Stonehaven - - - - -	1838	Saturday, and daily at Whit- suntide and Martinmas.	4
KIRKCUDBRIGHT:			
Castle Douglas - - - - -	1840	Thursday - - - - -	5
LANARK:			
Carlisle - - - - -	1859	Monday, Wednesday, and Satur- day.	3
Glasgow - - - - -	1836	Daily - - - - -	35
MORAY:—See ELGIN.			
NAIRN:			
Nairn - - - - -	1840	Tuesday and Friday - - -	10
PERTH:			
Perth - - - - -	1838	Daily - - - - -	29
RENFREW:			
Paisley - - - - -	1838	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	23
ROSS and CROMARTY:			
Tain - - - - -	1840	Daily - - - - -	27
ROXBURGH:			
Galashiels - - - - -	1858	Tuesday and Saturday - - -	3
Hawick - - - - -	1859	Thursday and Saturday - - -	2
Jedburgh - - - - -	1836	Tuesday and Saturday - - -	10
Kelso - - - - -	1849	Tuesday and Friday - - -	8
SELKIRK:			
Selkirk - - - - -	1839	Daily - - - - -	39
STIRLING:			
Falkirk - - - - -	1845	Monday, Thursday, and Satur- day.	9
Lennoxtown - - - - -	1846	Thursday - - - - -	1
Stirling - - - - -	1842	Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.	7½

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
I R E L A N D.			
ANTRIM :			
Belfast - - - - -	1816	Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday	15
ARMAGH :			
Armagh - - - - -	1818	Tuesday and Saturday	5
CAVAN :			
Cavan - - - - -	1830	Saturday	2
CLARE :			
Ennis - - - - -	1823	Saturday	2
CORK :			
Bandon - - - - -	1858	Saturday, and 1st Wednesday in each month.	1½ each bank day.
Cork - - - - -	1817	Wednesday and Saturday	8
Fermoy - - - - -	1825	Monday	3
Youghal - - - - -	1818	Saturday	2
DOWN :			
Hillsborough - - - - -	1832	Wednesday	5
Newry - - - - -	1821	Tuesday	3
Warrenpoint - - - - -	1819	Tuesday	2
DUBLIN :			
Castleknock - - - - -	1824	Monday	3½
Dublin - - - - -	1818	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.	12
FERMANAGH :			
Enniskillen - - - - -	1825	Friday	6½
GALWAY :			
Ballinasloe - - - - -	- - -	This Bank is closing.	
KILDARE :			
Celbridge - - - - -	1818	Monday	2
KILKENNY :			
Kilkenny - - - - -	1816	Monday	2
KING'S COUNTY :			
Parsonstown - - - - -	1826	Saturday	2
Tullamore - - - - -	1832	Friday	2
LIMERICK :			
Limerick - - - - -	1820	Monday	10
LONDONDERRY :			
Coleraine - - - - -	1832	Saturday	2
Londonderry - - - - -	1816	Wednesday and Saturday	6
Newtown Limavady - - - - -	1822	Monday	2
LOUTH :			
Ardee - - - - -	1818	Tuesday	1
Drogheda - - - - -	1819	Monday, Wednesday, and Sa- turday.	7
Dundalk - - - - -	1820	Saturday	3

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
IRELAND—continued.			
MAYO:			
Castlebar - - - - -	1823	Saturday - - - - -	6
MEATH:			
Kells - - - - -	1820	Saturday - - - - -	4
Navan - - - - -	1824	Wednesday - - - - -	2
MONAGHAN:			
Monaghan - - - - -	1819	Monday and Thursday - - -	6½
QUEEN'S COUNTY:			
Abbeyleix - - - - -	1818	Every alternate Saturday - -	3 hours each banking day.
Portarlinton - - - - -	1830	Wednesday - - - - -	½
ROSCOMMON:			
Boyle - - - - -	1823	Saturday - - - - -	4
SLIGO:			
Sligo - - - - -	1820	Monday - - - - -	7
TIPPERARY:			
Cashel - - - - -	1825	Saturday - - - - -	1½
Clonmel - - - - -	1819	Monday and Saturday - - -	6½
Roscrea - - - - -	1830	Thursday - - - - -	2
Thurles - - - - -	1829	Monday - - - - -	1
TYRONE:			
Clogher - - - - -	1832	Saturday - - - - -	2
Cookstown - - - - -	1833	Saturday - - - - -	1
Dungannon - - - - -	1819	Thursday - - - - -	2
WATERFORD:			
Waterford - - - - -	1816	Monday and Friday - - -	7
WESTMEATH:			
Castlepollard - - - - -	1819	Wednesday - - - - -	2
WEXFORD:			
Wexford - - - - -	1826	Friday - - - - -	3
WICKLOW:			
Baltinglass - - - - -	1823	Friday - - - - -	2
GUERNSEY - - - - -	1839	Wednesday and Saturday - -	3
JERSEY - - - - -	1835	Wednesday and Saturday - -	4

General Note.—The Number of Hours given in the last column does not in numerous instances, as appears by the Returns received at the National Debt Office, show to anything like the full extent the time occupied in transacting the whole business of the Banks; the attention of the Officers and Clerks being much occupied with Correspondence, attendance on Trustees and Managers at their meetings, half-yearly Balances of Accounts, preparation of Returns to the Commissioners and to Parliament, and various incidental matters in addition to the ordinary business arising from receipt and payment of money.

LIST of all such SAVINGS BANKS as, under the provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14, or otherwise, have been CLOSED and have TRANSFERRED their FUNDS, or any part thereof, to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS; showing, in each case, the Number of such Banks, as well as the Number and Amount of Depositors' Accounts so Transferred, and the Amount of Compensation, if any, made to all or any of the Officers of such Banks respectively; and showing also the Years in which such Banks were respectively Opened and Closed, and the Number and Amount of their Depositors' Balances, and the Number of Days and Hours in each Week on which the same Banks were Opened for Public Business, at the close of the Year ending on the 20th November next preceding the Date of such Closing; distinguishing the same, as in the form of the Return, for each separate County, as well as collectively, for *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and for the *United Kingdom*.

COUNTY.	Date of Notice to Close.	Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close.		Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Bank.		Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14.	Years.		Number of Days in each Week Open.	Number of Hours in each Week Open.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		Opened.	Closed.		
ENGLAND:			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
BEDFORDSHIRE:										
Leighton Buzzard -	May 1866 -	1,113	29,386 3 3	453	10,518 13 10	- -	1838	1866	1	2
BERKSHIRE:										
Windsor - - -	3 Jan. 1868 -	3,162	58,920 12 4	2,237	46,337 2 10	1,241 10 -	1816	1868	1	2
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:										
Chesham - - -	7 Nov. 1862 -	212	3,379 5 3	151	2,289 9 11	- -	1854	1862	1	1
CHESHIRE:										
Bowden - - -	July 1863 -	1,825	67,352 4 6	126	7,883 15 2	175 - -	1823	1864	2	4
Wallasey - - -	Feb. 1863 -	208	3,229 14 5	101	1,827 19 7	- -	1843	1864	1	1
Winsford - - -	7 Jan. 1867 -	168	5,445 5 3	60	2,601 12 2	- -	1856	1867	1	1
		2,201	76,027 4 2	287	12,313 6 11	175 - -				
CORNWALL:										
Bodmin - - -	Jan. 1864 -	1,516	54,638 10 8	507	18,228 1 5	- -	1839	1865	1	2½
DERBYSHIRE:										
Melbourne - - -	Feb. 1862 -	222	2,552 4 11	90	1,320 3 7	- -	1855	1862	1	1
Staveley - - -	May 1862 -	59	1,457 18 6	7	1,083 10 6	- -	1854	1862	1	1
		281	4,010 3 5	97	2,403 14 1	—				
DEVONSHIRE:										
Devonport (Royal Naval).	13 Sept. 1867 -	616	20,168 17 -	107	2,794 4 5	69 - -	1831	1868	2	4
DURHAM:										
Bishop Auckland -	19 Feb. 1868 -	727	24,051 13 11	370	10,897 12 10	462 - -	1816	1868	1	1 to 3
Durham - - -	Sept. 1868 -	846	32,654 14 3	574	23,539 13 8	50 - -	1816	1868	1	3
Hartlepool - - -	1863 -	287	6,617 3 4	nil	- nil -	- -	1844	1864	1	2
		1860	63,323 11 6	944	34,437 6 6	512 - -				
ESSEX:										
Billericay - - -	Dec. 1863 -	90	2,290 15 6	31	1,122 17 5	- -	1860	1864	1	1
Braintree - - -	5 April 1862 -	368	7,510 18 8	201	4,499 14 3	- -	1859	1862	1	1
Chipping Ongar -	Dec. 1865 -	137	2,947 2 1	51	1,944 7 11	- -	1858	1866	Once in a fortnight.	2, fortnightly.
Epping - - -	Dec. 1863 -	568	16,023 1 9	343	10,001 9 5	- -	1817	1864	First Friday in each month.	3 hours monthly.
Halstead - - -	Dec. 1865 -	753	20,742 18 5	398	11,246 4 3	- -	1816	1866	1	1
Rochford - - -	4 Aug. 1862 -	720	17,956 5 11	268	8,364 13 8	31 4 4	1818	1863	1	2
West Ham - - -	31 Aug. 1863 -	718	17,739 10 7	383	10,417 17 9	400 - -	1819	1863	1	2
		3,354	85,210 12 11	1,675	47,597 4 8	431 4 4				

COUNTY.	Date of Notice to Close.	Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close.		Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Bank.		Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14.	Years.		Number of Days in each Week Open.	Number of Hours in each Week Open.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		Opened.	Closed.		
ENGLAND—continued.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
GLOUCESTERSHIRE:										
Lechlade - - -	Dec. 1862 -	171	4,636 11 11	2	3 11 10	- - -	1844	1863	1	1
Stow-on-the-Wold -	17 Jan. 1868 -	1,249	45,476 14 11	719	22,889 5 3	600 - -	1816	1868	1	5
Winchcomb - - -	17 Sept. 1867 -	140	3,838 7 2	45	1,644 14 10	- - -	1840	1868	1	1
		1,500	53,951 14 -	766	24,537 11 11	600 - -				
HANTS:										
Andover - - -	Dec. 1861 -	1,350	46,658 9 9	435	21,969 2 7	232 10 -	1827	1864	2	2
Lymington - - -	Sept. 1864 -	1,025	42,778 14 6	749	32,114 5 11	510 10 -	1818	1865	1	1
Petersfield - - -	16 Jan. 1868 -	322	9,177 19 1	147	4,472 7 11	105 5 -	1842	1868	1	1
Portsmouth - - -	7 Oct. 1867 -	6,149	146,241 5 5	4,147	101,719 3 4	1,700 - -	1816	1868	3	6
Romsey, New Hall -	Dec. 1863 -	49	408 9 -	nil	- nil -	- - -	1859	1863	1	1
		8,895	245,264 17 9	5,478	160,274 19 9	2,548 5 -				
HEREFORDSHIRE:										
Bromyard - - -	4 Feb. 1867 -	266	4,964 11 6	23	732 12 11	- - -	1836	1868	1	3
HERTS:										
Baldock - - -	16 Nov. 1863 -	453	17,802 5 9	222	9,670 4 10	200 - -	1816	1864	One day a month.	4 hours monthly.
Buntingford - - -	April 1862 -	239	5,041 8 7	138	2,857 6 8	- - -	1845	1865	Monthly	2 hours monthly.
Cheshunt - - -	Dec. 1861 -	259	1,535 11 9	111	1,100 18 10	- - -	1850	1867	Fortnightly	2, fortnightly.
Hemel Hempstead -	7 Jan. 1867 -	616	21,830 9 6	202	9,869 3 10	- - -	1818	1868	(Alternate Thursday.)	1, fortnightly.
St. Albans - - -	Dec. 1862 -	252	4,140 4 1	106	2,054 3 8	- - -	1859	1863	1	1
Watford - - -	2 Nov. 1863 -	1,374	38,968 8 1	623	19,363 7 4	350 - -	1817	1864	Fortnightly	4, fortnightly.
		3,193	89,318 7 9	1,402	44,915 5 2	550 - -				
HUNTINGDONSHIRE:										
Huntingdon - - -	Dec. 1865 -	1,713	54,540 3 11	529	20,676 7 11	- - -	1816	1866	3	6
KENT:										
Bromley - - -	Dec. 1863 -	976	22,496 11 1	531	12,367 12 4	150 - -	1816	1864	1	2 to 3
Canterbury - - -	June 1865 -	5,154	149,572 19 6	3,801	121,881 2 2	- - -	1816	1865	2	8
Dartford - - -	April 1864 -	1,401	26,549 16 11	607	11,525 19 3	50 9 6	1816	1864	1	2
Deptford - - -	Dec. 1863 -	1,448	30,712 2 11	469	10,218 18 8	700 - -	1816	1864	1	2
Greenwich - - -	21 Nov. 1866 -	2,711	68,874 4 -	1,169	32,896 18 10	1,275 - -	1816	1867	2	6
Ramsgate - - -	June 1866 -	1,278	44,129 6 3	795	28,642 18 3	509 17 10	1818	1866	1	2
Sheerness - - -	24 Aug. 1863 -	153	4,128 - 10	7	213 19 2	- - -	1818	1867	1	1
Woolwich - - -	26 Sept. 1867 -	2,177	41,793 5 5	943	15,069 15 -	620 - -	1816	1868	2	3
		15,298	388,256 6 11	8,322	232,817 3 8	3,305 7 4				
LANCASHIRE:										
Blackpool - - -	Feb. 1862 -	141	2,197 5 7	21	648 17 1	- - -	1859	1862	1	1
Fleetwood - - -	17 March 1864 -	200	5,033 17 9	41	1,874 10 10	- - -	1852	1864	1	1
Over Darwen - - -	July 1864 -	115	1,071 16 4	nil	nil	- - -	1860	1864	1	2
Poulton - - -	Aug. 1862 -	879	30,822 18 5	338	15,461 10 1	- - -	1822	1862	1	1
Rawtenstall - - -	July 1862 -	785	27,228 4 7	227	7,567 15 2	- - -	1836	1863	1	2
		2,120	66,354 2 8	627	25,552 13 2	- - -				
LEICESTERSHIRE:										
Lutterworth - - -	Dec. 1865 -	1,016	35,888 19 2	876	31,549 19 2	505 - -	1822	1866	1	6
Market Harboro' -	Jan. 1866 -	773	21,435 17 3	287	10,167 18 2	180 - -	1838	1867	1	1
		1,789	57,324 16 5	1,163	41,717 17 4	685 - -				

COUNTY.	Date of Notice to Close.	Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close.		Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Bank.		Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14.	Years.		Number of Days in each Week Open.	Number of Hours in each Week Open.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		Opened.	Closed.		
ENGLAND—continued.										
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
MIDDLESEX:										
Covent Garden -	Dec. 1865 -	1,032	16,774 7 7	745	10,069 6 7	- - -	1816	1866	1	2
Edmonton -	13 March 1867 -	464	6,496 6 5	144	1,845 7 9	69 1 9	1829	1867	1	1
Enfield -	March 1862 -	369	5,638 14 10	62	1,626 7 5	- - -	1839	1863	1	1
Finchley -	Feb. 1862 -	383	1,428 3 5	80	814 6 4	- - -	1859	1862	2	3
Fulham -	21 Nov. 1866 -	163	3,433 1 8	110	1,702 11 6	50 - -	1816	1866	1	1
Highgate -	No notice -	242	2,437 19 1	50	755 13 9	- - -	1845	1868	1	1
Holloway -	Oct. 1865 -	780	10,636 16 3	90	2,868 10 6	- - -	1856	1867	1	1½
Hornsey -	May 1863 -	242	3,988 6 -	10	509 18 10	- - -	1819	1864	1	1
Hoxton -	Sept. 1861 -	3,780	19,553 8 6	1,905	5,404 16 8	- - -	1843	1863	3	8
Pimlico -	July 1862 -	263	1,905 11 3	27	117 6 11	- - -	1860	1867	-	-
Stoke Newington -	19 Oct. 1867 -	637	12,690 15 10	267	4,065 11 4	- - -	1826	1868	1	2
Tottenham -	May 1866 -	834	19,396 11 9	407	9,183 16 3	- - -	1829	1866	1	1
		9,189	104,380 2 7	3,897	38,963 13 10	119 1 9				
MONMOUTHSHIRE:										
Chepstow -	17 Aug. 1867 -	791	17,766 4 4	348	7,261 5 4	310 - -	1817	1868	1	2
Tredegear -	Jan. 1863 -	185	1,726 5 -	nil	nil	- - -	1855	1863	1	2
		976	19,492 9 4	348	7,261 5 4	310 - -				
NORFOLK:										
East Dereham -	Oct. 1863 -	542	9,575 18 10	130	2,420 19 10	43 17 7	1854	1864	1	1
Holt -	May 1864 -	102	1,448 - 3	47	820 4 9	- - -	1861	1867	1	1
		644	11,023 19 1	177	3,241 4 7	43 17 7				
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:										
Mansfield -	Dec. 1863 -	2,105	64,671 1 6	1,465	45,936 14 7	600 - -	1818	1864	1	5
OXFORDSHIRE:										
Burford -	27 Nov. 1863 -	311	11,100 2 9	171	6,615 13 10	- - -	1826	1864	1	1
Chipping Norton -	May 1864 -	379	5,694 2 2	55	699 16 6	- - -	1860	1865	2	5
		690	16,794 4 11	226	7,315 10 4	-				
SALOP:										
Bishops Castle -	30 Nov. 1864 -	150	1,988 13 8	17	506 7 10	- - -	1861	1866	1	1
Cleobury Mortimer -	Sept. 1863 -	142	2,580 3 11	55	451 4 6	14 1 7	1859	1863	1	1
Market Drayton -	24 June 1868 -	917	35,690 15 5	568	25,765 12 11	- - -	1819	1868	Monthly	4, monthly.
Shifnal -	Feb. 1864 -	565	15,851 2 9	400	9,952 8 6	319 13 3	1819	1864	Fortnightly	3, fortnightly
		1,774	56,110 15 9	1,040	36,675 13 9	333 14 10				
SOMERSET:										
Weston-super-Mare -	Feb. 1862 -	408	3,644 - -	128	2,110 16 8	- - -	1860	1862	2	3½
STAFFORDSHIRE:										
Bilston -	Feb. 1862 -	Noreturn from this bank.		316	5,435 9 9	- - -	1838	1863	1	2
Brewood -	18 April 1867 -	371	13,631 11 4	199	8,579 3 11	260 - -	1818	1868	2, monthly	2, each banking day.
Burton-on-Trent -	21 Aug. 1866 -	1,637	42,666 1 8	215	6,031 12 8	105 - -	1818	1867	1	1
Shenston -	6 Jan. 1868 -	213	7,194 7 2	159	5,493 14 2	60 6 -	1818	1868	Monthly.	2
Stoke-upon-Trent -	27 Jan. 1867 -	343	4,200 2 5	64	968 18 2	- - -	1860	1867	2	2
Walsall -	Sept. 1865 -	1,487	48,492 - 1	882	32,868 17 2	595 - -	1825	1866	1	2
West Bromwich -	Dec. 1863 -	1,943	27,491 1 7	1,376	17,964 13 2	- - -	1846	1864	3	7
Wolverhampton -	21 Nov. 1866 -	1,084	29,818 8 4	759	20,827 1 6	596 - -	1825	1866	1	2
		7,078	173,583 12 7	3,970	98,160 10 6	1,616 6 -				
SUFFOLK:										
Coddenham -	May 1864 -	602	16,856 1 1	232	6,193 4 3	- - -	1818	1865	2	4
Ipswich Penny Bank -	Oct. 1862 -	651	704 5 10	nil	nil	- - -	1859	1863	1	2
Southwold -	Oct. 1862 -	143	1,248 16 10	24	318 3 6	- - -	1858	1867	Monthly	2, monthly.
		1,396	18,809 3 9	256	6,511 7 9	-				

COUNTY.	Date of Notice to Close.	Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close.		Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Banks.		Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14.	Years.		Number of Days in each Week Open.	Number of Hours in each Week Open.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		Opened.	Closed.		
ENGLAND—continued.										
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
SURREY:										
Bermondsey	- - Dec. 1861	- 563	3,131 8 8	64	1,010 18 3	- - -	1856	1862	1	1
Brixton	- - Dec. 1861	- 169	1,063 3 4	24	311 4 11	- - -	1860	1862	1	1½
Carshalton	- - Dec. 1863	- 528	11,198 17 11	234	4,583 4 8	42 13 10	1817	1864	1	1½
Clapham	- - Dec. 1863	- 1,447	28,411 9 6	679	12,090 16 6	649 19 1	1816	1864	1	1 to 2
Croydon	- - 25 Jan. 1868	- 1,203	32,290 17 4	978	27,435 12 6	500 - -	1819	1868	1	1 to 2
Kingston	- - 18 Jan. 1868	- 1,652	37,739 10 7	1,297	29,759 19 3	280 - -	1818	1868	1	1½
Leatherhead	- - Jan. 1862	- 37	808 - 6	2	84 19 3	- - -	1860	1862	1	1
Old Kent-road	- - Feb. 1865	- 1,979	3,538 12 4	17	668 15 11	- - -	1859	1867	1	2
Wandsworth	- - 3 Nov. 1862	- 427	6,203 12 6	124	2,969 13 6	- - -	1816	1864	1	1
			8,005 124,385 12 8	3,419	78,915 4 9	1,472 12 11				
SUSSEX:										
Chichester	- - - 17 Dec. 1867	- 2,953	107,147 2 10	1,476	64,196 17 9	1,200 - -	1812	1868	2	2½
Cuckfield	- - - Dec. 1862	- 328	7,191 5 1	175	4,161 7 7	15 - -	1836	1864	1	1
			3,281 114,338 7 11	1,651	68,358 5 4	1,215 - -				
WARWICKSHIRE:										
Birmingham	- - Dec. 1863	- 33,102	583,461 9 3	23,690	388,971 8 4	6,231 14 6	1827	1864	4	12
Nuneaton	- - Aug. 1861	- 200	1,961 4 10	nil	nil	- - -	1856	1861	1	1
Rugby	- - Feb. 1864	- 1,668	46,839 7 -	1,444	40,898 13 2	- - -	1818	1867	1	2
			34,970 632,262 1 1	25,134	429,870 1 6	6,231 14 6				
WESTMORELAND:										
Ambleside	- - Jan. 1864	- 258	2,503 8 8	149	1,346 12 7	- - -	1857	1864	1	1
Kirkby Stephen	- - Dec. 1861	- 375	6,957 11 5	186	3,041 17 8	- - -	1846	1862	Fortnightly	1, fortnightly.
			633 9,461 - 1	335	4,388 10 3	- - -				
WORCESTERSHIRE:										
Bewdley	- - 10 Jan. 1867	- 388	14,965 3 8	246	7,218 11 11	200 - -	1818	1867	1	1
Bromsgrove	- - 17 Sept. 1867	- 1,116	20,261 18 -	543	12,274 16 1	90 - -	1828	1868	2	6
Evesham	- - Jan. 1865	- 1,008	24,516 3 5	369	12,249 2 3	173 7 10	1839	1865	1	2
			2,512 59,743 5 1	1,158	31,742 10 3	463 7 10				
YORK (NORTH RIDING):										
Middlesboro'-on-Tees	June 1866	- 507	6,015 3 1	103	1,302 16 7	- - -	1847	1866	1	2
YORK (WEST RIDING):										
Clayton, West	- - Oct. 1863	- 51	494 11 -	1	62 14 2	- - -	1861	1863	1	1
Saddleworth	- - Feb. 1864	- 211	6,601 8 -	75	1,940 13 6	- - -	1824	1864	1	4
Sedburgh	- - Dec. 1862	- 96	1,100 3 7	7	32 - 8	- - -	1859	1865	Fortnightly	1½ fortnightly.
Skipton	- - 1 Nov. 1866	- 1,125	38,853 10 9	664	21,126 18 6	150 - -	1818	1866	2	6
			1,483 47,049 13 4	747	23,162 6 10	150 - -				
WALES:										
CARNARVONSHIRE:										
Carnarvon	- - May 1862	- 663	2,650 16 1	1	32 2 4	- - -	1854	1863	1	2
Port Madoc	- - Feb. 1864	- 206	2,732 8 10	115	110 2 4	- - -	1846	1864	2	11
			869 5,383 4 11	116	142 4 8	- - -				
DENBIGHSHIRE:										
Llangollen	- - Dec. 1863	- 213	3,841 4 11	17	418 8 2	- - -	1852	1864	Fortnightly	2, fortnightly.
FLINTSHIRE:										
Flint	- - Aug. 1865	- 109	1,373 19 5	54	1,019 15 11	- - -	1860	1867	2	2

COUNTY.	Date of Notice to Close.	Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close.		Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Bank.		Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act. 26 Vict. c. 14.	Years.		Number of Days in each Week Open.	Number of Hours in each Week Open.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		Opened.	Closed.		
WALES—continued.										
GLAMORGANSHIRE:										
Merthyr Tydvil -	Feb. 1862 -	315	£. s. d. 3,745 4 -	76	£. s. d. 1,021 4 8	£. s. d. - -	1853	1864	1	2
MERIONETHSHIRE:										
Bala -	Dec. 1863 -	574	14,386 11 3	169	4,576 4 10	- -	1849	1864	1	1
Dolgelly -	Jan. 1864 -	759	30,291 5 10	227	8,056 2 11	400 - -	1819	1865	6	36
		1,333	44,677 17 1	396	12,632 7 9	400 - -				
MONTGOMERYSHIRE:										
Machynlleth -	Feb. 1862 -	306	10,166 3 5	123	4,876 6 10	- -	1834	1865	6	36
Newtown -	Feb. 1864 -	135	2,960 4 5	nil	nil	- -	1856	1864	1	3
		441	13,126 7 10	123	4,876 6 10	- -				
SCOTLAND:										
ARGYLLSHIRE:										
Glencoe -	May 1862 -	28	396 16 6	9	215 9 9	- -	1859	1863	1	2
Oban -	Feb. 1864 -	317	6,255 12 6	nil	nil	- -	1840	1867	1	12
		345	6,652 9 -	9	215 9 9	- -				
DUMBARTONSHIRE:										
Dumbarton -	24 Nov. 1863 -	1,276	9,546 5 11	155	83 14 -	- -	1846	1865	2	10
EDINBURGH:										
Leith -	4 Nov. 1863 -	17	189 3 8	40	52 5 6	- -	1841	1863	2	4
INVERNESS:										
Fort William -	Feb. 1864 -	211	2,023 5 9	34	283 - -	- -	1859	1864	1	6
WIGTOWN:										
Stranraer -	Jan. 1864 -	185	1,533 - -	nil	nil -	- -	1860	1864	4	4
IRELAND:										
ANTRIM:										
Ballymena -	May 1865 -	321	1,455 17 8	nil	nil -	- -	1860	1865	1	2
Gracehill -	No notice	243	5,854 10 1	83	2,405 9 -	- -	1830	1868	1	1
Lisburn -	Jan. 1865 -	118	2,674 9 10	85	1,979 7 10	- -	1838	1865	1	2
		682	9,984 17 7	168	4,384 16 10	- -				
DONEGAL:										
Carndonagh -	Feb. 1862 -	40	906 15 6	41	1,002 10 8	- -	1860	1862	2	4
DOWN:										
Castlewellan -	Feb. 1865 -	101	2,001 14 6	nil	nil -	- -	1860	1866	1	1½
TYRONE:										
Omagh -	21 Nov. 1866 -	225	6,764 15 10	52	2,432 8 10	- -	1858	1867	1	2
Strabane -	Feb. 1865 -	414	16,081 14 9	9	110 6 2	175 - -	1821	1865	1	2
		639	22,846 10 7	61	2,542 15 -	175 - -				
WEXFORD:										
Gorey -	April 1862 -	114	2,550 17 11	44	1,315 10 6	- -	1822	1862	1	1
WICKLOW:										
Arklow -	May 1867 -	250	8,309 18 7	12	703 6 7	71 10 -	1818	1867	1	4
Bray -	Sept. 1863 -	232	5,050 12 3	34	88 10 1	20 11 8	1819	1865	1	2
		482	13,360 10 10	46	791 16 8	92 1 8				

A B S T R A C T.

ENGLAND.

	Number of Banks Closed.	Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances, on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close.			Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Bank.			Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14.				
		No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.					
			£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bedford - -	1	1,113	29,386	3	3	453	10,518	13	10	—		
Berks - -	1	3,162	58,920	12	4	2,237	46,337	2	10	1,241	10	—
Bucks - -	1	212	3,379	5	3	151	2,289	9	11	—		
Cheshire -	3	2,201	76,027	4	2	287	12,313	6	11	175	—	—
Cornwall -	1	1,516	54,638	10	8	507	18,228	1	5	—		
Devon - -	1	616	20,168	17	—	107	2,794	4	5	69	—	—
Derby - -	2	281	4,010	3	5	97	2,403	14	1	—		
Durham - -	3	1,860	63,323	11	6	944	34,437	6	6	512	—	—
Essex - -	7	3,354	85,210	12	11	1,675	47,597	4	8	431	4	4
Gloucester -	3	1,560	53,951	14	—	766	24,537	11	11	600	—	—
Hants - -	5	8,895	245,264	17	9	5,478	160,274	19	9	2,548	5	—
Hereford -	1	266	4,964	11	6	23	732	12	11	—		
Herts - -	6	3,193	89,318	7	9	1,402	44,915	5	2	550	—	—
Hunts - -	1	1,713	54,540	3	11	529	20,676	7	11	—		
Kent - -	8	15,298	388,256	6	11	8,322	232,817	3	8	3,305	7	4
Lancashire -	5	2,120	66,354	2	8	627	25,552	13	2	—		
Leicestershire -	2	1,789	57,324	16	5	1,163	41,717	17	4	685	—	—
Middlesex -	12	9,189	104,380	2	7	3,897	38,963	13	10	119	1	9
Monmouth -	2	976	19,492	9	4	348	7,261	5	4	310	—	—
Norfolk - -	2	644	11,023	19	1	177	3,241	4	7	43	17	7
Nottingham -	1	2,105	64,671	1	6	1,465	45,936	14	7	600	—	—
Oxford - -	2	690	16,794	4	11	226	7,315	10	4	—		
Salop - -	4	1,774	56,110	15	9	1,040	36,675	13	9	333	14	10
Somerset -	1	408	3,644	—	—	128	2,110	16	8	—		
Stafford - -	8	7,078	173,583	12	7	3,970	98,169	10	6	1,616	6	—
Suffolk - -	3	1,396	18,809	3	9	256	6,511	7	9	—		
Surrey - -	9	8,005	124,385	12	8	3,419	78,915	4	9	1,472	12	11
Sussex - -	2	3,281	114,338	7	11	1,651	68,358	5	4	1,215	—	—
Warwick -	3	34,970	632,262	1	1	25,134	429,870	1	6	6,231	14	6
Westmoreland -	2	633	9,461	—	1	335	4,388	10	3	—		
Worcester -	3	2,512	59,743	5	1	1,158	31,742	10	3	463	7	10
York, N. R. -	1	507	6,015	3	1	103	1,302	16	7	—		
York, W. R. -	4	1,483	47,049	13	4	747	23,162	6	10	150	—	—
TOTAL - -	110	124,800	2,816,804	14	2	68,822	1,612,069	9	3	22,673	2	1

ABSTRACT—continued.

W A L E S.

	Number of Banks Closed.	Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close.		Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Bank.		Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Carnarvon -	2	869	5,383 4 11	116	142 4 8	—
Denbigh -	1	213	3,841 4 11	17	418 8 2	—
Flintshire -	1	109	1,373 19 5	54	1,019 15 11	—
Glamorgan -	1	315	3,745 4 —	76	1,021 4 8	—
Merioneth -	2	1,333	44,677 17 1	396	12,632 7 9	400 — —
Montgomery -	2	441	13,126 7 10	123	4,876 6 10	—
TOTAL - -	9	3,280	72,147 18 2	782	20,110 8 —	400 — —

S C O T L A N D.

Argyllshire -	2	345	6,652 9 —	9	215 9 9	—
Dumbarton -	1	1,276	9,546 5 11	155	83 14 —	—
Edinburgh -	1	17	189 3 8	40	52 5 6	—
Inverness -	1	211	2,023 5 9	34	283 — —	—
Wigtown -	1	185	1,533 — —	nil	nil.	—
TOTAL - -	6	2,034	19,944 4 4	238	634 9 3	—

I R E L A N D.

Antrim - -	3	682	9,984 17 7	168	4,384 16 10	—
Donegal -	1	40	906 15 6	41	1,002 10 8	—
Down - -	1	101	2,001 14 6	nil	nil.	—
Tyrone - -	2	639	22,846 10 7	61	2,542 15 —	175 — —
Wexford -	1	114	2,550 17 11	44	1,315 10 6	—
Wicklow -	2	482	13,360 10 10	46	791 16 8	92 1 8
TOTAL - -	10	2,058	51,651 6 11	360	10,037 9 8	267 1 8

SUMMARY.

—	Number of Banks Closed.	Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close.			Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Bank.			Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14.				
		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.						
			£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
ENGLAND -	110	124,800	2,816,804	14	2	68,822	1,612,069	9	3	22,673	2	1
WALES - -	9	3,280	72,147	18	2	782	20,110	8	--	400	-	-
SCOTLAND -	6	2,034	19,944	4	4	238	634	9	3	—		
IRELAND - -	10	2,058	51,651	6	11	360	10,037	9	8	267	1	8
TOTAL - -	135	132,172	2,960,548	3	7	70,202 (a)	1,642,851	16	2 (a)	23,340	3	9

(a) In addition to these Accounts, which were made by *Transfer Certificates* only, it is estimated, by the Post Office Authorities, that 193,500*l.* was also paid in *Cash* by about 9,600 of the Depositors in these closed Savings Banks to the Post Office Savings Banks.

1868.

RETURN from each SAVINGS BANK in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, containing the Names of the Officers, their respective Salaries, and other Allowances, if any; the Amount of Security each gives; the Number of Accounts remaining Open; the Total Amount Owing to Depositors; the Total Amount Invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; the Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors on the various Amounts of Deposit, and the Average Rate of Interest on all Accounts; and the Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund, on 20th November 1868; also, a List of SAVINGS BANKS which have CLOSED; &c.

(*Colonel Amcotts.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 June 1869.

[*Price 1 s.*]

277.

Under 12 oz.

S P I R I T S.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 March 1869;—for,

RETURNS “showing the Number of Gallons of PROOF SPIRITS Distilled in *England, Scotland, Ireland*, and the United Kingdom; the Gallons Delivered, Duty Paid, from Distillers’ Stocks, and the Gallons put into Bond, in the Year ended the 31st day of December 1868:”

“The Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS on which Duty was Paid in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, with the Rate per Gallon, and the Amount of Duty; also, the Total Number of Gallons and Duty in the United Kingdom:”

“The Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS Consumed in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, and the Net Amount of Duty retained thereon:”

“The Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS Removed, Duty Free and Duty Paid respectively, from each Part of the United Kingdom to each of the other Parts:”

“The Number of Gallons of PROOF SPIRITS Permitted from Distillers’ Stocks and Duty-free Warehouses in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, for Exportation to Foreign Parts, and the Amount of Drawback or Allowance Paid thereon:”

“The Number of Proof Gallons of SPIRITS in Bonded Stores in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, on the 31st day of December 1868:”

“The Number of Gallons, at Proof Strength, of FOREIGN and COLONIAL SPIRITS respectively, received into Rectifiers’ Stocks for Rectification, and the Total Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH BRANDY Permitted out of Rectifiers’ Stocks in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, in the Year ended the 31st day of December 1868:”

“The Number of Proof Gallons of BRITISH SPIRITS Permitted from Rectifiers’ Stocks, in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, for Exportation to Foreign Parts, and the Amount of Drawback or Allowance Paid thereon:”

“And, the Total Number of Gallons of METHYLIC ALCOHOL Sold by the Excise, and the Total Number of Gallons of METHYLATED SPIRITS sent out by Persons licensed to Sell the same, under the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 38, in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, with the Amount of Drawback or Allowance Paid thereon, for the Year ended the 31st day of December 1868—(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 221, of Session 1867–8).”

(Mr. Nicholson.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 April 1869.

RETURN of the Number of Gallons of PROOF SPIRITS Distilled in *England, Scotland, Ireland,* and the United Kingdom; the Gallons Delivered, Duty Paid, from Distillers' Stocks, and the Gallons put into Bond, in the Year ended the 31st day of December 1868.

	Gallons of Proof Spirits Distilled.	Gallons of Proof Spirits Delivered, Duty Paid, from Distillers' Stocks.	Gallons of Proof Spirits put into Bond.
ENGLAND - - - - -	6,907,594	3,596,397	3,437,554
SCOTLAND - - - - -	11,825,782	1,097,419	10,602,051
IRELAND - - - - -	6,194,779	148,882	5,982,963
UNITED KINGDOM - - - - -	24,928,155	4,842,698	20,022,568

RETURN of the Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS on which Duty was Paid in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, with the Rate per Gallon, and the Amount of Duty; also, the Total Number of Gallons and Duty in the United Kingdom.

	Gallons of Proof British Spirits on which Duty was Paid.	Rate per Gallon.	Amount of Duty.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
ENGLAND - - - - -	9,084,033	10 -	4,542,014 16 9
SCOTLAND - - - - -	7,105,433	10 -	3,552,717 - 7
IRELAND - - - - -	5,855,548	10 -	2,927,774 9 7
UNITED KINGDOM - - - - -	22,045,014	10 -	11,022,506 6 11

RETURN of the Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS Consumed in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, and the Net Amount of Duty retained thereon.

	Gallons of Proof British Spirits Consumed.	Net Amount of Duty Retained thereon.
		<i>£. s. d.</i>
ENGLAND - - - - -	11,327,223	5,663,611 10 -
SCOTLAND - - - - -	4,907,701	2,453,850 10 -
IRELAND - - - - -	4,773,710	2,386,855 - -
UNITED KINGDOM - - - - -	21,008,634	10,504,317 - -

RETURN of the Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS Removed, Duty Free and Duty Paid respectively, from each Part of the United Kingdom to each of the other Parts.

GALLONS OF PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS REMOVED FROM			
ENGLAND to SCOTLAND.		ENGLAND to IRELAND.	
Duty Free.	Duty Paid.	Duty Free.	Duty Paid.
3,199	6,200	80,908	4,816

GALLONS OF PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS REMOVED FROM			
SCOTLAND to ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND to IRELAND.	
Duty Free.	Duty Paid.	Duty Free.	Duty Paid.
1,953,881	1,738,632	581,754	13,781

GALLONS OF PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS REMOVED FROM			
IRELAND to ENGLAND.		IRELAND to SCOTLAND.	
Duty Free.	Duty Paid.	Duty Free.	Duty Paid.
251,317	923,769	42,753	26,966

RETURN of the Number of Gallons of PROOF SPIRITS Permitted from Distillers' Stocks and Duty-free Warehouses in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, for Exportation to Foreign Parts, and the Amount of Drawback or Allowance Paid thereon.

	Gallons of Proof Spirits Permitted from Distillers' Stocks and Duty-free Warehouses to Customs Warehouses for Exportation, Ships' Stores, &c.	Amount of Drawback or Allowance Paid thereon.
		£. s. d.
ENGLAND - - - - -	318,440	2,653 13 4
SCOTLAND - - - - -	539,858	4,498 16 4
IRELAND - - - - -	94,078	783 19 8
UNITED KINGDOM - - - - -	952,376	7,936 9 4

Note.—The number of gallons of British spirits, plain and compounded, returned by the Customs Department as exported to foreign parts as merchandise and ships' stores from Customs Warehouses, in the year ended 31st December 1868, was as follows, viz.:—

England	- - - - -	395,924
Scotland	- - - - -	459,258
Ireland	- - - - -	82,149
United Kingdom	- - - - -	937,331

RETURN of the Number of Proof Gallons of SPIRITS in Bonded Stores in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, on the 31st day of December 1868.

	Gallons of Proof British Spirits in Bonded Stores on the 31st December 1868.
ENGLAND - - - - -	1,305,037
SCOTLAND - - - - -	3,841,034
IRELAND - - - - -	7,036,544
UNITED KINGDOM - - - - -	12,182,615

RETURN of the Number of Gallons, at Proof Strength, of FOREIGN and COLONIAL SPIRITS respectively, received into Rectifiers' Stocks for Rectification, and the Total Number of Gallons of Proof BRITISH BRANDY Permitted out of Rectifiers' Stocks, in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, in the Year ended the 31st day of December 1868.

	Gallons of Proof Spirits received into Rectifiers' Stocks for Rectification.		Gallons of Proof British Brandy Permitted out of Rectifiers' Stocks.
	Foreign.	Colonial.	
ENGLAND - - - - -	46,517	39,025	564,314.
SCOTLAND - - - - -	54,124	154,804	56,315
IRELAND - - - - -	- - -	- - -	3,621
UNITED KINGDOM - - - - -	100,641	193,829	624,250

RETURN of the Number of Proof Gallons of BRITISH SPIRITS Permitted from Rectifiers' Stocks in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, for Exportation to Foreign Parts, and the Amount of Drawback or Allowance Paid thereon.

	Proof Gallons of British Compound Spirits Permitted from Rectifiers' Stocks to Customs Warehouses for Exportation, Ships' Stores, or Home Consumption, per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 98.	Amount of Drawback or Allowance Paid thereon.
		£. s. d.
ENGLAND - - - - -	228,823	117,260 2 11
SCOTLAND - - - - -	325,042	165,925 6 3
IRELAND - - - - -	149,700	75,328 6 7
UNITED KINGDOM - - - - -	703,565	358,513 15 9

See note to Return of Spirits permitted from Distillers' Stocks, &c.

RETURN of the Total Number of Gallons of METHYLIC ALCOHOL Sold by the Excise, and the Total Number of Gallons of METHYLATED SPIRITS sent out by Persons Licensed to Sell the same, under the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 38, in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, with the Amount of Drawback or Allowance Paid thereon, for the Year ended 31st day of December 1868.

	TOTAL NUMBER OF GALLONS OF		Amount of Drawback or Allowance Paid thereon.
	Methylic Alcohol Sold by the Excise.	Methylated Spirits sent out by Persons Licensed to Sell the same, under the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 38.	
ENGLAND - - - - -	30,471	407,288	£. s. d. 89,686 18 -
SCOTLAND - - - - -	16,493	261,446	76,721 5 -
IRELAND - - - - -	500	5,915	-
UNITED KINGDOM - - - - -	47,464	674,649	166,408 3 -

Note.—In addition to the quantity of Methylic Alcohol sold by the Excise, 13,849 gallons were used in Scotland by makers of Methylated Spirits.

Inland Revenue Office, }
7 April 1869.

Fred. Gripper,
Accountant and Comptroller General..

S P I R I T S.

RETURNS showing the Number of Gallons of PROOF SPIRITS Distilled in *England, Scotland, Ireland,* and the United Kingdom; the Gallons delivered, Duty Paid, from Distillers' Stocks, and the Gallons put into Bond, in the Year ended 31 December 1868; the Number of Gallons of PROOF BRITISH SPIRITS on which Duty was Paid in each of the Three Kingdoms, and in the United Kingdom, with the Rate per Gallon, and the Amount of Duty; also, the Total Number of Gallons and Duty in the United Kingdom; &c.

(*Mr. Nicholson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 April 1869.*

77

SPIRITS, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 3 August 1869; ~~for~~

RETURN "of the Number of Gallons of BRITISH, FOREIGN, and COLONIAL SPIRITS respectively consumed in *Scotland* in each of the Four Years ending on or about the 31st day of December 1868, after giving effect to the Quantities sent Duty-paid from one part of the United Kingdom to other parts, and also giving effect to the Quantities Methylated and Exported on Drawback, according to the mode of enumeration adopted in the Third Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 474, of Session 1865):"

"Like RETURN for *England* and *Ireland* respectively:"

"And, RETURN of the Number of HOUSES Licensed for the SALE of INTOXICATING DRINKS in each of the Four Years 1865 to 1868 inclusive, in *Scotland*, in each Excise Collection and District, distinguishing in each case Hotels, Grocers' Shops, and Public Houses."

(Sir Edward Colebrooke.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 August 1869.

RETURN of the Number of Gallons of BRITISH SPIRITS consumed in *Scotland* in each of the Four Years ending on or about the 31st day of December 1868, after giving effect to the Quantities sent Duty-paid from one part of the United Kingdom to other parts, and also giving effect to the Quantities Methylated and Exported on Drawback, according to the mode of enumeration adopted in the Third Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 474, of Session 1865); and like RETURN for *England* and *Ireland* respectively.

	YEARS ending 31st December							
	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
SCOTLAND.								
British Spirits on which duty was paid in Scotland	-	7,378,931	-	7,691,760	-	7,329,319	-	7,105,433
Spirits imported from England duty paid	5,418	-	7,575	-	6,973	-	6,200	-
" " " Ireland "	23,712	-	26,700	-	27,365	-	26,966	-
		29,130		34,275		34,338		33,166
		7,408,061		7,726,035		7,363,657		7,138,599
Deduct—								
Sent to England	1,577,298	-	1,679,479	-	1,814,432	-	1,738,632	-
Sent to Ireland	6,396	-	11,173	-	11,866	-	13,781	-
Exported on drawback	498,443	-	411,084	-	391,775	-	325,042	-
Methylated	127,317	-	160,834	-	162,575	-	153,443	-
		2,209,454		2,262,570		2,380,648		2,230,898
Number of Gallons retained for consumption in Scotland	-	5,198,607	-	5,463,465	-	4,983,009	-	4,907,701
ENGLAND.								
British Spirits on which duty was paid in England	-	9,182,396	-	9,533,038	-	9,031,504	-	9,084,033
Spirits imported from Scotland duty paid	1,577,298	-	1,679,479	-	1,814,432	-	1,738,632	-
" " " Ireland "	871,463	-	867,405	-	907,393	-	923,769	-
		2,448,761		2,546,884		2,721,825		2,662,401
		11,631,157		12,079,922		11,753,329		11,746,434
Deduct—								
Sent to Scotland	5,418	-	7,575	-	6,973	-	6,200	-
Sent to Ireland	5,149	-	4,184	-	3,375	-	4,816	-
Exported on drawback	215,131	-	184,940	-	191,254	-	228,823	-
Methylated	167,354	-	166,112	-	228,014	-	179,372	-
		393,052		362,811		429,616		419,211
Number of Gallons retained for consumption in England	-	11,238,105	-	11,717,111	-	11,323,713	-	11,327,223
IRELAND.								
British Spirits on which duty was paid in Ireland	-	5,258,232	-	5,920,061	-	6,404,354	-	5,855,548
Spirits imported from England duty paid	5,149	-	4,184	-	3,375	-	4,816	-
" " " Scotland "	6,396	-	11,173	-	11,866	-	13,781	-
		11,545		15,357		15,241		18,597
		5,269,777		5,935,418		6,419,595		5,874,145
Deduct—								
Sent to England	871,463	-	867,405	-	907,393	-	923,769	-
Sent to Scotland	23,712	-	26,700	-	27,365	-	26,966	-
Exported on drawback	159	-	4,499	-	592,183	-	149,700	-
Methylated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		895,334		898,604		1,526,941		1,100,435
Number of Gallons retained for consumption in Ireland	-	4,374,443	-	5,036,814	-	4,892,654	-	4,773,710

RETURN of the Number of Gallons of FOREIGN and COLONIAL SPIRITS respectively consumed in *Scotland* in each of the Four Years ending on the 31st day of December 1868, after giving effect to the Quantities sent Duty-paid from one part of the United Kingdom to other parts, and also giving effect to the Quantities Methylated and Exported on Drawback, according to the mode of Enumeration adopted in the Third Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; and, like RETURNS for *England* and *Ireland* respectively.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SPIRITS.

	QUANTITIES (Deducting Over-entries) on which Duty was Collected in			Aggregate Quantity admitted to Consumption in the United Kingdom.
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	
Foreign Spirits, of all Sorts:	<i>Proof Gallons.</i>	<i>Proof Gallons.</i>	<i>Proof Gallons.</i>	<i>Proof Gallons.</i>
1865 - - - - -	2,645,304	219,437	169,627	3,034,368
1866 - - - - -	3,104,392	337,420	228,538	3,670,350
1867 - - - - -	3,300,105	475,257	249,015	4,024,377
1868 - - - - -	3,643,836	551,160	253,737	4,448,733
Colonial Spirits (Rum):				
1865 - - - - -	3,414,782	203,073	80,483	3,698,338
1866 - - - - -	3,777,404	252,259	97,457	4,127,120
1867 - - - - -	3,861,291	345,152	106,379	4,312,822
1868 - - - - -	3,486,731	359,713	103,640	3,950,084
Methylated Spirits (Rum):				
1865 - - - - -	—	—	—	—
1866 - - - - -	—	—	—	—
1867 - - - - -	1,956	- - -	- - -	1,956
1868 - - - - -	—	—	—	—

Note.—The foregoing statement, exhibiting the net quantities of Foreign and Colonial Spirits charged with duty in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, represents the actual consumption of the three countries with the closest practicable approach to exactness. There is no official record of the quantities removed from one division of the United Kingdom to another after payment of the Customs duties.

Office of the
Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London,
18 August 1869.

Edw. Bernard,
Inspector General.

RETURN of the Number of HOUSES LICENSED for the SALE of INTOXICATING DRINKS in each of the Four Years 1865 to 1868 inclusive, in *Scotland*, in each Excise Collection and District, distinguishing in each case Hotels, Grocers' Shops, and Public Houses.

COLLECTIONS and DISTRICTS.	YEARS ending 31st December							
	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	Grocers' Shops.	Hotels and Public Houses.	Grocers' Shops.	Hotels and Public Houses.	Grocers' Shops.	Hotels and Public Houses.	Grocers' Shops.	Hotels and Public Houses.
Aberdeen, 1st District - - - -	212	197	234	192	241	187	240	190
Ditto - 2nd " - - - -	86	91	80	98	88	96	100	94
Ballater District - - - -	21	41	21	41	22	41	23	39
Old Deer " - - - -	69	76	64	74	66	76	71	72
Old Meldrum District - - - -	41	61	42	55	42	57	43	56
ABERDEEN COLLECTION - - - -	429	466	441	460	459	457	477	451
Bridgend District - - - -	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	15
Campbeltown, 1st District - - - -	4	44	4	43	4	43	4	42
Ditto - 2nd " - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - 3rd " - - - -	3	6	2	6	2	6	2	6
Ditto - 4th " - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - 5th " - - - -	1	19	1	19	1	19	1	17
Lochgilhead District - - - -	11	62	10	62	10	62	9	61
Port Ellen District - - - -	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3
CAMPBELTOWN COLLECTION - - - -	19	149	17	148	17	148	16	144
Dumfries District - - - -	74	184	79	185	77	184	75	182
Langholm " - - - -	18	42	16	42	18	43	18	40
Wigtown " - - - -	30	158	30	160	30	157	31	153
DUMFRIES COLLECTION - - - -	122	384	125	387	125	384	124	375
Blairgowrie District - - - -	58	145	54	162	Transferred to other districts.			
Brechin District - - - -	69	125	69	136				
Dundee " - - - -	249	409	292	425	273	444	300	419
Forfar " - - - -	-	-	-	-	115	245	121	241
St. Andrew's District - - - -	103	147	106	154	Transferred to other districts.			
Windygates " - - - -	-	-	-	-				
DUNDEE COLLECTION - - - -	479	826	521	877	534	888	560	861
Edinburgh, 1st District - - - -	94	117	77	114	92	127	96	127
Ditto - 2nd " - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - 3rd " - - - -	92	63	95	62	65	38	63	40
Ditto - 4th " - - - -	88	100	86	101	86	102	90	106
Ditto - 5th " - - - -	165	28	187	162	184	162	182	158
Leith District - - - -	146	119	141	122	141	117	140	122
EDINBURGH COLLECTION - - - -	585	427	586	561	568	546	571	553
Banff District - - - -	38	95	42	94	40	88	41	88
Charlestown District - - - -	9	18	10	18	11	17	11	15
Elgin District - - - -	95	82	101	86	111	84	109	84
Grantown District - - - -	8	45	7	37	7	36	7	33
Huntly District - - - -	18	46	19	44	23	43	20	42
ELGIN COLLECTION - - - -	168	286	179	279	192	268	188	262
Glasgow, 1st District - - - -	20	242	22	231	32	220	31	213
Ditto - 2nd " - - - -	31	228	30	233	32	232	38	227
Ditto - 3rd " - - - -	124	680	126	680	124	713	123	710
Ditto - 4th " - - - -	48	401	49	402	48	408	46	411
Ditto - 6th " - - - -	85	344	91	360	92	364	97	364
GLASGOW COLLECTION - - - -	308	1,895	318	1,906	328	1,937	335	1,925

NUMBER of Houses Licensed for the Sale of Intoxicating Drinks in each of the Four Years 1865 to 1868, &c.—continued.

COLLECTIONS and DISTRICTS.	YEARS ending 31st December							
	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	Grocers' Shops.	Hotels and Public Houses.	Grocers' Shops.	Hotels and Public Houses.	Grocers' Shops.	Hotels and Public Houses.	Grocers' Shops.	Hotels and Public Houses.
Ayr District - - - - -	167	425	182	421	168	430	166	423
Bowling District - - - - -	25	109	24	112	25	110	28	110
Greenock " - - - - -	75	343	74	347	80	344	89	339
Paisley, 1st District - - - - -	33	139	31	142	31	139	28	140
Ditto, 2nd " - - - - -	155	367	158	370	149	375	146	373
GREENOCK COLLECTION - - - - -	455	1,383	469	1,392	453	1,398	457	1,385
Dalkeith District - - - - -	150	183	152	189	157	196	155	203
Haddington District - - - - -	96	112	96	113	98	113	95	111
Kelso - " - - - - -	149	159	150	156	147	154	150	161
HADDINGTON COLLECTION - - - - -	395	454	398	458	402	463	400	475
Alness District - - - - -	16	62	20	61	19	85	23	83
Fort Augustus District - - - - -	1	19	1	18	1	15	2	17
Inverness - " - - - - -	52	138	53	142	56	120	53	121
Tain - " - - - - -	10	55	11	52	9	52	10	52
INVERNESS COLLECTION - - - - -	79	274	85	273	85	272	88	273
Falkirk District - - - - -	67	234	70	236	70	239	69	242
Kirkliston District - - - - -	28	46	25	42	24	41	21	42
Linlithgow " - - - - -	63	100	66	110	72	113	75	113
Wishaw " - - - - -	195	474	196	481	202	491	189	507
LINLITHGOW COLLECTION - - - - -	353	854	357	869	368	884	354	904
Aberfeldy District - - - - -	1	20	1	20	1	19	2	20
Auchtermuchty District - - - - -	70	102	70	102	70	103	70	101
Crieff - " - - - - -	14	67	14	70	15	69	16	66
Perth - " - - - - -	60	179	60	176	58	173	58	170
Pitlochry - " - - - - -	1	7	2	7	2	8	3	8
PERTH COLLECTION - - - - -	146	375	147	375	146	372	149	365
Alloa, 1st District - - - - -	14	18	15	17	15	16	16	17
Ditto, 2nd " - - - - -	130	149	138	147	147	148	142	148
Burntisland " - - - - -	100	87	102	91	102	92	114	92
Stirling - " - - - - -	52	159	55	159	56	160	57	164
Tullibody - " - - - - -	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5
STIRLING COLLECTION - - - - -	296	418	310	419	320	421	329	426
COLLECTING DISTRICTS :								
Fort William - - - - -	2	29	2	29	3	29	5	27
Long Island - - - - -	3	25	4	25	2	25	3	26
Oban - - - - -	8	49	10	50	11	50	12	51
Orkney - - - - -	5	48	7	47	7	42	6	42
Poolewe - - - - -	1	27	2	27	2	26	2	27
Shetland - - - - -	21	5	23	6	23	6	24	8
Skye - - - - -	1	37	1	38	2	37	2	36
Thurso - - - - -	8	44	8	44	8	43	8	44
Wick - - - - -	19	57	17	61	19	62	18	62

Note.—The records of this Department do not furnish the means of distinguishing the number of houses licensed as Hotels separately from those licensed as Public Houses.

Inland Revenue Office,
25 October 1869.

Fred. Gripper,
Accountant and Comptroller General.

S P I R I T S, &c.

RETURN of the Number of Gallons of BRITISH,
FOREIGN, and COLONIAL SPIRITS respectively con-
sumed in *Scotland* in each of the Four Years ending
31 December 1868, &c.; like RETURN for *England*
and *Ireland* respectively; and, RETURN of the
Number of Houses Licensed for the Sale of
INTOXICATING DRINKS in each of the Four Years
1865 to 1868 inclusive, in *Scotland*, in each Excise
Collection and District, distinguishing in each case
Hotels, Grocers' Shops, and Public Houses.

(*Sir Edward Colebrooke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 August 1869.

STANNARIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 12 March 1869;—for,

RETURN “of all MINES within the STANNARIES of *Cornwall* and *Devon* registered as JOINT STOCK COMPANIES in each Year, from the passing of the JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ACT (1844) to the 31st day of December 1868; distinguishing whether Registered with Limited or Unlimited Liability; and whether Registered in *London* or at *Truro*.”—With INDEX.

I.—COMPANIES REGISTERED IN LONDON.

UNDER ACT OF 1844.

(1.)—LIMITED COMPANIES.

Nil.

(2.)—UNLIMITED COMPANIES.

1845 :

1. Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company.

1847 :

2. Wheal Curtis Copper Mining Company.

1849 :

3. Camborne Consols Mining Company.
4. East Birch Torr Tin Mining Company.

UNDER ACT OF 1856.

(1.)—LIMITED COMPANIES.

1857 :

5. Cornwall Great Consolidated Lead and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
6. Okehampton Mining Company, Limited.
7. East of Cornwall Consolidated Mines Company, Limited.
8. Great Caradon and Slade Mining Company, Limited.
9. River Tamar Copper Mining Company, Limited.
10. Great Wheal Martha Mining Company, Limited.

1858 :

11. West Devon Consolidated Copper Mining Company, Limited.
12. West Dolcoath Copper Mining Company, Limited.
13. Alvenny Mining Company, Limited.
14. Brea Consolidated Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.

UNDER ACT OF 1856—continued.

(1.)—LIMITED COMPANIES—continued.

1858 :

15. East Ashburton United Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
16. Devon New Copper Mining Company, Limited.

1859 :

17. Zeal Manor Mining Company, Limited.
18. South Tresavean Mining Company, Limited.
19. Great Central Mining Company of Devon, Limited.
20. South Devon Iron and General Mining Company, Limited.
21. Devon Kapunda Copper and Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited.
22. Sigford Consols Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
23. Swanpool Mining Company, Limited.
24. Queen of Tamar Silver Lead and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
25. Trevisa Mining Company, Limited.
26. Fursdon Mining Company, Limited.
27. Releath Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
28. St. Aubyn Mineral Company, Limited.
29. North Devon Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited.

1860 :

30. Great Tywarnhaile Mining Company, Limited.
31. Dulta Tin Mining Company, Limited.
32. Bickleigh Vale Phoenix Copper and Tin Mining Company, Limited.
33. Wheal Lopes Copper Tin and Zinc Mining Company, Limited.
34. Silver Vein Mining Company, Limited.
35. St. Denis Consols Mining Company, Limited.
36. Devon Union Mining Company, Limited.
37. North Hallenbeagle Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
38. Rock Mill and Trevethy Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
39. North Jane Tin, Silver, and Lead Mining Company, Limited.
40. Bosworthen Tin Mining Company, Limited.
41. Wheal Concord Silver Lead and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
42. Wheal Bella Mining Company, Limited.
43. Cornubia Tin Mining Company, Limited.
44. West of England Mineral Company, Limited.
45. North Wrey Mining Company, Limited.
46. Respryn Copper Mining Company, Limited.
47. New Cornish Lead and Copper Mining Company Limited.
48. Tregurtha Downs Mining Company, Limited.

I.—COMPANIES REGISTERED IN LONDON—*continued.*UNDER ACT OF 1856—*continued.*(1.)—LIMITED COMPANIES—*continued.*

1861:

49. Smith's Wood, Tin, and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
50. Devon Great Wheal Ellen Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
51. Borlase Consols Tin Mining Company, Limited.
52. Dolcoath United Company, Limited.
53. East Fowey Consols Company, Limited.
54. North Par Copper and Tin Mining Company, Limited.
55. East Beam Company, Limited.
56. East Wheal Martha Mining Company, Limited.
57. West Alfred Consols Company, Limited.
58. West Beam Mining Company, Limited.
59. Wheal Prudence Copper Mining Company, Limited.
60. St. Just Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
61. North Wheal Providence Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.

1862:

62. East Polberro Tin Mining Company, Limited.
63. Wheal Alfred James Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
64. Bagtor Mining Company, Limited.
65. New West Doleoath Copper Mining Company, Limited.
66. British Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
67. North Grylls Tin Mining Company, Limited.
68. North Great Work Tin Mining Company, Limited.
69. Old Wheal Neptune Mining Company, Limited.
70. Walkham and Poldice Tin, Copper, and Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited.
71. Atlas Mining and Smelting Company, Limited.
72. Crowan Consols Copper Mining Company, Limited.
73. Gooninnis Mine Company, Limited.
74. Great North Tolgus Mining Company, Limited.
75. Crowan and Weldron Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.

UNDER ACT OF 1856—*continued.*

(2.)—UNLIMITED COMPANIES.

1856:

76. Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company.

1857:

77. Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy Consols Copper Mining Company.

1861:

78. New Wheal Vor and East Wheal Metal Mining Company.

UNDER ACT OF 1862.

(1.)—LIMITED COMPANIES.

1862:

79. Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton) Mining Company, Limited.

1863:

80. New Wheal Martha Mining Company, Limited.
81. Clowance Wood Mining Company Limited.

(2). UNLIMITED COMPANIES.

Nil.

II.—COMPANIES REGISTERED AT TRURO (since the Office was established in 1863).

UNDER ACT OF 1862.

(1.)—LIMITED COMPANIES.

1863:

82. Tregurtha Downs and Owen Vean Consols Mining Company, Limited.
83. South Grylls Mining Company, Limited.
84. Mineral Court Tin Mine, Limited.
85. Saint Just Consols Mining Company, Limited.
86. West Wheal Friendship Copper Mining Company, Limited.
87. West Cornwall Consols Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
88. New Concord Silver Lead and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
89. East Great Work Mining Company, Limited.
90. West Wheal Martha Mining Company, Limited.
91. West Wheal Fortune Tin Mining Company, Limited.
92. North Wheal Seton Copper Mining Company, Limited.

UNDER ACT OF 1862—*continued.*(1.)—LIMITED COMPANIES—*continued.*

1863:

93. Roborough Down Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
94. East Botallack Consolidated Mining Company, Limited.
95. Crenver and Wheal Abraham United Mining Company, Limited.
96. Torbay Hematite Iron Mining Company, Limited.

1864:

97. Cornish Clay and Tin Works Company, Limited.
98. West Clifford United Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
99. Central Grylls Mining Company, Limited.
100. Pennance Consols Silver Lead and Copper Mining Company, Limited.

II.—COMPANIES REGISTERED AT TRURO—*continued*.UNDER ACT OF 1862—*continued*.(1.)—LIMITED COMPANIES—*continued*.

1864:

101. Wheal North Grylls Mining Company, Limited.
102. Caradon and Phoenix Consols Mining Company, Limited.
103. Devon Consols Tin Mining Company, Limited.
104. New Devon Consols Copper Mining Company, Limited.
105. East Tywarnhaile Mining Company, Limited.
106. Cape Cornwall St. Just Consolidated Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
107. Lanivet Mining Company, Limited.
108. New Combmartin Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited.
109. Swincombe Vale Mining Company, Limited.
110. Wheal Friendship Company, Limited.
111. Trevesa and Brea Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
112. Prince Albert Consols Mining Company, Limited.
113. Criddis Copper Mining Company, Limited.
114. Great Wheal Bonnie Tin Mining Company, Limited.
115. Trewollack Wheal Rose Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited.
116. North Tamar Lead and Silver Mining Company, Limited.
117. Great Wheal Metal Tin Mining Company, Limited.
118. Wheal Trevenna Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
119. Norman China Clay and Tin Works Company, Limited.

1865:

120. Cornubia Tin Mining Company, Limited.
121. St. Just Amalgamated Mining Company, Limited.
122. New Bampfylde Copper Mining Company, Limited.
123. New Clifford Mining Company, Limited.
124. Brixham Hematite Iron Mining Company, Limited.
125. Old Gunnislake Mining Company, Limited.
126. British Mining and Smelting Company, Limited.
127. West Trelawny Mining Company, Limited.
128. Rose Cliff and Tolcarne Consolidated Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited.
129. Wheal Penrose and Unity Mines Company, Limited.
130. Devon Great Maria Consolidated Mining Company, Limited.
131. Devon Wheal Lopes Mining Company, Limited.
132. Noble Dale Mining Company, Limited.
133. South Trevenna Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited.
134. Sheepstor and Lyd River United Mining Company, Limited.
135. Wheal Mary Florence Mining Company, Limited.
136. South Cornwall Mining Company, Limited.
137. Penhale and Lomax Consolidated Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited.
138. Godolphin Hill Mining Company, Limited.

UNDER ACT OF 1862—*continued*.(1.)—LIMITED COMPANIES—*continued*.

1866:

139. Great Trewollack Wheal Rose Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited.
140. West Great St. George Copper Mining Company, Limited.
141. New Trelawny Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited.
142. Wheal Norris Mining Company, Limited.
143. Great West Cornwall Mining Company, Limited.
144. Okehampton Mining Company, Limited.
145. East Clifford Mining Company, Limited.
146. South Prosper Mining Company, Limited.
147. Bosworthen and Penzance Consols United Mining Company, Limited.
148. Great East Clifford Amalgamated Mining Company, Limited.
149. East Wheal Rose Consolidated Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited.
150. Druid Mining Company, Limited.

1867:

151. Rose and Chiverton United Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited.
152. Hematite Iron Company, Limited.
153. South Devon Mining and Quarrying Company, Limited.
154. New Great Consols Mining Company, Limited.
155. Great Chiverton Consolidated Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited.
156. Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company, Limited.
157. Colcharton Copper Mining Company, Limited.
158. Cardynham China Clay Works, Limited.
159. Penhale United Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited.
160. West Cornwall Granite Company, Limited.

1868:

161. Mellanear Mining Company, Limited.
162. West St. Ives Consolidated Tin Mining Company, Limited.
163. Cornwall Hematite Company, Limited.
164. Shelton Clay and Tin Mining Company, Limited.
165. Wheal Norris United Mining Company, Limited.
166. White Works Mining Company, Limited.
167. South Trelawney Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited.
168. East Royalton Tin Mining Company, Limited.
169. Ironmasters' Company, Limited.

(2.)—UNLIMITED COMPANIES.

Nil.

E. C. Curzon, Registrar.

I N D E X.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Number in Return.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Number in Return.
Alvenny Mining Company, Limited - - - -	13	Great Devon and Bedford (Colecharton) Mining Company, Limited - - - -	79
Atlas Mining and Smelting Company, Limited - - - -	71	Great East Clifford Amalgamated Mining Company, Limited - - - -	148
Bagtor Mining Company, Limited - - - -	64	Great North Tolgus Mining Company, Limited - - - -	74
Bickleigh Vale Phoenix Copper and Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - -	32	Great Trewollack Wheal Rose Silver Lead Mining Com- pany, Limited - - - -	139
Borlase Consols Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - -	51	Great Tywanhaile Mining Company, Limited - - - -	30
Bosworthen and Penzance Consols United Mining Com- pany, Limited - - - -	147	Great West Cornwall Mining Company, Limited - - - -	143
Bosworthen Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - -	40	Great Wheal Bonnie Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - -	114
Brea Consolidated Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	14	Great Wheal Martha Mining Company, Limited - - - -	10
British Mining and Smelting Company, Limited - - - -	126	Great Wheal Metal Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - -	117
British Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	66		
Brixham Hematite Iron Mining Company, Limited - - - -	124	Hematite Iron Company, Limited - - - -	152
Camborne Consols Mining Company - - - -	1	Ironmasters' Company, Limited - - - -	169
Cape Cornwall St. Just Consolidated Tin and Copper Min- ing Company, Limited - - - -	106		
Caradon and Phoenix Consols Mining Company, Limited - - - -	102	Lanivet Mining Company, Limited - - - -	107
Cardynham China Clay Works, Limited - - - -	158		
Central Grylls Mining Company, Limited - - - -	99	Mellaneer Mining Company, Limited - - - -	161
Clowance Wood Mining Company, Limited - - - -	81	Mineral Court Tin Mine, Limited - - - -	84
Colecharton Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	157		
Cornish Clay and Tin Works Company, Limited - - - -	97	New Bampfylde Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	122
Cornubia Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - -	43	New Clifford Mining Company, Limited - - - -	123
Cornubia Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - -	120	New Combmartin Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited - - - -	108
Cornwall Great Consolidated Lead and Copper Mining Com- pany, Limited - - - -	5	New Concord Silver Lead and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	88
Cornwall Hematite Company, Limited - - - -	169	New Cornish Lead and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	47
Creuver and Wheal Abraham United Mining Company, Limited - - - -	95	New Devon Consols Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	104
Criddis Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	113	New Great Consols Mining Company, Limited - - - -	154
Crowan Consols Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	72	New Trelawny Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited - - - -	141
Crowan and Weldon Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	75	New Wheal Martha Mining Company, Limited - - - -	80
		New Wheal Vor and East Wheal Metal Mining Company - - - -	78
Devon Consols Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - -	103	Noble Dale Mining Company, Limited - - - -	132
Devon Great Maria Consolidated Mining Company, Limited - - - -	130	Norman China Clay and Tin Works Company, Limited - - - -	119
Devon Great Wheal Ellen Tin and Copper Mining Com- pany, Limited - - - -	50	North Devon Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited - - - -	29
Devon Kapunda Copper and Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited - - - -	21	North Great Work Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - -	68
Devon New Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	16	North Grylls Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - -	67
Devon Union Mining Company, Limited - - - -	36	North Hallenbeagle Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	37
Devon Wheal Lopes Mining Company, Limited - - - -	131	North Jane Tin, Silver, and Lead Mining Company, Limited - - - -	39
Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company - - - -	2	North Par Copper and Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - -	54
Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company - - - -	76	North Tamar Lead and Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited - - - -	116
Dolcoath United Company, Limited - - - -	52	North West Dolcoath Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	65
Druid Mining Company, Limited - - - -	150	North Wheal Providence Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	61
Dulta Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - -	31	North Wheal Seton Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	92
		North Wrey Mining Company, Limited - - - -	45
East Ashburton United Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	15	Okehampton Mining Company, Limited - - - -	6
East Beam Company, Limited - - - -	55	Okehampton Mining Company, Limited - - - -	144
East Birch Torr Tin Mining Company - - - -	4	Old Gunnislake Mining Company, Limited - - - -	125
East Bottallack Consolidated Mining Company, Limited - - - -	94	Old Wheal Neptune Mining Company, Limited - - - -	69
East Clifford Mining Company, Limited - - - -	145		
East of Cornwall Consolidated Mines Company, Limited - - - -	7	Penhale and Lomax Consolidated Silver Lead Mining Com- pany, Limited - - - -	137
East Great Work Mining Company, Limited - - - -	89	Penhale United Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited - - - -	159
East Polberro Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - -	62	Pennance Consols Silver Lead and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	100
East Royalton Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - -	168	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy Consols Copper Mining Com- pany - - - -	77
East Towey Consols Company, Limited - - - -	53	Prince Albert Consols Mining Company, Limited - - - -	112
East Tywarhaile Mining Company, Limited - - - -	105		
East Wheal Martha Mining Company, Limited - - - -	56		
East Wheal Rose Consolidated Silver Lead Mining Com- pany, Limited - - - -	149	Queen of Tamar Silver Lead and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	24
Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company, Limited - - - -	156		
Fursdon Mining Company, Limited - - - -	26	Releath Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	27
		Respryn Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	46
Godolphin Hill Mining Company, Limited - - - -	138	River Tamar Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	9
Gooninnis Mine Company, Limited - - - -	73	Roborough Down Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	93
Great Caradon and Slade Mining Company, Limited - - - -	8	Rock Mill and Treveithy Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - -	38
Great Central Mining Company, Limited - - - -	19		
Great Chiverton Consolidated Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited - - - -	155		

NAME OF COMPANY.	Number in Return.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Number in Return.
Rose and Chiverton United Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	151	West Alfred Consols Company, Limited - - - - -	57
Rose Cliff and Tolcarne Consolidated Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	128	West Beam Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	58
St. Aubyn Mineral Company, Limited - - - - -	28	West Clifford United Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	98
St. Denis Consols Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	35	West Cornwall Consols Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	87
St. Just Amalgamated Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	121	West Cornwall Granite Company, Limited - - - - -	160
St. Just Consols Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	85	West Devon Consolidated Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	11
St. Just Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	60	West Dolcoath Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	12
Sigford Consols Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	22	West of England Mineral Company, Limited - - - - -	44
Silver Vein Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	34	West Great St. George Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	140
Sheepstor and Lyd River United Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	134	West St. Ives Consolidated Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	162
Shelton Clay and Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	164	West Trelawny Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	127
South Cornwall Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	136	West Wheal Fortune Tin Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	91
South Devon Iron and General Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	20	West Wheal Friendship Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	86
South Devon Mining and Quarrying Company, Limited - - - - -	153	West Wheal Martha Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	90
South Grylls Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	83	Wheal Alfred James Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	63
South Prosper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	146	Wheal Bella Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	42
South Trelawney Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	167	Wheal Concord Silver Lead and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	41
South Tresavean Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	18	Wheal Curtis Copper Mining Company - - - - -	4
South Trevenna Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	133	Wheal Friendship Company, Limited - - - - -	110
Smith's Wood, Tin, and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	49	Wheal Lopes Copper, Tin, and Zinc Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	33
Swanpool Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	23	Wheal Mary Florence Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	135
Swincombe Vale Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	109	Wheal Norris Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	142
Torbay Hematite Iron Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	96	Wheal Norris United Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	165
Tregurtha Downs Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	48	Wheal North Grylls Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	101
Tregurtha Downs and Owen Vean Consols Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	82	Wheal Penrose and Unity Mines Company, Limited - - - - -	129
Trevesa and Brea Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	111	Wheal Prudence Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	59
Trevisa Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	25	Wheal Trevenna Tin and Copper Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	118
Trewollack Wheal Rose Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	115	White Works Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	166
Walkham and Poldice Tin Copper, and Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	70	Zeal Manor Mining Company, Limited - - - - -	17

STANNARIES.

RETURN of all MINES within the STANNARIES of *Cornwall* and *Devon* registered as JOINT STOCK COMPANIES in each Year, from the passing of the JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ACT (1844) to the 31st day of December 1868; distinguishing whether Registered with Limited or Unlimited Liability; and whether Registered in *London* or at *Truro*.—With INDEX.

(*Mr. St. Aubyn.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 April 1869.

25

SUGAR, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 22 February 1869;—for,

TABULAR RETURN, “showing the Quantities of SUGAR of the several Sorts Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM, and the Quantities retained for Home Consumption, together with the RATES of DUTY charged thereon, and the NET REVENUE accruing therefrom, in the Year 1868; followed by a COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Average Prices of British Plantation and Foreign SUGAR (Ordinary Yellow Havannah), for the same Year:”

“ACCOUNT of the IMPORTS into the UNITED KINGDOM of SUGAR, MOLASSES, RUM, COFFEE, COCOA, and COTTON, from the *West Indies*, *British Guiana*, the *Mauritius*, and *British Possessions in India*, for the Year 1868; distinguishing the Quantities Imported from each Colony and each Possession:”

“Similar ACCOUNT of the Quantities of FOREIGN SUGAR Imported, stating from whence, and the Quantities from each Place or Country:”

“ACCOUNTS of the Quantity of REFINED SUGAR and SUGAR CANDY Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year 1868; stating the Quantity retained for Home Consumption, the Rates of Duty Paid, and the Quantity Exported:”

“And, of the Quantity and Declared Value of BRITISH REFINED SUGAR Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year 1868 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 213, of Session 1867-8).”

(Mr. Crum Ewing.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 May 1869.

RETURN showing the Quantities of SUGAR of the several Sorts Imported into the United Kingdom, and the Quantities retained for Home Consumption, together with the RATES of DUTY charged thereon, and the NET REVENUE accruing therefrom, in the Year 1868 ; followed by a STATEMENT of the Average Prices of British Plantation and Foreign SUGAR (Ordinary Yellow Havannah), for the same Year.

		YEAR 1868.				
		British West India.	Mauritius.	British East India.	Foreign.	All Sorts.
Quantities of Sugar imported into the United Kingdom :		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Unrefined :						
1st Class - - - - -		40,790	11,413	187	17,886	70,276
2nd „ - - - - -		1,102,864	497,119	20,436	1,827,849	3,448,268
3rd „ - - - - -		1,723,588	131,378	80,519	1,802,171	3,737,656
4th „ - - - - -		1,300,882	205,573	167,950	2,865,556	4,539,961
TOTAL of Unrefined Sugar - - -		4,168,124	845,483	269,092	6,513,462	11,796,161
Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy - -		106	77	125	729,557	729,865
Quantities of Sugar retained for actual Consumption in the United Kingdom :						
Unrefined :						
1st Class - - - - -		40,994	7,847	1,270	22,678	72,789
2nd „ - - - - -		918,766	487,311	15,794	1,795,326	3,217,197
3rd „ - - - - -		1,582,897	112,085	44,997	1,757,579	3,497,558
4th „ - - - - -		1,164,735	177,608	119,309	2,480,405	3,942,057
TOTAL of Unrefined Sugar - - -		3,707,392	784,851	181,370	6,055,988	10,729,601
Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy - -		113	78	243	749,671	750,105

£.
NET REVENUE from Duties on Sugar of all Sorts - - - 5,425,181

RATES of DUTY on SUGAR :		Per Cwt.
Unrefined :		£. s. d.
1st Class - - - - -		- 11 3
2nd „ - - - - -		- 10 6
3rd „ - - - - -		- 9 7
4th „ - - - - -		- 8 -
Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy - - -		- 12 -

AVERAGE PRICES of SUGAR (exclusive of Duty).

		Per Cwt.
		£. s. d.
Muscovado Sugar, British West India - - - - -		1 2 11
„ Mauritius - - - - -		1 3 9
„ British East India - - - - -		1 - 5
Havannah Sugar (ordinary Yellow) - - - - -		1 4 -

AN ACCOUNT of the IMPORTS into the UNITED KINGDOM of SUGAR, MOLASSES, RUM, COFFEE, COCOA, and COTTON, from the *British West Indies, British Guiana, the Mauritius, and British Possessions in India*, in the Year 1868, distinguishing the Quantities Imported from each Colony and Possession.

Imported from the British West Indies, British Guiana, Mauritius, and the British Possessions in the East Indies, in the Year 1868.										
	Sugar.			Molasses.	Rum.			Coffee.	Cocoa.	Cotton Wool.
	Unrefined.	Refined.	All Sorts.		Produce of British Possessions.	Foreign Produce.	All Sorts.			
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Antigua	200,298	-	200,298	61,753	31,366	-	31,366	-	-	602,144
Barbadoes	719,140	5	719,145	6,848	483	27	510	30	16,106	61,712
Dominica	66,568	-	66,568	9,021	41,554	3	41,557	24	56,345	448
Grenada	84,324	-	84,324	107	78,901	-	78,901	1,639	1,882,671	221,760
Jamaica	581,085	1	581,086	45	2,345,571	5	2,345,576	5,836,426	42,190	1,232
Montserrat	26,336	-	26,336	4,511	-	-	-	-	-	672
Nevis	42,856	-	42,856	4,835	-	-	-	-	-	25,760
St. Christopher	229,293	-	229,293	29,998	35,474	-	35,474	45	-	189,280
St. Lucia	125,365	-	125,365	12,664	-	-	-	9	187,229	560
St. Vincent	171,246	2	171,248	9,834	165,105	2	165,107	-	7,943	74,032
Tobago	47,901	-	47,901	1,776	78,749	-	78,749	51	713	8,176
Tortola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Trinidad	823,516	2	823,518	103,268	26,565	-	26,565	34,085	4,296,682	1,078,112
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	416,728	22,633	82,432
Bermudas	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	94	-	112
Demerara	911,777	66	911,843	30,860	3,202,510	-	3,202,510	268	78,561	312,144
Berbice	127,502	28	127,530	1,479	292,868	-	292,868	2,210	15	6,496
TOTAL from the British West Indies and British Guiana	4,157,207	104	4,157,311	276,999	6,299,147	41	6,299,188	6,291,559	6,591,108	2,725,072
Mauritius	845,483	77	845,560	-	209,973	-	209,973	383,766	-	2,464
British Possessions in the East Indies, viz.:										
Bengal Presidency	90,228	25	90,253	-	10	-	10	19,423	-	51,134,608
Madras Presidency	86,385	9	86,394	21	12	-	12	21,202,959	-	72,295,104
Bombay Presidency	209	67	276	-	-	2	2	2,406,505	-	369,159,616
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	101,929,153	-	1,112,608
The Straits Settlements (Singapore, &c.)	52,896	5	52,901	-	109,593	28	109,621	3,367,006	-	4,704
AGGREGATE of the Importations from the British Possessions enumerated above	5,232,408	287	5,232,695	277,020	6,618,745	71	6,618,816	135,600,371	6,591,108	496,434,176

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of FOREIGN SUGAR Imported, stating from whence,
and the Quantities from each Place or Country, for the Year 1868.

	Sugar Imported into the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries in the Year 1868.		
	Unrefined Sugar.	Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy.	All Sorts.
Foreign West India Islands, viz.:	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Cuba - - - - -	3,153,557	62	3,153,619
Porto Rico - - - - -	98,174	- - -	98,174
St. Thomas - - - - -	25	1	26
Dutch Guiana - - - - -	55,632	- - -	55,632
United States of America - - - - -	19,732	10	19,742
Central America - - - - -	39,189	- - -	39,189
New Granada - - - - -	10,881	8	10,889
Peru - - - - -	19,066	3,589	22,655
Chili - - - - -	1,712	2	1,714
Brazil - - - - -	1,335,789	4	1,335,793
Java - - - - -	33,266	- - -	33,266
Philippine Islands - - - - -	871,886	- - -	871,886
Prussia - - - - -	2,625	- - -	2,625
Hanse Towns - - - - -	112,111	230	112,341
Holland - - - - -	9,658	336,603	346,261
Belgium - - - - -	184,138	64,017	248,155
France - - - - -	565,014	324,960	889,974
Egypt - - - - -	853	- - -	853
Other Foreign Countries - - - - -	154	71	225
Aggregate of the Importations from Foreign Countries - }	6,513,462	729,557	7,243,019

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of REFINED SUGAR and SUGAR CANDY Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year 1868, stating the Quantity retained for Home Consumption, the Rates of Duty paid, and the Quantity Exported.

						Year 1868.
						<i>Cwts.</i>
Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy:						
Quantities imported into the United Kingdom:						
From British Possessions	-	-	-	-	-	308
Foreign Countries	-	-	-	-	-	729,557
TOTAL						729,865
Quantities retained for Home Consumption:						
Originally imported from—						
British Possessions	-	-	-	-	-	434
Foreign Countries	-	-	-	-	-	749,671
TOTAL						750,105
						<i>Per Cwt.</i>
						<i>£. s. d.</i>
Rate of Duty chargeable on all sorts	-	-	-	-	-	- 12 -
Quantities re-exported from the United Kingdom:						
Originally imported from—						<i>Cwts.</i>
British Possessions	-	-	-	-	-	—
Foreign Countries	-	-	-	-	-	17,184
TOTAL						17,184

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Declared Value of BRITISH REFINED SUGAR Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year 1868.

	British Refined Sugar Exported from the United Kingdom.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>£.</i>
Year 1868 - - - - -	269,017	465,855

Office of the Inspector General
of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London,
3 May 1869.

EDW. BERNARD,
Inspector General.

SUGAR, &c.

A RETURN of the Quantities of Sugar Imported and Retained for Home Consumption, with Rate of Duty charged, and Revenue therefrom, in the Year 1868.

AN ACCOUNT of the Imports into the United Kingdom of Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Coffee, Cocoa and Corros, from the *West Indies, British Guiana, Mauritius*, and the British Possessions in *India*, for the Year 1868 ;—also, the Quantities of Foreign Sugar Imported, for the same Period.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITY of REFINED SUGAR and Sugar Candy Imported into the United Kingdom, in the Year 1868.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Declared Value of BRITISH REFINED SUGAR Exported from the United Kingdom in the Year 1868.

(*Mr. Cwm Ewing.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 May 1869.*

SUGAR.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 May 1869;—for,

RETURN “of the Total Consumption of SUGAR for the Year ending the 30th day of September 1868 in BREWERIES; distinguishing *London* and the Provinces, and *Scotland* and *Ireland* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 69, of Session 1867-8).”

										Sugar consumed in Breweries in the Year ending 30th September 1868.
										<i>Lbs.</i>
ENGLAND: London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,800,875
„ The Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,290,578
SCOTLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	401,448
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,118,205
TOTAL - - -										<i>Lbs.</i> 37,611,106

Inland Revenue Office,
19 May 1869. }

Fred. Gripper,
Accountant and Comptroller General.

SUGAR.

RETURN of the Total Consumption of SUGAR
for the Year ending 30 September 1868 in
BREWERIES ; distinguishing *London* and the
Provinces, and *Scotland* and *Ireland* (in con-
tinuation of Parl. Paper, No. 69, of Session
1867-8).

(*Mr. Locke.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 May 1869.*

497

ADDITIONAL PAPERS

CONCERNING THE

EXECUTION OF THE CONVENTION

OF

NOVEMBER 8, 1864,

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN, BELGIUM, FRANCE,

AND THE

NETHERLANDS,

RELATIVE TO THE

DRAWBACKS ON SUGAR.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1869.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS,

4098

INDEX.

	Page.	
	Original.	Translation.
Report of Mr. Mallet and Mr. Ogilvie of the proceedings at the Conferences held at the Hague, August 17 to 21, 1868	1	
Inclosures :—		
Protocol signed at the Hague, August 21, 1868	2	3
Minutes of first Conference, August 17	3	5
Minutes of second Conference, August 19	7	8
Minutes of third Conference, August 20	11	13
Minutes of fourth Conference, August 21	15	15
Declaration signed at Paris by the Representatives of Great Britain, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands, confirming the arrangement made at the Hague. November 4, 1868	16	16

Additional Papers concerning the Execution of the Convention of November 8, 1864, relative to the Drawbacks on Sugar.

Report of Mr. Mallet and Mr. Ogilvie of the proceedings at the Conferences held at the Hague, August 17 to 21, 1868.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
September 9, 1868.

My Lords,

WE have the honour to inclose herewith a Protocol bearing date the 21st August last, to which we have affixed our signatures as British Commissioners, recording an agreement at which the Delegates of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Holland have arrived with a view of providing for the difficulties which have arisen in the application in France of the 2nd paragraph of the XIIIth Article of the Convention of 1864 for regulating the Drawbacks on Sugar.

We have the honour at the same time to inclose a copy of the *procès-verbaux* of the Conferences which preceded and led to this agreement, in which the grounds upon which it rests are explained at length and in detail.

These grounds may be shortly resumed as follows:—

At the first Conference on the 17th August the French Commissioners abandoned the arguments by which the Imperial Government had previously sought to justify the retention of the duty of 50 francs 60 centimes on refined sugar imported into France from the other Contracting Countries, viz., that although the experiments at Cologne had augmented the yield on Nos. 15 to 18 from 87 to 94 per cent., yet that, as the average yield of all the categories of raw sugar remained the same as before the experiments, no case had arisen for the reduction of duty on refined sugar contemplated by the XIIIth Article.

But while abstaining from a repetition of this argument, and admitting that the literal interpretation of the Article in question would involve a reduction of the duty on “refined” in the proportion thereby prescribed, the French Commissioners, nevertheless, represented that the rigorous application of this stipulation would operate most inequitably on the French refiner.

The reasons which lead, according to the statement of the French Commissioners, to this result are chiefly derived from the present state of French legislation, which has not been modified since the Convention in such a manner as to bring the import duties into correlation with the yields established by the experiments at Cologne, and still imposes the same duty on No. 7 as on No. 12.

In addition to the heavy tax thus imposed on the French refiner in the purchase of the inferior descriptions of raw sugar, the French law maintains until the 30th December, 1869, a surtax of 2 francs per 100 kilogrammes (of which 1 franc per 100 kilogrammes is paid on sugar refined for exportation) on sugar imported in foreign ships not assimilated to the national flag, which, it was stated, comprehend about a third part of the tonnage which imports raw sugar into France.

This sum of 2 francs levied on the raw material represents a larger sum on the refined produce of the raw sugar thus imported, and to that extent constitutes a charge on the French refiner which places him at a disadvantage in competition with his foreign rivals.

Against this disadvantage must be set the “*détaxe*” of 5 francs in favour of raw sugar imported into France from the Colonies; but after making allowance for this “*détaxe*,” it appeared from statistics of the French sugar trade, that so long as the present legislation of France is maintained with respect to the taxation of sugar, the duty paid by the French refiner on his raw sugar exceeds that which the literal execution of the XIIIth Article would impose on foreign imported sugar. The former sum was estimated by the French Commissioners at 49 francs per 100 kilogrammes, as representing the average consumption duty paid by the French refiner; and they accordingly proposed that

the present duty on refined sugar, viz., 50 francs 60 centimes, should be reduced to 49 francs per 100 kilogrammes, as a provisional and temporary measure, until the period fixed for the termination of the "surtaxe" and "détaxe," when the French Government, in bringing into effect this change in the system of their sugar duties, will necessarily have to reconsider in other respects their existing legislation in regard to sugar.

The French Commissioners, on being pressed, admitted that in their personal opinion modifications ought to be made in the sense of the establishment of an exact correlation between the import duties on the several categories of raw sugar, and the yields determined by the experiments at Cologne.

This proposed reduction of the duty on refined sugar to 49 francs was taken into mature consideration by the Representatives of the other Contracting Powers; and it was unanimously agreed that it was one which, under existing circumstances, presented an equitable solution of the question which has given rise to such prolonged controversy between France and the other three Contracting Powers to the Treaty of 1864.

An elaborate calculation was made by the Dutch Commissioners, based upon the quantities of the several kinds of raw sugar upon which duty had been paid in France during 1866-67, with a view of ascertaining approximately the duty actually paid by the French refiner, and the result arrived at was that such duty amounted to an average of 48 francs 85 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, or within 15 centimes of the amount proposed by the French Commissioners.

At a subsequent Conference the rate of 48 francs 85 centimes per 100 kilogrammes was accordingly proposed to the French Commissioners and agreed to by them, and this amount will accordingly be found recorded in the Protocol.

Your Lordships will observe that this arrangement, which is in the nature of a compromise, and intended to equalize, as far as possible, the positions of the French and foreign refiners, is of a purely provisional character and will terminate on the 30th December, 1869, at which time the surtax on sugar imported in foreign ships will cease, and the French refiner will be relieved from the principal cause of his inferiority in competition with his foreign rivals.

When that time arrives, the rights at present possessed by the other Contracting Powers under the XIIIth Article will revive, and Her Majesty's Government will be enabled to urge upon the French Government the literal execution of its provisions, unless some other understanding is arrived at by mutual agreement.

In submitting this Protocol for the information of the Lords Commissioners, we can only in conclusion express the hope that it will meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Your Lordship will also observe in the Minutes of the proceedings of the Conference, that the question, which has been raised in this country, whether drawback could be granted to the refiners on their treacle when delivered for distillation, without violation of the XIth Article of the Convention of 1864, was put by us to our colleagues, and that they unanimously declared that such a proceeding could not be adopted without violation of the Convention; a decision which we would suggest should be communicated to the Board of Inland Revenue with reference to correspondence on the subject which has already passed between your Lordships and that Board.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LOUIS MALLET.
R. A. OGILVIE.

To the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Inclosure.

Protocole.

LES Commissaires soussignés se sont, en vertu des ordres de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, réunis à la Haye pour rechercher les moyens de pourvoir aux difficultés qu'a fait naître l'application du deuxième alinéa de l'Article XIII de la Convention du 8 Novembre, 1864, par suite de l'accroissement des écarts entre chaque classe, constatés, dans le rendement des sucres au raffinage, par les expériences de Cologne.

Attendu l'impossibilité d'établir pour la France un rapport absolument exact entre les bases de l'impôt et le droit applicable aux sucres raffinés, tant qu'il n'existera pas dans ce pays une corrélation précise entre les droits à percevoir sur les sucres bruts et les rendements fixés à la suite des expériences de Cologne, les Commissaires soussignés sont unanimement convenus de proposer, à titre provisoire, la disposition suivante :—

Jusqu'au 31 Décembre, 1869, le droit à l'importation en France des sucres raffinés

provenant des Pays Contractants sera de 48 francs 85 centimes, somme en rapport avec le droit moyen des sucres bruts et un rendement de 88 pour cent.

Fait à la Haye, le 21 Août, 1868.

(Signé)

BARBIER.
LOUIS MALLET.
F. OZENNE.
J. GUILLAUME.
A. UYTENHOVEN.
MOTKE.
FISCO.
R. A. OGILVIE.

(Translation.)

Protocol.

THE undersigned Commissioners met at the Hague, in virtue of the orders of their respective Governments, in order to discover the means of providing for the difficulties which have arisen from the application of the second paragraph of Article XIII of the Convention of the 8th of November, 1864, in consequence of the increase of the differences between each class, proved by the experiments of Cologne to exist in the yield of sugars in refinement.

Considering the impossibility for France of establishing an absolutely exact relation between the bases of the tax and the duty applicable to refined sugars, so long as there shall not exist in that country a precise correlation between the duties to be levied on raw sugars, and the yields fixed in consequence of the experiments of Cologne, the undersigned Commissioners have unanimously agreed to propose, as a provisional measure, the following arrangement :—

Until the 31st of December, 1869, the duty on the importation into France of refined sugars coming from the Contracting States shall be 48 francs 85 centimes, an amount corresponding to the average duty on raw sugars and a yield of 88 per cent.

Done at the Hague, the 21st of August, 1868.

(Signed)

BARBIER.
LOUIS MALLET.
F. OZENNE.
J. GUILLAUME.
A. UYTENHOVEN.
MOTKE.
FISCO.
R. A. OGILVIE.

Législation sur les Sucres.—Procès-Verbaux des Conférences.

1re Conférence.—Séance du 17 Août, 1868.

Délégués des Puissances Signataires du Traité du 8 Novembre, 1864 :—

M. Barbier, Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur-Général des Douanes et des Contributions Indirectes en France, Président ;

M. Ozenne, Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur du Commerce Extérieur au Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Commerce, et des Travaux Publics ;

M. Mallet, Membre du Board of Trade ;

M. Ogilvie, Inspecteur-Général des Douanes en Angleterre ;

M. Fisco, Inspecteur-Général au Ministère des Finances en Belgique ;

M. Guillaume, Directeur au Ministère des Finances en Belgique ;

M. Uyttenhooven, Administrateur-en-chef des Contributions Directes, Douanes, et Accises ;

M. Motké, Inspecteur-en-chef des Contributions Directes, Douanes, et Accises.

Délégués du Zollverein :—

M. Herzog, Conseiller Intime au Département du Commerce, de l'Industrie, et des Travaux Publics à Berlin ;

M. Fleischauer, Conseiller Titulaire, Inspecteur-en-chef des Douanes à Cologne.

M. Verkerk Pistorius, Chef de Division au Département des Finances, est chargé de la rédaction des procès-verbaux.

La Conférence est ouverte à 1 heure.

M. le Président se félicite de se retrouver avec MM. les Délégués de l'Angleterre, de la Belgique, et des Pays Bas, et de la présence des Commissaires du Zollverein.

Des différences d'opinion s'étant produites à l'occasion de l'exécution du deuxième alinéa de l'Article XIII du Traité du 8 Novembre, 1864, le Gouvernement de l'Empereur a proposé la réunion de Commissaires des Etats Contractants, afin de se concerter sur cette exécution et sur les autres questions auxquelles l'application du dit Traité pourrait avoir donné lieu. Il donne un aperçu sommaire des difficultés que l'application des résultats des expériences de Cologne au régime des droits d'entrée sur le sucre raffiné a rencontrées en France, difficultés qui seront expliquées plus en détail par son collègue M. Ozenne. Quant à l'invitation adressée au Gouvernement Prussien, le Gouvernement Français a eu la pensée que la présence de Commissaires désignés par la Prusse pouvait être d'une grande utilité d'une part, afin d'obtenir des renseignements sur la législation des sucres dans le Zollverein, et d'autre part afin de faire connaître au Gouvernement Prussien sur quels principes repose la Convention du 8 Novembre, 1864, et les conditions qui pourraient amener ultérieurement une entente pour le règlement international du régime des sucres.

M. Ozenne donne un résumé de la législation Française sur les sucres d'après la Loi de 1864. Il explique en détail comment les sucres bruts destinés au raffinage pour l'exportation sont placés sous le régime de l'admission temporaire et rigoureusement classés d'après les catégories établies par la Convention.

Il entre ensuite dans des détails statistiques sur les quantités importées sous ce régime, d'où il résulte que l'importation de sucres appartenant à la catégorie Nos. 15—18 est relativement minime (3 pour cent environ de la quantité totale). Cependant le deuxième alinéa de l'Article XIII de la Convention a pris pour base du droit d'entrée sur les sucres raffinés en France le rapport entre le rendement et le droit des sucres bruts de la première classe.

Cette base n'est plus équitable depuis que les écarts des rendements des différentes catégories sont augmentées de beaucoup à la suite des expériences de raffinage faites à Cologne. Aussi les Gouvernements de la Belgique et des Pays Bas ont-ils reconnu en principe que dans les circonstances actuelles l'application rigoureuse de la stipulation précitée serait trop onéreuse pour les intérêts Français.

Quoiqu'il en soit le Gouvernement de l'Empereur ne méconnaît pas la valeur des objections qu'on a faites au régime existant actuellement en France, quant aux droits sur les sucres déclarés pour la consommation.

En effet, ces droits, qui résultent de la Loi du 7 Mai, 1864, ne tiennent pas compte des rendements établis à la suite des expériences de Cologne, et font peser, par exemple, le même droit sur les sucres du No. 7 que sur les sucres du No. 12. Il est vrai, d'un autre côté, qu'il existe encore une détaxe pour les sucres des Colonies Françaises. Or, de l'ensemble de cette législation on peut induire qu'il peut y avoir certains avantages pour les raffineurs Français, et on comprend que ce régime ait conduit les industriels concurrents des autres pays à se plaindre de la protection qui en découlerait pour les raffineurs Français. Aussi le montant du droit actuel (50 francs 60 centimes) étant plus élevé que le droit moyen de consommation qui pèse sur les produits du raffinage en France, les Commissaires Français sont autorisés à faire une proposition à la Conférence pour donner satisfaction à ces réclamations dans une mesure équitable.

Toutefois, ils se permettront de faire observer à leurs collègues des autres pays qu'il existe aussi des désavantages pour les raffineurs Français qu'ils semblent ne pas avoir pris assez en considération, et qu'en France aussi on se plaint de certains privilèges dont jouirait ailleurs l'industrie nationale. D'abord il est encore prélevé en France une surtaxe de pavillon sur les sucres bruts importés par navires étrangers, ou par terre des pays non-contractants; surtaxe qui pèse de tout son poids sur les sucres destinés à la consommation intérieure du pays, et dont la moitié seulement est rendue en cas d'exportation après raffinage. Cette surtaxe constitue une charge assez lourde pour l'industrie, parce que 2 francs sur le sucre brut équivalent à une bien plus forte somme sur le raffiné, et que l'influence de la dite surtaxe se fait aussi sentir sur le prix de vente des autres sucres. En second lieu, il résulte de la statistique officielle que l'exportation de sucre raffiné en France a fléchi considérablement depuis la mise en exécution de la Convention de 1864,—résultat qui est en contradiction directe avec la prétendue protection qui serait accordée aux raffineurs Français au détriment de ceux des autres pays.

Quant aux avantages particuliers dont jouit l'industrie dans ces derniers pays, il est incontestable que les droits différentiels de sortie aux Indes Orientales constituent un avantage considérable à l'industrie Néerlandaise, en lui procurant un marché intérieur toujours abondamment pourvu de sucres bruts. En Belgique, le système de l'abonnement pour les fabriques de sucre indigène avec une prise en charge de 1,500 grammes, doit

être considéré comme laissant encore une marge assez forte. Enfin en Angleterre, il semble qu'on commence aussi à fabriquer du sucre de betteraves, sans que la législation sur la matière a été mise en rapport avec les bases de la Convention.

En considération de ce qui précède le Gouvernement de l'Empereur croit pouvoir compter sur l'équité des autres Gouvernements. Les Commissaires Français sont donc autorisés à proposer, mais seulement comme mesure transitoire et n'affectant en rien les bases de la Convention, une diminution équitable des droits d'entrée sur le sucre raffiné en France, en attendant la révision de la législation Française qui sera mise à l'étude et qui probablement aura lieu l'année prochaine, quand les détaxes et les surtaxes seront abolies.

Il s'ensuit une conversation entre les Délégués, dans laquelle il est demandé à MM. les Commissaires Français si leur Gouvernement compte introduire dans la nouvelle loi une corrélation exacte entre les droits et les rendements, comme elle existe dans les autres Pays Contractants, et par laquelle les réclamations touchant les droits d'entrée et la surtaxe en France tomberaient d'elles-mêmes. MM. les Commissaires Français répondent qu'eux aussi pensent que ce système serait le plus rationnel, mais ils ajoutent qu'ils ne peuvent prendre aucun engagement sur ce point.

M. Mallet constate ensuite que les Commissaires Français ne nient pas que la deuxième alinéa de l'Article XIII, rigoureusement expliqué, doit être appliqué dans le sens des autres Pays Contractants, et que la proposition faite par eux a pour but d'en appeler à l'équité des autres Gouvernements.

Quant à lui, il ne refuse pas de se rendre à cet appel. Cependant il croit que c'est aux Commissaires Français de préciser leur proposition, en indiquant à leurs collègues le montant du droit d'entrée qu'ils désirent voir accepté provisoirement, en attendant la révision de la législation Française.

M. Ozenne répond qu'après un examen approfondi de la question par son Gouvernement, M. Barbier et lui ont été autorisés à proposer, provisoirement et pour un an, le chiffre de 49 francs; correspondant à peu près au droit moyen de consommation pour les sucres raffinés en France.

Après cette communication il a été convenu, sur la proposition de MM. les Commissaires Français, que les Commissaires des autres pays se concerteront sur la réponse à donner par eux; et que la prochaine Conférence générale aura lieu Mercredi le 19 Août, à 1 heure.

(Signé)

BARBIER.

VERKERK PISTORIUS.

(Translation.)

Legislation respecting Sugar.—Minutes of the Conferences.

1st Conference.—Meeting of the 17th of August, 1868.

Delegates of the Powers Parties to the Treaty of the 8th of November, 1864:—

M. Barbier, Councillor of State, Director-General of Customs and Indirect Taxes in France, President;

M. Ozenne, Councillor of State, Director of Foreign Commerce in the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works;

Mr. Mallet, Member of the Board of Trade;

Mr. Ogilvie, Surveyor-General of Customs in England;

M. Fisco, Inspector-General in the Department of Finance in Belgium;

M. Guillaume, Director in the Department of Finance in Belgium;

M. Uyttenhooven, Administrator-in-Chief of Direct Taxes, Customs, and Excise;

M. Motké, Inspector-in-Chief of Direct Taxes, Customs, and Excise.

Delegates of the Zollverein:—

M. Herzog, Privy Councillor in the Department of Commerce, Industry, and Public Works at Berlin;

M. Fleischauer, Titular Councillor, Inspector-in-Chief of Customs at Cologne;

M. Verkerk Pistorius, Chief of Division in the Department of Finance, was charged with the preparation of the minutes.

The Conference met at 1 o'clock.

The President expressed his pleasure at again meeting the Delegates of England, Belgium, and the Netherlands, and at the presence of the Commissioners of the Zollverein.

Differences of opinion having arisen in connection with the execution of the second paragraph of Article XIII of the Treaty of the 8th of November, 1864, the Government of the Emperor proposed the meeting of Commissioners of the Contracting States, in order to come to an agreement with regard to such execution and other questions to which the application of the said Treaty may have given rise. He gave a general sketch of the difficulties which the application of the results of the experiments of Cologne to the system of import duties on refined sugar has encountered in France, and which would be more fully explained by his colleague, M. Ozenne. With regard to the invitation addressed to the Prussian Government, the French Government was of opinion that the presence of Commissioners named by Prussia might be of great use on the one hand to obtain information as to the legislation respecting sugar in the Zollverein, and on the other to explain to the Prussian Government the principles upon which the Convention of the 8th of November, 1864, is founded, and the conditions which may hereafter lead to an understanding for the international regulation of the sugar system.

M. Ozenne gave a recapitulation of the French legislation respecting sugar, according to the law of 1864. He explained in detail how raw sugars intended to be refined for the purpose of exportation are placed under the system of temporary admission, and strictly classed according to the classes established by the Convention.

He afterwards entered into statistical details as to the quantities imported under that system, whence it results that the importation of sugars belonging to the class Nos. 15—18 is relatively very small (about 3 per cent. of the total quantity). The second paragraph of Article XIII of the Convention took, however, as the basis of the import duty upon sugars refined in France, the relation between the yield and the duty on raw sugars of the first class.

That basis is no longer equitable since the variations between the yields of different classes have been greatly augmented by the result of the experiments in refining which were made at Cologne. The Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands have, therefore, acknowledged in principle that, under existing circumstances, the rigorous application of the stipulation above mentioned would be too onerous for French interests.

Be this as it may, the Government of the Emperor is not insensible to the weight of the objections which have been made to the system actually existing in France with regard to the duty on sugars declared for consumption.

In fact, those duties, which result from the Law of the 7th of May, 1864, have no reference to the yields established in consequence of the experiments of Cologne; and impose, for example, the same duty upon sugar of No. 7 as upon sugar of No. 12. It is true, on the other hand, that there still exists an abatement of duty ("détaxe") for sugars of the French Colonies. Now, as the general effect of this legislation, it may be inferred that there are certain advantages in favour of French refiners, and it is easy to understand that the system has induced competing manufacturers of the other countries to complain of the protection resulting from it in favour of French refiners. Therefore, as the amount of the actual duty (50 francs 60 centimes) is higher than the average duty of consumption imposed upon the products of refining in France, the French Commissioners have been authorized to make a proposition to the Conference in order to give reasonable satisfaction to those representations.

They must, however, be allowed to remark to their colleagues of the other countries that there also exist for the French refiners disadvantages which they do not appear to have taken sufficiently into consideration; and that in France also complaints are made of certain privileges enjoyed elsewhere by national industry. In the first place, there is still levied in France a surtax in respect of the flag on raw sugars imported in foreign ships, or by land, from non-contracting countries; a surtax which falls with its whole weight on sugars destined for the internal consumption of the country, and only the half of which is repaid in case of exportation after refinement. That surtax constitutes a very sensible burthen on the manufacture, because 2 francs on raw sugar represents a much larger sum on refined, and because the influence of such surtax affects the selling price of other sugars. In the second place, it results from official statistics that the exportation of refined sugar in France has considerably declined since the Convention of 1864 was put into operation, a result in direct contradiction to the protection alleged to have been accorded to French refiners to the detriment of those of the other countries.

With regard to the particular advantages enjoyed by manufacturers in the latter countries, it is incontestable that the differential duties on export from the East Indies afford a considerable advantage to Netherland industry, by procuring for it a home market always abundantly supplied with raw sugars. In Belgium the contract system for the manufactories of home-grown sugar, with a charge for duty of 1,500 grammes, must be considered as leaving still a tolerably wide margin. Finally, in England, it appears that

the manufacture of beet-root sugar has been commenced, without the legislation on the subject having been placed in harmony with the bases of the Convention.

In consideration of what has been stated above, the Government of the Emperor appeals with confidence to the equity of the other Governments. The French Commissioners are then authorized to propose, but only as a transitory measure, and not in any way affecting the bases of the Convention, an equitable diminution of the import duty on refined sugar in France, pending a revision of the French legislation, which will be taken into serious consideration, and will probably take place next year, when the abatements of duty and the surtaxes will be abolished.

A conversation ensued between the Delegates, in which the French Commissioners were asked whether their Government intended to introduce into the new law an exact correlation between the duties and the yields, such as exists in the other Contracting States, and whereby the complaints respecting import duties and the surtax in France would at once disappear. The French Commissioners replied that they likewise thought that such a system would be the most rational, but they added that they could not make any engagement on that point.

Mr. Mallet then remarked that the French Commissioners did not deny that the 2nd paragraph of Article XIII, strictly interpreted, ought to be applied in the sense of the other Contracting Countries, and that the proposition made by them was intended as an appeal to the equity of the other Governments.

For himself, he did not refuse to respond to that appeal. He thought, however, that it was for the French Commissioners to specify precisely their proposition, by stating to their colleagues the amount of import duty which they wished to be provisionally accepted, pending the revision of the French legislation.

M. Ozenne replied that after a thorough examination of the question by his Government, *M. Barbier* and he were authorized to propose, provisionally and for a year, the sum of 49 francs, corresponding very nearly with the average duty of consumption for refined sugar in France.

After this communication it was agreed, on the proposal of the French Commissioners, that the Commissioners of the other countries should consult as to the answer which they should give, and that the next general Conference should take place on Wednesday the 19th of August at 1 o'clock.

(Signed)

BARBIER.
VERKERK PISTORIUS.

2e Conférence.—Séance du 19 Août, 1868.

Présents :—Tous les Délégués.

La Conférence est ouverte à 1 heure. Le procès-verbal de la première séance est lu et adopté.

M. Uyttenhooven donne communication du résultat des pourparlers entre les Commissaires d'Angleterre, de Belgique, et des Pays Bas, sur la réponse à donner à la proposition Française mentionnée à la fin du procès-verbal de la précédente Conférence. Les relevés statistiques communiqués dernièrement par le Gouvernement Français ont fait voir qu'en négligeant la détaxe coloniale comme la surtaxe de pavillon, le droit moyen de consommation sur les sucres raffinés payé par les raffineurs en France n'est pas très-éloigné du chiffre de 49 francs proposé par MM. les Commissaires Français. Le montant du droit provisoire proposé par ces Commissaires n'a donc pas rencontré de sérieuses difficultés. Cependant on s'est demandé s'il ne serait pas préférable d'établir le droit d'entrée d'après le droit moyen sur le sucre brut en rapport avec un rendement calculé approximativement en vue des catégories de sucre qui sont déclarés en consommation pour le raffinage en France. En suivant cette méthode on est arrivé avec un rendement de 88 pour cent et un droit moyen de 43 francs, à un montant de 48 francs 85 centimes pour le droit d'entrée sur 100 kilogrammes de sucre raffiné. Un projet de Protocole a été rédigé dans ce sens, qui est soumis par *M. Uyttenhooven* aux Commissaires Français.

M. Mallet fait observer que les Commissaires Anglais, quoique n'ayant pas d'objections contre la teneur du projet d'arrangement exposé par *M. Uyttenhooven*, n'y ont donné leur adhésion qu'en considération de son caractère purement transitoire.

Avec le système actuel de la législation en France, les calculs sur lesquels ce projet repose ne sauraient avoir le degré d'exactitude nécessaire pour servir de base à un accord qui modifierait la Convention de 1864, si ce n'est pour laisser au Gouvernement Français le temps strictement nécessaire à la révision de sa législation. Quant à cette révision, les

Commissaires Anglais expriment la conviction que le seul système qui puisse écarter définitivement les difficultés existantes est d'introduire une corrélation précise entre les droits et les rendements à l'exportation.

Les Commissaires de Belgique et des Pays Bas adhèrent à cette déclaration, qui est d'ailleurs conforme aux observations qu'ils ont déjà fait plus d'une fois touchant cette question.

Après quelques explications de M. Ozenne, la proposition de M. Uyttenhooven est adoptée en principe, et un projet de Protocole est rédigé, dont copie est ajoutée à ce procès-verbal.

Ce premier point étant décidé, M. Uyttenhooven soumet à la Conférence une note, tendant à obtenir l'autorisation pour les Gouvernements qui veulent s'en servir, d'augmenter le nombre des catégories des sucres bruts, afin de diminuer les grands écarts entre les rendements de l'une et de l'autre; proposition qui a été déjà communiquée en substance aux Commissaires des autres pays, lors des Conférences tenues à Bruxelles pour l'adoption des rendements définitifs, mais qui alors a été ajournée. Les autres Commissaires n'étant pas autorisés à s'engager sur ce point, prennent cette proposition *ad referendum*, en se réservant de communiquer la décision de leur Gouvernement dans des Conférences ultérieures.

La note susmentionnée est ajoutée à ce procès-verbal.

M. Ogilvie consulte la Conférence à l'effet de savoir si dans son opinion l'Article XI du Traité laisse la faculté d'accorder aux raffineurs un drawback ou une décharge pour les sirops aux mélasses épuisées, qui sont livrés aux distillateurs et employés à la fabrication d'alcools.

La Conférence est d'avis que dans l'esprit de la Convention cette décharge doit être refusée comme celle à l'exportation.

M. Ozenne fait part à la Conférence de plaintes qui se sont produites en France contre la restriction du deuxième alinéa de l'Article X de la Convention, qui ne permet pas d'exporter des vergeoises au-dessous du No. 10. Il rappelle que cette restriction a été introduite dans le Traité sur la proposition de la France elle-même. La question étant remise à l'étude, le Gouvernement de l'Empereur désirerait obtenir la faculté d'admettre au besoin à l'exportation des vergeoises de qualité inférieure au No. 10.

Cette proposition est prise *ad referendum*, comme celle des Pays Bas concernant la division des catégories.

La Conférence est ajournée à Jeudi, le 20 Août, à 1 heure.

(Signé)

BARBIER.

VERKERK PISTORIUS.

(Translation.)

2nd Conference.—*Meeting of the 19th of August, 1868.*

Present :—All the Delegates.

THE Conference assembled at 1 o'clock. The minutes of the first meeting were read and adopted.

M. Uyttenhooven reported the result of the consultation between the Commissioners of England, Belgium, and the Netherlands, with regard to the answer to be given to the French proposition mentioned at the close of the minutes of the preceding Conference. The statistical information recently communicated by the French Government has shown that, leaving apart the colonial abatement of duty as well as the surtax in respect of flag, the average duty of consumption on refined sugars paid by refiners in France is not very far from the sum of 49 francs proposed by the French Commissioners. The amount of the provisional duty proposed by those Commissioners, therefore, did not meet with any serious difficulty. The question, however, arose, whether it would not be preferable to establish the import duty according to the average duty upon raw sugar in harmony with a yield calculated approximatively with reference to the classes of sugar which are entered for consumption in the refineries of France. Following out that method, the result, with a yield of 88 per cent., and an average duty of 43 francs, is the sum of 48 francs 85 centimes for the import duty on 100 kilogrammes of refined sugar. A draft of Protocol had been prepared in this sense, which M. Uyttenhooven submitted to the French Commissioners.

Mr. Mallet observed that the English Commissioners, although they have no objection to the tenour of the plan of arrangement explained by M. Uyttenhooven, gave their assent to it solely in consideration of its purely transitory character.

Under the present system of legislation in France, the calculations upon which that

plan is founded cannot have that degree of exactness which is necessary to serve as the basis of an agreement modifying the Convention of 1864, unless intended merely to leave to the French Government the time strictly necessary to revise its legislation. With regard to such revision, the English Commissioners expressed their conviction that the only system which can effectually remove the existing difficulties, will be to introduce a precise correlation between the duties and the yields for exportation.

The Commissioners of Belgium and the Netherlands adhered to that declaration, which moreover is in conformity with the observations which they have already more than once made with regard to this question.

After some observations from M. Ozenne, the proposition of M. Uyttenhooven was adopted in principle, and a draft of Protocol was drawn up, a copy of which is annexed to the present Minute.

This first point being decided, M. Uyttenhooven submitted to the Conference a note with the object of obtaining authority for those Governments which may desire to avail themselves of it, to increase the number of classes of raw sugars in order to diminish the great differences between the classes; a proposition which had already been communicated in substance to the Commissioners of the other countries at the time of the Conferences held at Brussels for the adoption of the definitive yields, but the consideration of which was then deferred. The other Commissioners, not being authorized to enter into any engagement on the subject, received this proposition *ad referendum*, reserving to themselves to communicate the decision of their Governments in future Conferences.

The above-mentioned note was annexed to the present Minute.

Mr. Ogilvie consulted the Conference in order to ascertain whether, in its opinion, Article XI of the Convention allowed the power to grant to refiners a drawback or a discharge for syrups from exhausted treacle, which are delivered to distillers and employed in the manufacture of alcohol.

The Conference was of opinion that according to the spirit of the Convention such discharge should be refused, in the same manner as the drawback on exportation.

M. Ozenne communicated to the Conference complaints which have arisen in France against the restriction of the second paragraph of Article X of the Convention, which does not permit the exportation of pieces below No. 10. He reminded the Conference that this restriction was introduced into the Convention on the proposition of France herself. The question having been subsequently investigated, the Government of the Emperor would now desire to obtain the power of admitting to exportation, in case of need, pieces of a quality inferior to No. 10.

This proposition was taken *ad referendum*, like that of the Netherlands concerning the division of the classes.

The Conference adjourned to Thursday, the 20th of August, at 1 o'clock.

(Signed) BARBIER.
VERKERK PISTORIUS.

Projet de Protocole.

Les Commissaires soussignés se sont, en vertu des ordres de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, réunis à la Haye pour rechercher les moyens de pourvoir aux difficultés qu'a fait naître l'application du deuxième alinéa de l'Article XIII de la Convention du 8 Novembre, 1864, par suite de l'accroissement des écarts entre chaque classe, constatés, dans le rendement des sucres au raffinage, par les expériences de Cologne.

Attendu l'impossibilité d'établir pour la France un rapport absolument exact entre les bases de l'impôt et le droit applicable aux sucres raffinés, tant qu'il n'existera pas dans ce pays une corrélation précise entre les droits à percevoir sur les sucres bruts et les rendements fixés à la suite des expériences de Cologne, les Commissaires soussignés sont unanimement convenus de proposer, à titre provisoire, la disposition suivante:—

Jusqu'au 31 Décembre, 1869, le droit à l'importation en France des sucres raffinés provenant des Pays Contractants sera de 48 francs 85 centimes, somme en rapport avec le droit moyen des sucres bruts et un rendement de 88 pour cent.

Fait à la Haye, le Aôut, 1868.

(Translation.)

Draft of Protocol.

The undersigned Commissioners met at the Hague in virtue of the orders of their respective Governments, in order to discover the means of providing for the difficulties which have arisen from the application of the second paragraph of Article XIII of the

Convention of the 8th of November, 1864, in consequence of the increase of the differences between each class, proved by the experiments of Cologne to exist in the yield of sugars in refinement.

Considering the impossibility for France of establishing an absolutely exact relation between the bases of the tax and the duty applicable to refined sugars, so long as there shall not exist in that country a precise correlation between the duties to be levied on raw sugars and the yields fixed in consequence of the experiments of Cologne, the undersigned Commissioners have unanimously agreed to propose, as a provisional measure, the following arrangement :—

Until the 31st of December, 1869, the duty on the importation into France of refined sugars coming from the Contracting States shall be 48 francs 85 centimes, an amount corresponding to the average duty on raw sugars, and a yield of 88 per cent.

Done at the Hague, the of August, 1868.

Note présentée par les Commissaires des Pays Bas.

Avec le système de corrélation exacte entre les droits sur les sucres bruts et les rendements, les écarts de 6, 8, et 13 pour cent offrent un sérieux inconvénient dans les pays où les droits sont très élevés, comme dans les Pays Bas. L'expérience fait voir de plus en plus qu'une aussi grande différence entre le montant des droits pour chaque catégorie est très nuisible pour le trésor public, parceque les importateurs tachent d'atteindre justement la limite du numéro le plus élevé d'une catégorie, particulièrement de la 2me (Nos. 10-14); et qu'en outre la classe inférieure est généralement appliquée dans les cas douteux.

Un autre fait, dont résulte également une assez forte perte pour le trésor, est que l'on peut admettre que la qualité moyenne des sucres bruts de la 3me et 4me catégorie importés en Hollande est en général supérieure à celle des sucres de ces catégories qui ont été mis en raffinage aux expériences de Cologne.

Pour remédier à cet état de choses il serait désirable de pouvoir augmenter le nombre des catégories, afin de diminuer les écarts; ce qui pourrait être accordé sans dévier du principe de la Convention, en adoptant une disposition conventionnelle supplémentaire, dans ce sens :—

“Chaque Gouvernement aura la faculté de diviser la catégorie des Nos. 10-14 en deux catégories, en fixant le rendement des Nos. 13, 14, à 90, et celui des Nos. 10-12 à 86 kilogrammes, puis d'ajouter le No. 15 à la première de ces nouvelles catégories, en élevant, d'un autre côté, le rendement des Nos. 7-9 à 82, et celui des Nos. 4-6 à 76 kilogrammes.”

De cette manière on obtiendrait six catégories, dont les cinq premières seraient formées chacune de trois numéros, et dont les rendements et les écarts seraient comme il suit:—

Catégorie.	Numéros.	Rendements.	Ecart entre les Rendements.
1	16—18	94	4
2	13—15	90	4
3	10—12	86	4
4	7—9	82	6
5	4—6	76	9
6	Au-dessous de 4 ..	67	

(Translation.)

Note presented by the Netherlands Commissioners.

Under the system of exact correlation between the duty on raw sugars and the yields, the differences of 6, 8, and 13 per cent. cause serious inconvenience in those countries where the duty is very high, as in the Netherlands. Experience shows more and more that so great a difference between the amounts of duty for each class is very injurious to the public revenue, because the importers endeavour to reach the exact limit of the highest number of a class, especially of the second (Nos. 10-14); and, moreover, because in doubtful cases the lower class is generally adopted.

Another fact, which equally causes considerable loss to the revenue, is that it may be admitted that the average quality of raw sugars of the 3rd and 4th classes imported into

Holland is in general superior to that of sugars of those classes which were submitted to refinement in the experiments at Cologne.

In order to remedy this state of things, it would be desirable to have the power of increasing the number of the classes, in order to diminish the differences; a power which might be granted without departing from the principle of the Convention, by adopting an arrangement supplementary to the Convention, in the following sense:—

“Each Government shall have the power to divide the class Nos. 10–14 into two classes, by fixing the yield of Nos. 13, 14, at 90 kilogrammes, and that of Nos. 10–12, at 86 kilogrammes; then adding No. 15 to the first of such new classes; and on the other hand raising the yield of Nos. 7–9 to 82 kilogrammes, and that of Nos. 4–6 to 76 kilogrammes.”

In this manner six classes would be obtained, of which the first five would each consist of three numbers, and the yields and differences of which would be as follows:—

Class.	Numbers.	Yields.	Difference between the Yields.
1	16—18	94	4
2	13—15	90	4
3	10—12	86	4
4	7—9	82	6
5	4—6	76	9
6	Below 4	67	

3e Conférence.—*Séance du 20 Août, 1868.*

Présents:—Tous les Délégués.

LA Conférence est ouverte à 1 heure. Le procès-verbal de la seconde séance est lu et adopté.

M. Uyttenhooven appelle l'attention de la Conférence sur la circonstance que les exemplaires des types, établis conformément à la Convention, s'altèrent avec le temps par l'effet de la chaleur, de la lumière, ou de l'humidité. Il paraît donc désirable de renouveler ces exemplaires de commun accord, suivant l'Article XVIII de la Convention.

MM. les Commissaires de la Belgique appuient la proposition de M. Uyttenhooven. L'opportunité de la dite révision est reconnue, et il est décidé que les Délégués s'en occuperont à la première Conférence suivante.

Les questions à traiter entre les Pays Contractants étant épuisées, M. le Président invite MM. les Délégués du Zollverein à vouloir bien donner un aperçu de leur législation en matière de sucre et d'éclairer la Conférence, autant que cela leur est possible, sur les modifications qui pourraient y être introduites afin d'arriver à une entente entre le Zollverein et les autres Pays Contractants.

M. Herzog fait observer qu'il n'est pas autorisé à s'engager au nom du Zollverein en quoi que ce soit. Il se bornera donc à donner l'aperçu demandé, auquel il joindra quelques détails statistiques sur l'industrie sucrière dans le Zollverein, et quelques observations sur l'état actuel de la question, qu'il prie cependant de regarder comme n'exprimant que son opinion purement personnelle.

Le droit sur le sucre indigène dans le Zollverein est perçu sur le poids des betteraves nettoyées, et se monte à $7\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen par quintal de douane, ou 1 franc 87 centimes par 100 kilogrammes.

En admettant qu'en moyenne $12\frac{1}{2}$ quintaux de betteraves produisent 1 quintal de sucre brut, l'impôt sur ce sucre peut être évalué à 3 thalers $3\frac{3}{4}$ silbergroschen par quintal, ou à 23 francs 43 centimes par 100 kilogrammes.

Quand les betteraves ont été séchées, le quintal de ces betteraves est calculé à $4\frac{3}{4}$ quintaux de betteraves fraîches. Le quintal de betteraves séchées est donc imposé à raison de 1 thaler $5\frac{5}{8}$ silbergroschen, ou de 8 francs 90 centimes par 100 kilogrammes.

Le droit d'entrée sur les sucres étrangers est fixé comme suit:—

(a.) Sucre en pains, candis, sucres concassés, lumps, et sucres blancs pilés, 7 thalers 10 silbergroschen par quintal de douane, ou 55 francs par 100 kilogrammes.

(b.) Sucres bruts et vergeoises (pour la consommation), 6 thalers par quintal, ou 45 francs par 100 kilogrammes.

(c.) Sucres bruts et vergeoises (pour le raffinage), 4 thalers $7\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen par quintal, ou 31 francs 87 centimes par 100 kilogrammes.

(d.) Sirops, 2 thalers 15 silbergroschen par quintal, ou 18 francs 75 centimes par 100 kilogrammes.

La restitution à l'exportation, ou "drawback," est fixé—

1. Pour les sucres indigènes—

(a) Sucres en pains, candis, et sucres pilés sous surveillance de la douane, à 3 thalers 15 silbergroschen par quintal de douane, ou 26 francs 28 centimes par 100 kilogrammes.

(b.) Sucres bruts et vergeoises, à 2 thalers 26 silbergroschen par quintal, ou 21 francs 50 centimes par 100 kilogrammes.

Dans les cas mentionnés sous (a) on a pris pour base un rendement de 81·9 pour cent. Dans les cas mentionnés sous (b) un rendement de 8·7 pour cent, équivalent à 1 quintal de sucres bruts sur 11·47 quintaux de betteraves.

2. Pour les sucres exotiques—

Sucres raffinés en pains et candis, et sucres pilés sous surveillance de la Douane, 4 thalers 22½ silbergroschen par quintal, ou 35 francs 62 centimes par 100 kilogrammes (Rendement 89·47 pour cent).

D'après les relevés statistiques pour 1867, il a été importé une quantité de 4,647,850 kilogrammes de sucres et de mélasses (réduits en sucre brut). La production de sucres de betterave a été de 196,297,200 kilogrammes, réduits de pareille manière. Total, 200,945,050 kilogrammes. Déduction faite de la quantité exportée avec décharge (36,650,000 kilogrammes) on arrive à une consommation de 167,295,050 kilogrammes, ou de 4·51 kilogrammes par tête.

La perception des droits d'entrée a donné un montant de 1,829,670 francs ; celle du droit sur les sucres indigènes un montant de 45,727,050 francs : somme totale 47,556,720 francs.

Les drawbacks accordés ont été de 8,473,254 francs. Reste comme produit de l'impôt 39,082,766 francs, ou 1 franc 7 centimes par tête.

Passant à quelques observations générales, M. Herzog fait remarquer en suite que, pour le moment, des indications précises ne peuvent pas encore être données sur une révision éventuelle de la législation du Zollverein sur l'impôt des sucres. La question est à l'étude, et le Conseil Fédéral des Douanes n'a pris aucune décision à son égard. Cependant il est à présumer que l'assiette de l'impôt sur le poids des betteraves ne sera pas abandonnée pour être remplacée par un système de contrôle sur la fabrication. D'un autre côté il est probable qu'il sera introduit des changements dans les droits d'entrée sur le sucre étranger dans le sens d'une diminution de ces droits.

Il n'est pas accordé des primes à la sortie, les drawbacks ayant été calculés en rapport avec les rendements les plus favorables qui sont obtenus par l'industrie. La diminution des droits d'entrée aura donc pour conséquence d'écarter le principal obstacle à l'admission des sucres du Zollverein aux droits Conventionnels dans ceux des Pays Contractants où des droits différentiels existent encore. En définitive, il ne s'agira donc que d'arriver à une entente sur les taux des rendements respectifs.

MM. Barbier et Ozenne entrent dans quelques développements sur le système de l'impôt sur le sucre de betteraves dans le Zollverein. D'après des informations qu'on croit exactes, il y aurait des fabriques à Magdebourg où l'on obtient un rendement de sucre brut de 11, et même de 11½ pour cent du poids des betteraves. Cependant le drawback à l'exportation n'est calculé qu'en raison d'un rendement de 8·7 pour cent. Il en résulterait que certaines fabriques jouissent d'une prime assez considérable.

Dans d'autres contrées, où la culture de la betterave n'est pas si avancée, on obtiendra certainement des rendements beaucoup moins élevés. Dans ces conditions, on ne pourra régler le rendement légal de manière à supprimer la protection dont jouissent les uns, sans trop grèver les autres. MM. les Commissaires Français doivent donc déclarer que dans l'opinion de leur Gouvernement il sera très difficile, sinon tout-à-fait impossible, de s'entendre avec le Zollverein, si celui-ci veut conserver un système qui laisse d'aussi grands écarts entre le rendement légal et la production réelle, et qui par conséquent ne peut pas donner des garanties suffisantes contre le maintien de primes.

M. Herzog fait observer qu'il lui paraît impossible d'obtenir un rendement de 11 à 11·5 pour cent en sucre, et que, si l'on obtient parfois dans des conditions particulières un rendement plus élevé que celui pris pour base par la législation du Zollverein, il s'agit en tout cas de faits très exceptionnels.

D'ailleurs l'exemple de l'abonnement en Belgique est là pour prouver que l'établissement d'un rendement moyen équitable n'est pas incompatible avec l'esprit de la Convention.

Il s'ensuit une conversation générale, dans laquelle il est demandé à MM. les Commissaires Allemands quels sont les obstacles qui s'opposent à l'adoption dans le

Zollverein d'un système d'impôt sur les sucres indigènes analogue à ceux des autres Pays Contractants.

M. Herzog répond que ce sont les frais de contrôle beaucoup plus considérables, et la gêne que l'introduction de pareil système occasionnerait à l'industrie.

Les Commissaires de France et des Pays Bas font observer que l'expérience dans leurs pays n'a pas confirmé que le système de contrôle qui y a été adopté soit gênant pour les fabricants, et que les frais de ce contrôle ne sont pas si considérables qu'on le pense.

Sur la question de savoir s'il serait tout-à-fait impossible de s'entendre avec le Zollverein sur la base de son système actuel, les Commissaires Belges et Néerlandais ont émis l'opinion que peut-être on pourrait tomber d'accord, si le Zollverein voulait accepter pour l'abonnement des fabriques indigènes un rendement assez élevé, ne pas accorder aux bas produits le même drawback qu'aux sucres bruts de bonne qualité, et admettre les sucres étrangers à un droit d'entrée correspondant avec l'impôt sur les sucres indigènes.

La Conférence invite MM. les Commissaires du Zollverein à communiquer les idées émises à leur Gouvernement, et exprime le vœu qu'elles contribueront à amener dans un temps rapproché à l'entente désirée.

La Conférence est ajournée à Vendredi, le 21 Août, à 1 heure.

(Signé)

BARBIER.

VERKERK PISTORIUS.

(Translation.)

3rd Conference.—*Meeting of the 20th of August, 1868.*

Present:—All the Delegates.

THE Conference assembled at 1 o'clock. The Minutes of the second meeting were read and approved.

M. Uyttenhooven called the attention of the Conference to the fact that the standard specimens established in conformity with the Convention become in the course of time affected by the result of heat, light, or damp. It appeared, therefore, desirable to renew those standards by common agreement, according to Article XVIII of the Convention.

The Commissioners of Belgium supported the proposal of *M. Uyttenhooven*. The utility of the said revision was acknowledged, and it was decided that the Delegates should take it into consideration at the next ensuing Conference.

The questions to be discussed between the Contracting Countries being disposed of, the President invited the Delegates of the Zollverein to give a sketch of their legislation with regard to sugar, and to inform the Conference, so far as might be in their power, of the modifications which may be introduced therein, in order to arrive at an understanding between the Zollverein and the other Contracting Countries.

M. Herzog observed that he was not authorized to make any engagement whatever in the name of the Zollverein. He would, therefore, confine himself to giving the sketch requested, to which he would add some statistical details with regard to the manufacture of sugar in the Zollverein, and some observations on the present state of the question, which, however, he begged might be regarded as expressing simply his own personal opinion.

The duty on home-grown sugar in the Zollverein is levied on the weight of the cleaned beet-root, and amounts to $7\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen per Custom-house quintal, or 1 franc 87 centimes per 100 kilogrammes.

Admitting that on an average $12\frac{1}{2}$ quintals of beet-root produce 1 quintal of raw sugar, the duty on such sugar may be estimated at 3 thalers $3\frac{3}{4}$ silbergroschen per quintal, or at 23 francs 43 centimes per 100 kilogrammes.

When the beet-root has been dried, the quintal of the root in that state is calculated as $4\frac{3}{4}$ quintals of fresh beet-root. The quintal of dried beet-root is therefore taxed at the rate of 1 thaler $5\frac{5}{8}$ silbergroschen, or 8 francs 90 centimes, per 100 kilogrammes.

The import duty on foreign sugar is fixed as follows:—

(a.) Sugar in loaves, candy, broken sugar, lumps, and crushed white sugar, 7 thalers 10 silbergroschen per Customs quintal, or 55 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

(b.) Raw sugars and pieces (for consumption), 6 thalers per quintal, or 45 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

(c.) Raw sugar and pieces (for refining), 4 thalers $7\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen per quintal, or 31 francs 87 centimes per 100 kilogrammes.

(d.) Syrup, 2 thalers 15 silbergroschen per quintal, or 18 francs 75 centimes per 100 kilogrammes.

The repayment on exportation, or "drawback," is fixed—

1. For home-grown sugar—

(a.) Sugar in loaves, candy, and sugar crushed under supervision of the Customs, 3 thalers 15 silbergroschen per Customs quintal, or 26 francs 28 centimes per 100 kilogrammes.

(b.) Raw sugars and pieces, 2 thalers 26 silbergroschen per quintal, or 21 francs 50 centimes per 100 kilogrammes.

In the cases included under (a) the basis taken is a yield of 81.9 per cent. In the cases included under (b) a yield of 8.7 per cent., equivalent to 1 quintal of raw sugar from 11.47 quintals of beet-root.

2. For foreign sugar—

Refined sugar in loaves and candy, and sugar crushed under the supervision of the Customs, 4 thalers 22½ silbergroschen per quintal, or 35 francs 62 centimes per 100 kilogrammes (yield 89.47 per cent.).

According to the statistical returns for 1867, there was imported the quantity of 4,647,850 kilogrammes of sugar and molasses (reduced into raw sugar). The production of beet-root sugar was 196,297,200 kilogrammes, reduced in the same manner: total, 200,945,050 kilogrammes. Deducting the quantity exported with discharge (36,650,000 kilogrammes) the result is a consumption of 167,295,050 kilogrammes, or 4.51 kilogrammes per head.

The collection of import duty yielded an amount of 1,829,670 francs; that of duty on home-grown sugar, an amount of 45,727,050 francs: sum total, 47,556,720 francs.

The drawbacks allowed were 8,473,254 francs, leaving as the produce of the tax 39,082,766 francs, or 1 franc 7 centimes per head.

Passing to some general observations, M. Herzog went on to observe, that for the moment no precise indications could yet be given as to an eventual revision of the legislation of the Zollverein with regard to the duty upon sugar. The question was under consideration, and the Federal Council of Customs had not come to any decision respecting it. It is, however, to be presumed that the assessment of the duty upon the weight of the beet-root will not be abandoned in order to be replaced by a system of supervision over the manufacture. On the other hand, it is probable that changes will be introduced in the import duties upon foreign sugar in the sense of a diminution of those duties.

No bounties are granted on exportation, the drawbacks having been calculated in accordance with the most favourable yields obtained in manufacture. The consequence of a diminution of import duty would therefore be to remove the principal obstacle to the admission of the sugars of the Zollverein to the duties stipulated by the Convention in those of the Contracting Countries where differential duties still exist. Nothing would then remain but to come to an understanding as to the rate of the respective yields.

M. Barbier and M. Ozenne entered into some details with regard to the system of duty on beet-root sugar in the Zollverein. According to information which was thought to be accurate, there are manufactories at Magdeburg where a yield of raw sugar is obtained of 11 and even of 11½ per cent. on the weight of the beet-root. Nevertheless, the drawback on exportation is calculated on the basis of a yield of only 8.7 per cent. It would result from thence that certain manufactories enjoy a very considerable bounty.

In other countries where the cultivation of beet-root is not so advanced, much lower yields certainly would be obtained. Under such conditions it would not be possible so to regulate the legal yield as to suppress the protection enjoyed by the one class without too much burthening the others. The French Commissioners were therefore obliged to declare that in the opinion of their Government it would be very difficult, if not altogether impossible, to come to an understanding with the Zollverein, if the latter desired to continue a system which leaves such great differences between the legal yield and the real produce, and which therefore cannot give a sufficient guarantee against the maintenance of bounties.

M. Herzog remarked that it appeared to him impossible to obtain a yield of 11 to 11.5 per cent in sugar, and that if occasionally under particular conditions a yield is obtained higher than that taken as a basis by the legislation of the Zollverein, it must in every case be the result of circumstances altogether exceptional.

Moreover, the example of the contract system in Belgium goes to prove that the establishment of an equitable average yield is not incompatible with the spirit of the Convention.

A general conversation ensued, in the course of which it was asked of the German Commissioners what were the obstacles which impeded the adoption in the Zollverein of a system of duty upon home-grown sugar, analogous to that of the other Contracting Countries.

M. Herzog answered that it was the much greater expense of supervision, and the inconvenience which the introduction of such a system would cause to the trade.

The Commissioners of France and the Netherlands observed that experience in their countries has not proved that the system of supervision which has been there adopted is inconvenient to the manufacturers; and that the cost of such supervision is not so great as is supposed.

With regard to the question of ascertaining whether it would be utterly impossible to come to an understanding with the Zollverein upon the basis of its present system, the Belgian and Netherland Commissioners expressed the opinion that an agreement might perhaps be arrived at, if the Zollverein would accept a sufficiently high yield for the contract houses for home-grown sugar, would not grant to inferior produce the same drawback as to raw sugars of good quality, and would admit foreign sugar at a duty corresponding to the duty on home-grown sugar.

The Conference requested the Commissioners of the Zollverein to communicate to their Government the ideas thus thrown out, and expressed the hope that they might contribute to bring about at no distant date the desired understanding.

The Conference adjourned to Friday the 21st of August at 1 o'clock.

(Signed)

BARBIER.

VERKERK PISTORIUS.

4e Conférence.—*Séance du 21 Août, 1868.*

Présents :—Tous les Délégués.

LA Conférence est ouverte à 1 heure.

Le procès-verbal de la troisième Conférence est lu et adopté.

Le projet de Protocole rédigé dans la deuxième Conférence n'ayant pas rencontré d'objections, ce projet est adopté et signé par les Délégués des Gouvernements qui ont conclu la Convention du 8 Novembre, 1864.

MM. les Délégués du Zollverein remercient la Conférence de l'intérêt qu'elle leur a témoigné.

M. le Président clôt les Conférences.

(Signé)

BARBIER.

VERKERK PISTORIUS.

(Translation.)

4th Conference.—*Meeting of the 21st of August, 1868.*

Present :—All the Delegates.

THE Conference assembled at 1 o'clock.

The Minutes of the third Conference were read and adopted.

The draft of Protocol prepared at the second Conference not having met with any objection, that draft was adopted and signed by the Delegates of the Governments parties to the Convention of the 8th of November, 1864.

The Delegates of the Zollverein thanked the Conference for the interest manifested towards them.

The President closed the Conferences.

(Signed)

BARBIER.

VERKERK PISTORIUS.

Declaration signed by the Representatives of Great Britain, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands at Paris, confirming the Arrangement made at the Hague.

Déclaration.

LES Gouvernements de la Grande Bretagne, de Belgique, de France, et des Pays-Bas, ayant délégué des Commissaires pour rechercher les moyens d'aplanir les difficultés qu'a fait naître l'application du deuxième alinéa de l'Article XIII de la Convention du 8 Novembre, 1864, sur le régime des sucres; et ces Commissaires ayant reconnu, dans des Conférences tenues à la Haye, l'impossibilité, pour la France, d'établir un rapport absolument exact entre les bases de l'impôt et le droit applicable aux sucres raffinés, tant qu'il n'existera pas dans ce pays une corrélation précise entre les droits à percevoir sur les sucres bruts et les rendements fixés par la Déclaration du 20 Novembre, 1866; les Soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet, sont, après avoir pris connaissance du Protocole final des Conférences susmentionnées, en date du 21 Août de la présente année, convenus des dispositions suivantes :—

Article 1. Jusqu'au 31 Décembre, 1869, le droit à l'importation en France des sucres raffinés provenant des autres Etats Contractants est fixé à quarante-huit francs quatre-vingt cinq centimes (48 francs 85 centimes), chiffre en rapport avec le droit moyen des sucres bruts et un rendement de 88 pour cent.

Art. 2. Le présent arrangement, conclu à titre provisoire, sera exécutoire dans le délai de huit jours à partir de la promulgation.

En foi de quoi, les Soussignés ont dressé la présente Déclaration, qu'ils ont revêtue du cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, le 4 Novembre, 1868.

(L.S.)	LYONS.
(L.S.)	EUG. BEYENS.
(L.S.)	MOUSTIER.
(L.S.)	B ^N . DE ZUYLEN DE NYEVELT.

(Translation.)

Declaration.

THE Governments of Great Britain, of Belgium, of France, and of the Netherlands, having delegated Commissioners to find out the means of removing the difficulties which have arisen from the application of the second paragraph of Article XIII of the Convention of the 8th of November, 1864, relating to the sugar system; and those Commissioners, having recognized, in Conferences held at the Hague, the impossibility for France of establishing an absolutely exact relation between the bases of the tax and the duty applicable to refined sugars, so long as there does not exist in that country a precise correlation between the duties to be levied on raw sugars and the yields fixed by the Declaration of the 20th of November, 1866; the Undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, after having taken cognizance of the final Protocol of the Conferences above mentioned, dated the 21st of August of the present year, have agreed upon the following arrangements :—

Article 1. Until the 31st of December, 1869, the duty on the importation into France of refined sugars coming from the other Contracting States is fixed at forty-eight francs eighty-five centimes (48 francs 85 centimes), an amount corresponding to the average duty on raw sugars and a yield of 88 per cent.

Art. 2. The present arrangement, concluded provisionally, shall come into execution in eight days from the date of its promulgation.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have drawn up the present Declaration, and have affixed to it the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 4th of November, 1868.

(L.S.)	LYONS.
(L.S.)	EUG. BEYENS.
(L.S.)	MOUSTIER.
(L.S.)	B ^N . DE ZUYLEN DE NYEVELT.

Additional Papers concerning the Execution of the Convention of November 8, 1864, between Great Britain, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands, relative to the Drawbacks on Sugar.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1869.

[*Price 2½d.*]

LONDON :

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

FOREIGN SUGAR.

517

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 22 February 1869 ;—for,

RETURN “of the Quantity of FOREIGN SUGAR entered for Home Consumption during the Year 1868; distinguishing Refined from Unrefined; and also the several Places from whence such Sugar was imported (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 214, of Session 1867–8).”

	Sugar Imported from Foreign Countries retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom in the Year 1868.		
	Unrefined Sugar.	Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy.	All Sorts.
Imported from—			
Foreign West India Islands, viz:	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Cuba - - - - -	2,962,364	62	2,962,426
Porto Rico - - - - -	75,852	-	75,852
St. Thomas - - - - -	309	1	310
Dutch Guiana - - - - -	53,710	-	53,710
United States of America - - - - -	20,520	10	20,530
Central America - - - - -	33,318	-	33,318
New Granada - - - - -	10,646	4	10,650
Peru - - - - -	18,436	20	18,456
Chili - - - - -	3,046	2	3,048
Brazil - - - - -	1,210,410	4	1,210,414
Java - - - - -	15,523	-	15,523
Philippine Islands - - - - -	697,912	-	697,912
China - - - - -	648	2	650
Prussia - - - - -	921	-	921
Hanse Towns - - - - -	138,975	2	138,977
Holland - - - - -	14,304	358,304	372,608
Belgium - - - - -	202,914	65,004	267,918
France - - - - -	592,866	326,225	919,091
Portugal - - - - -	1,603	1	1,604
Egypt - - - - -	784	-	784
East Coast of Africa - - - - -	687	-	687
Other Foreign Countries - - - - -	240	30	270
Aggregate of Sugar, imported from Foreign Countries, retained for Home Consumption }	6,055,988	749,671	6,805,659

Office of the Inspector General
of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 3 May 1869. }

Edw. Bernard,
Inspector General.

FOREIGN SUGAR.

RETURN of the Quantity of FOREIGN SUGAR
Entered for Home Consumption during the
Year 1868; distinguishing Refined from Un-
refined; and also the several Places from
whence such Sugar was Imported.

(*Mr. Crum Ewing.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 May 1869.*

271 } Foreign Tariffs - 3rd
271 I }
271 II }



WINE DUTIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 22 March 1869;—for,

COPY “of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Treasury and the Revenue Boards and the Board of Trade on the subject of Proposals for a REDUCTION of the WINE DUTIES in connection with Negotiations for a TREATY of COMMERCE with *Portugal*.”

Treasury Chambers, }
1 April 1869. }

ACTON S. AYRTON

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Board of Trade to the Secretary to the Treasury,
dated 20th December 1866.

BUT while my Lords have been most desirous not to forego the prospect of an arrangement with Portugal, which presents so many advantages, they have been fully aware of the very great difficulties which lie in the way of such an alteration in the scale of the duties on wine as will satisfy the requirements of Portugal, both on account of the probable loss of revenue from wine, and of the risk which it might involve of impairing the larger revenue derived from spirits in the United Kingdom.

Before, therefore, submitting the question for the final decision of the Lords of the Treasury, my Lords have endeavoured to ascertain, by inquiry of the Revenue Departments and among persons connected with the trade in wine, whether some scheme might not be devised which they might have suggested for the consideration of their Lordships, whereby the interests of the revenue might have been reconciled with that which they believe in every sense to be the interest of trade.

My Lords have been unable to satisfy themselves that an alteration of the present scale of wine duties, which would admit Portuguese wines at 1s. per gallon, could be adopted without a considerable temporary sacrifice of the revenue from wine.

It is difficult to believe, when the consumption of wine in this country is compared with that of other countries, that even at a uniform duty of 1s. on all wines, the ultimate revenue from this source would not be larger than it has hitherto been; but the experience of the last five years has not been such as to justify the expectation of a very rapid recovery.

The revenue derived from the half-crown duty on wines in cask above 26 degrees of proofstrength, and below 42 degrees, amounted in the year 1865 to 1,145,531*l.*; and if all or the greater part of these wines were admitted at 1s. per gallon, the probable loss during the first year may be estimated at 688,000*l.*

The great commercial advantages to which I have referred, and their indirect effects on the prosperity of the country, and consequently on the revenue derived from other sources, might, however, be reasonably considered as more than sufficient to compensate for this immediate sacrifice, if the whole loss to the revenue could be confined to that upon the wine duties; but it is apprehended by the Revenue Departments that such a reduction as that proposed could hardly be made without, to a certain extent, compromising the integrity of the spirit duties, a branch of the fiscal resources of the country so important as to render the possibility of disturbing it a very serious consideration.

In the following observations, which will place before the Lords of the Treasury the results of their inquiries, my Lords have therefore assumed that the loss of revenue from wine alone would not be considered as a sufficient reason for

declining the Portuguese proposals, and they have addressed themselves to the bearing of this question upon the larger revenue derived from spirits.

The objections, then, to the proposed reduction of the wine duties, from this point of view, are three-fold :

1. That it would endanger the spirit duties, by holding out an effectual inducement to the importation of spurious wines for the purpose of re-distillation.

2. That it would compromise the spirit duties, by leading to the substitution of strong wines for spirits in popular consumption.

3. That it would be a violation of fiscal equity to admit a gallon of spirit (proof) in wine at a duty of 2*s.* 6*d.*, while the same spirit imported under its own name was charged 10*s.* 5*d.*, and when made in the United Kingdom 10*s.*

My Lords propose to consider each of these objections separately.

1. Danger from Re-distillation.

It is not believed that this operation could be profitably performed from *bonâ fide* wine, fit for consumption in that form. The lowest price at which such wine could be imported would render a fraudulent transaction of this description a very doubtful speculation; but it is supposed by the Department of Inland Revenue, that compounds, either with or without vinous ingredients, and made to resemble wine, so as to be difficult of detection, and containing any number of degrees of spirit which are admissible at the 1*s.* duty, would be imported with a view to re-distillation, if the present limit of 26 degrees were raised to a point which would admit Portuguese and Spanish wines.

With respect to this apprehension three questions arise :

1. Could the Customs detect or prevent such frauds?

2. Could the Board of Inland Revenue detect and prevent subsequent re-distillation from such compounds?

3. If both these questions are answered in the negative, what would be the actual profit of such transactions, and would it be sufficient to lead to their being undertaken on a serious scale?

To the first question, the Customs reply that their most experienced officers cannot always distinguish such spurious compounds from *bonâ fide* wine, and evidently incline to the opinion that they could not interpose an effectual check upon such frauds.

It is stated that even with a 2*s.* 6*d.* duty on wines between 26 degrees and 42 degrees of proof strength, this fraud is attempted, and cannot be effectually checked; but although particular parcels may escape detection, my Lords can hardly think that large and systematic operations of this description could be carried on without affording opportunities of discovery.

It seems to them also that it might be possible to devise a system by which bonds might be taken for the due delivery of importations which were open to doubt to licensed wine dealers, by which, if attempted on a large scale (and it must be borne in mind that it is only when undertaken on a large scale that such operations could possibly be conducted with a profit), means might be found of tracing such transactions and discovering the offence.

To the second question, the Inland Revenue Board state that under their present system they could not effectually prevent the frauds in question, owing to the greater ease with which spirit can be distilled from wine than from malt, molasses, or other materials; but that by the employment of a larger detective force they might probably succeed in suppressing them sufficiently to guard the revenue from much loss, but not to protect the interests of the rectifiers and distillers.

Those interests, it is stated, would suffer from the disturbance of prices caused by the occasional introduction of illicit spirits; but it appears to my Lords that unless such spirits were thrown on the market in considerable quantities (in which case the revenue would also suffer), the legitimate trade in spirits could not be seriously or permanently affected.

On considering the risk of detection in the case of distillation from wine as compared

compared with that incurred in the use of other materials, it is moreover necessary to take into the account the greater bulk of the article operated upon in the former case, which would render concealment more difficult, and the necessity of eluding the vigilance of two revenue departments instead of one only.

My Lords are unable to state, without further information, whether the increased interference with the trade involved in the adoption of a more elaborate machinery of supervision, would be such as to outweigh the advantage of a reduction of duty upon wine; but to this point the Lords of the Treasury will no doubt direct their attention.

My Lords proceed to the consideration of the third question, viz.: the profit to be derived from the re-distillation of spirit from wine under a reduced scale of duties.

Upon this point it must be observed that such profit must materially depend on the degree to which the detective and preventive agencies of the revenue departments can be carried. It is obvious that the greater the risk of detection the smaller the profit from these transactions; and although it cannot be estimated in figures, it is impossible to doubt that a very large deduction from the possible profits must be made with reference to this contingency.

The following calculations must be considered as subject to this deduction, and are given, not as representing the actual commercial profit which would be derivable from re-distillation of spirit from wine, but as showing the maximum profit which such transactions could be made to yield.

My Lords are informed that a mixture which might pass the Custom House as wine, containing 40 degrees of proof spirit, could be obtained at a cost of 1 s. per gallon; they have, therefore, taken this price as the basis of the following calculations, observing, however, that such wine could never be extensively imported for legitimate purposes, but only with a deliberate view to fraud.

Under the present scale of wine duties 100 gallons of wine (or so-called wine) at 26 degrees proof strength, would yield the following profit on re-distillation of the spirit:—

	£.	s.	d.
Cost price of wine (minus the spirit which would be recovered on distillation) - - - - -	3	-	-
Freight and charges, say 1 d. per gallon - - - - -	-	8	4
Duty at 1 s. per gallon - - - - -	5	-	-
Cost of re-distillation, at 4 d. per gallon - - - - -	1	13	4
TOTAL - - - £.	10	1	8
Duty on 23 gallons of spirits (after allowing loss of three gallons in process), which would have been paid on duty-paid spirits, at 10 s. per gallon - - - - -	11	10	-
Difference representing profit - - - - £.	1	8	4

The same calculation on 100 gallons of same wine, containing 33 degrees, 36 degrees, and 40 degrees proof strength of spirit, would give the following profits respectively:—

	£.	s.	d.
At 33 degrees - - - - -	4	18	4
At 36 degrees - - - - -	5	18	4
At 40 degrees - - - - -	7	18	4

My Lords would compare these possible profits with those which might be derived from the illicit distillation of other materials, such as molasses, malt, potatoes, &c., in which cases the profit would be, under a similar calculation, the whole amount of the duty evaded.

		£.	s.	d.
23 Gallons of Spirit	{ From wine - - - Profit -	1	8	4
	{ From other materials - - - - -	11	10	-
30 Gallons of Spirit	{ From wine - - - - -	4	18	4
	{ From other materials - - - - -	15	-	-
32 Gallons of Spirit	{ From wine - - - - -	5	18	4
	{ From other materials - - - - -	16	-	-
36 Gallons of Spirit	{ From wine - - - - -	7	18	4
	{ From other materials - - - - -	18	-	-

My Lords are informed that the spirit may be extracted from wine by distillation in a few hours, while illicit distillation from ordinary materials occupies two or three days, from the necessity of subjecting the wort or wash, which must be made and fermented, to two or three processes of distillation, before the spirit is fit for sale; and that, therefore, the risk of detection is greater in the latter than in the former case.

They think, however, that the much larger profit to be obtained from the use of other materials must be admitted as compensating, in some degree, for the increased risk of discovery; and it will be seen from the foregoing comparison, that if the limit of the 1 s. duty were fixed at 36 degrees, the superior profit in the case of other materials, would be nearly as three to one, and if fixed at 40 degrees, more than two to one, when compared with that to be obtained from the re-distillation of spirit from wine.

My Lords will now pass on to the second objection to the proposed change, viz., the risk of the substitution of strong wines for other fermented duty-paying liquors, in popular consumption.

The two popular liquors for which it might be supposed that wine could be substituted, are beer and spirits.

With respect to beer, the revenue could hardly suffer by such substitution, as the proposed duty of 1 s. per gallon on wine containing 40 degrees proof spirit, would be six times as much as that derived from a gallon of beer. It is, therefore, only "spirits" which have to be considered.

My Lords are not disposed to attach much weight to the opinion, that wine, as wine, would take the place of spirits in popular consumption. A few degrees, more or less, of spirit in a wine, will hardly determine on a large scale, such a change of habit.

No such tendency has, they believe, been developed under the present scale; which, nevertheless, offers a considerable inducement in the shape of profit.

If the object of the consumer is merely to absorb a certain quantity of spirit, he can imbibe a gallon of proof spirit in four gallons of wine, on payment of 4 s. duty; while in the shape of spirit, he would pay 10 s.; or if he prefers the stronger wines, in two and half gallons of wine, by paying 6 s. 3 d., instead of 10 s.

The apprehension rather lies in the direction of the substitution of strong coarse wines for compounds or cordials, made with British duty-paid spirit.

On this subject, there appear to be considerable differences of opinion between the practical authorities who have been consulted.

Mr. Phillips, of the Inland Revenue Department, states that a wine which could be procured at 2 s. 1 d. per gallon, would contain a larger amount of spirit than ordinary compounds, such as cloves, mint, bitters, &c., and might, by the addition of essential oils, be made to represent most of the compounds now sold and made with a 10 s. duty spirit.

Each gallon of spirit so purchased would in such a case cost 5 s. instead of 11 s. 4 d.

Mr. Carling, of the same department, states on the contrary, that a drinkable wine for such a purpose could hardly be procured under 6 s. per gallon, which would bring the cost of the spirit obtained by this method nearly to the level of that of British duty-paid spirit.

My Lords are of opinion that the truth will be found to lie somewhere between these two estimates; on the one hand, they think that Mr. Carling has somewhat overstated the cost at what a suitable wine could be procured for these purposes; and on the other, they observe, that if the spurious, or low wine referred to by Mr. Phillips, be taken as the material for these compounds, the manipulation and addition of essential oils, and other ingredients necessary to impart the requisite flavour to the beverage, must add appreciably to the market cost of the article.

With reference to the third objection, viz., that derived from considerations of fiscal equity, my Lords are of opinion that, so far as regards *bonâ fide* wines imported for consumption, it does not present any serious difficulty.

In relation to the general principles of Customs legislation in this country, it can only be held to be unjust to impose a different rate of duty upon one and the same article under different circumstances; as for instance, to tax a foreign product or manufacture more highly than a native product or manufacture of the same description,

description, or *vice versa*, or to admit a foreign manufacture duty free, the raw material of which is subjected to taxation in this country.

Thus, it is not considered unjust to tax tea more highly than coffee, or wine than beer; nor can it properly be urged against a remission of duty on tea and other non-intoxicating drinks, that their increased use would diminish the consumption of spirituous liquors.

The same argument applies to the case of wine as compared with spirits. Wine is one article, spirits are another. It is not the spirit which forms the basis of value in wine, nor should it be the basis of taxation. The basis of a tax should be the merchantable value of an article, and this will be derived from that which constitutes its intrinsic and distinguishing characteristic. In wine, this characteristic is not spirit; for the finest wines are those which contain the smallest quantity of spirit, such as the richest growths of Bordeaux and Burgundy; and spirit should not, therefore, be regarded as the proper basis of the tax. The spirit is not taxed in sugar, nor in cyder, nor in beer, and it need not, therefore, so far as justice is concerned, be taken into the account in wine.

The principle observed in the British Tariff of taxing manufactured articles, such as varnish and perfumery, with regard to the spirit they contain, so as to prevent injustice to the British maker, does not apply to wine, as it is not an article which can be grown and made in England.

It has been already shown that *bonâ fide* wine cannot be converted by re-distillation into spirit at a profit; there is therefore no risk of fiscal injustice from this cause; and my Lords conclude that, so far as wine properly so called is concerned, no rule of fiscal equity would be infringed by raising the 1s. limit to whatever point is necessary, to admit whatever addition of spirit wine may require to give it its highest market value.

The objection then on the score of fiscal equity can only, my Lords conceive, be entertained in connection with the two questions which have been already discussed; viz.,

1. The re-distillation of spirit from spurious or nominal wines.
2. The substitution of cordials and compounds made from strong coarse wines for those made from duty-paid spirit.

As regards the first of these questions, if means can be found (as my Lords incline to hope might be the case), by the extension of the machinery now employed for the supervision of distillers, and the detection of frauds, of preventing the illicit operations which might be attempted under a reduced scale of wine duties, there will be no fiscal injustice at all events, it will not be the result of the principle or intention of the law. Whether independently of such means of prevention, the profit to be derived from such frauds would be sufficient at any or all of the limits which have been considered, to lead to these transactions on a scale sufficiently large to cause a real injustice to distillers, is a question upon which my Lords are unable to offer a positive opinion; but in any estimate which is formed of the probable amount of such risk, a very large allowance must be made for the diminution of profit which the chances of detection and punishment always involve in commercial transactions.

On a review of these various considerations, my Lords desire to convey to the Lords of the Treasury the general conclusions at which they have arrived, after carefully weighing the foregoing facts and arguments:—

1. That general and large reductions in the Portuguese Tariff, and the removal of the protection now given to the Portuguese flag in the indirect trade with Portugal, are objects of such importance to British trade as to render it most desirable that a treaty should, if possible, be concluded which would secure them.

2. That such a reduction in the present wine duties in this country, as would satisfy the conditions required by Portugal, could not be made without involving (at all events for a time) a loss of revenue from wine, which may be estimated at 730,000 *l*.

3. That it is probable that such a loss of revenue would be gradually recovered, and ultimately be amply compensated by the effects, both direct and indirect, upon the commercial prosperity of the country of increased exchanges with the Peninsula.

4. That if the requirements of the public service admit of any remission of indirect taxes in the ensuing year, a reduction of the wine duties may fairly claim the consideration of Her Majesty's Government; and that in comparing the tax on wine with other taxes which it may be desirable to remove or reduce, the amount of relief which would be afforded to the general trade of the country by an extension of this branch of our foreign exchanges, must be taken into account.

5. That no principle of fiscal equity now observed in the Customs legislation of this country, would be violated by such a reduction of the wine duties, as would admit all *bond fide* wines at the duty of 1 s. per gallon, unless it were found that it would open the door to frauds which the Revenue Departments were powerless, by any existing or possible machinery, to prevent, and thus expose lawful trade to an unjust disadvantage.

6. That it is beyond the province of this Board to offer any opinion as to the amount of risk to the revenue derived from spirits, which may be apprehended either from the re-distillation of spurious or nominal wine imported for fraudulent purposes, or from the substitution of strong coarse wines for duty-paid spirit, as a basis for cordials and compounds. They can only, therefore, submit the foregoing calculations and suggestions for the appreciation of the Lords of the Treasury.

7. That, irrespective of the collateral question of the spirit duties, and on the assumption that this revenue could be protected, the principle to be observed, as far as possible, in any settlement of the wine duties (so long as specific duties are maintained), should be to impose a uniform duty on all wines at such a degree of alcoholic or proof strength, as shall admit them at their highest natural strength, with such an addition of spirit as may be necessary to enable them to obtain their highest market value.

8. That after the best inquiry which this Board has been able to make, as to the strength, both natural and artificial, of the wines of the Peninsula, my Lords are of opinion that it would be impossible upon the foregoing principle to place the limit at less than 36 degrees proof strength; and that with reference to the actual conditions of trade, and the prevailing tastes and habits of the consumers in this country, it would be inexpedient at the present time to adopt a lower limit than 40 degrees, with perhaps a reservation, in any arrangement with Portugal, of the right of reducing it to 36 degrees, upon the expiration of a certain period of time.

9. That in view of the infinite variations in the alcoholic strength of the Peninsular wines between 30 degrees and 40 degrees, and the impossibility of determining beforehand within one or two degrees or more, the strength which may be found to exist in a particular wine at the time the duty is levied, any system by which the limit of a uniform duty was at present placed below 40 degrees, or by which new graduated duties were imposed on wines of different strengths, would have the effect of reviving the alcoholic test, now (as my Lords are informed) practically discarded, and of creating such a disturbance and irritation in the wine trade, as to be in the highest degree undesirable and mischievous.

10. That, if on the other hand, it should be considered that such an extension of the 1 s. limit is incompatible with the security of the revenue derived from spirit, it might be proposed to maintain the present scale of the wine duties, which is found by experience to give rise to few difficulties in its application, but with a reduction of the duty on wine between 26 degrees and 40 degrees, from 2 s. 6 d. to 1 s. 6 d. per gallon; by which the profit to be obtained from illicit re-distillation would be very greatly diminished.

11. That if this arrangement could not be made with Portugal, or was still considered insufficient to protect the revenue from spirit, it may deserve consideration whether, either as a distinct measure, or in combination with the proposed reduction of the wine duty, a reduction of the duty on spirits might not be made from 10 s. to 8 s. per gallon.

12. That

12. That the present duty on spirits of 10 *s.* per gallon, although probably under present circumstances that which produces the largest amount of revenue obtainable from this source, appears to have checked to a certain extent the consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom; and that, therefore, if the requirements of the public service admit of such a remission of duty as that suggested, it would probably be desirable in the interests of trade.

In submitting these remarks to the Lords of the Treasury, I am to request that you will state to them, that as the Portuguese Government is anxious to be informed of the decision of Her Majesty's Government on their proposals, before the meeting of the Cortes, my Lords will be glad to be favoured with the views of their Lordships with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Louis Mallet.*

COPY OF TREASURY MINUTE, dated 1st March 1867.

WRITE to the Secretary of the Board of Trade that my Lords have read with the attention due to so important a question, the correspondence submitted to them upon the subject of a new treaty with Portugal.

It is evident that the removal of impediments to trade, which exist in that country, would be of incalculable benefit to her, and would also, in all probability, be highly advantageous to the manufacturing and shipping industry of the United Kingdom; and, although there are valid objections to the purchase of concessions which it is the true interest of others to bestow spontaneously, yet, as it may be anticipated that the Portuguese Government will encounter formidable opposition in the initiation of a more liberal policy, and as Her Majesty's Government are naturally anxious to lend any assistance that can fairly be asked of them, my Lords have examined the conditions proposed to Lord Stanley with an earnest desire to acquiesce in them, if only they should prove compatible with the principles upon which the revenue system of this country is based.

The Portuguese Government stipulate as a condition indispensable to the reduction of their tariff, and the abolition of the differential duty on the flag in indirect trade, that the wine duties in the United Kingdom should be lowered so as to permit the Portuguese wine producer to compete on equal terms with the wine producers of France and other countries. As then the negotiation will in the main depend upon an agreement between the two parties in respect to the wine duties, my Lords will confine their observations, on the present occasion, chiefly to that point.

They understand the specific demand of the Portuguese Government to be that wines containing 40 degrees and under of proof spirit should be admitted here at a duty of 1 *s.* a gallon.

Such a reduction would involve a large sacrifice of revenue, and my Lords apprehend that, under present circumstances, a very gradual increase of consumption could only be expected. The Exchequer, therefore, would be a loser for many years to come.

It is possible, however, that this might not be found an insuperable objection, in consideration of the benefits which would be likely to follow upon a closer intercourse between the two countries.

But there remains a more important question to be settled, viz., how far the proposed change in the wine duties would affect the revenue derived from spirits.

In the last financial year, no less a sum than 14,500,000 *l.* was collected from spirits alone, or about 21 per cent., on a total revenue of 68,000,000 *l.* With these facts before them, my Lords would not feel themselves justified in sanctioning any measure which would entail risk on so important an item of the State income.

The Lords of the Committee will recollect that the present scale of wine duties was fixed with special reference to the duty on spirits, and that their relation has

been a matter of anxious consideration at each alteration of the wine duty enacted within the last seven years.

Taking, then, into consideration the effect that the reduction of the duty on wine would in all probability have upon the duty on spirits, and after repeated consultations with the great revenue boards, my Lords have come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to admit wines containing 40 degrees of proof spirit at a duty of 1 s. the gallon without great risk to the revenue derived from spirits, and it is matter of satisfaction to them to find themselves supported in this conclusion by the Board of Trade.

Their Lordships, however, of that department incline to the opinion that the duty might be reduced from 2 s. 6 d. to 1 s. 6 d. the gallon on wines between 26 degrees and 40 degrees. But the majority of the objections to the extension of the 1 s. duty apply, though in a less degree, to a reduction of 1 s. 6 d.; and, as these objections involve the safety of the spirit duties, my Lords cannot adopt the proposed modification of the scale.

This brings my Lords to the terms which they on their side have it in their power to offer to the Portuguese Government. They cannot hope, after reading the statements put forward by the Portuguese minister, that the small reduction of duty, which they are about to propose, will satisfy his requirements. If however that Government should, on a re-consideration of the circumstances of the two countries, be of opinion that they could pursue their negotiation on the basis of a reduction of the wine duty in this country to 2 s. a gallon (or by one-fifth), my Lords will undertake to propose a measure to Parliament with that object. They regret to add that that must be regarded as the limit of concession which they can make with regard to the article of wine. There are, however, duties levied in British ports on some other products of Portugal, which my Lords would be glad to take into consideration with a view to their reduction or repeal, in return for corresponding concessions on the part of the Portuguese Government with respect to articles of British produce or manufacture; they are therefore not without hope that the negotiations may be continued on the basis that they have mentioned.

In conclusion, my Lords would press upon the Board of Trade that, if a liberal tariff is to be purchased from Portugal by a reduction of the wine duty, the opportunity should not be lost for obtaining a like concession from Spain. My Lords, indeed, reserve for the present the consideration whether Her Majesty's Government would be justified in concluding such a treaty with one of those powers without the other being disposed to come into the same arrangement.

Inform Customs and Inland Revenue.

REPORT from the Commissioners of Customs, dated 6th February 1867.

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

MR. HAMILTON having by his letter, dated the 4th instant, signified that he was desired by your Lordships to transmit, for any observations we might have to offer thereon, the accompanying letter from the Board of Trade, dated the 20th December last, transmitting a correspondence between that Department and the Foreign Office on the subject of a proposed commercial treaty between this country and Portugal:—

We Report,

That a paper entering at such length into arguments of so varied and elaborate a nature could not be answered in detail until after much careful consideration, and by stating very fully the grounds upon which we dissent from the conclusions arrived at by the Board of Trade.

And as we understand that your Lordships are desirous to obtain our opinion on the main question involved, viz., the reduction of the duties on wine, with as little delay as practicable, we shall proceed to give for your Lordships' information

mation a succinct statement of the views which we have already expressed and still entertain on that question. And with this view, we think it may be most convenient to give to your Lordships our opinion on the 12 points put forward in the latter part of Mr. Mallet's letter; viz:—

Mr. Mallet's Letter.

1. That general and large reductions in the Portuguese tariff, and the removal of the protection now given to the Portuguese flag, in the indirect trade with Portugal, are objects of such importance to British trade, as to render it most desirable that a treaty should, if possible, be concluded which would secure them.

2. That such a reduction in the present wine duties in this country as would satisfy the conditions required by Portugal, could not be made without involving (at all events for a time) a loss of revenue from wine, which may be estimated at 730,000 £.

3. That it is probable that such a loss of revenue would be gradually recovered, and ultimately be amply compensated by the effects, both direct and indirect, upon the commercial prosperity of the country, of increased exchanges with the Peninsula.

4. That if the requirements of the public service admit of any remission of indirect taxes in the ensuing year, a reduction of the wine duties may fairly claim the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and that in comparing the tax on wine, with other taxes which it may be desirable to remove or reduce, the amount of relief which would be afforded to the general trade of the country by an extension of this branch of our foreign exchanges must be taken into account.

5. That no principle of fiscal equity now observed in the Customs legislation of this country would be violated by such a reduction of the wine duties as would admit *bonâ fide* wines at the duty of 1s. per gallon, unless it were found that it would open the door to frauds which the Revenue Departments were powerless, by any existing or possible machinery, to prevent, and thus expose lawful trade to an unjust disadvantage.

6. That it is beyond the province of this Board to offer any opinion as to the amount of risk to the revenue derived from spirits which may be apprehended either from the re-distillation of spurious or nominal wine imported for fraudulent purposes, or from the substitution of strong coarse wines for duty-paid spirit, as a basis for cordials and compounds. They can only, therefore, submit the foregoing calculations and suggestions for the appreciation of the Lords of the Treasury.

We have only to observe that the attainment of these objects is very desirable if they can be secured without a disproportionate sacrifice of the revenue of this country.

The loss of duty is correctly estimated if all wine under 42 degrees is to be admitted, but there are no means available to calculate the loss if the limit of the 1s. duty be fixed at 36 degrees or 40 degrees.

It must be borne in mind that the wines of Portugal are all costly, and therefore their consumption is not likely to increase rapidly, and according to the experience of the present reduced duty, it will take many years before the loss can be recovered.

Wine is a luxury, and it may therefore be fairly questioned on that ground how far it should be preferred to the necessities of life in reducing taxation.

The reduction of duty on alcoholized wines would violate the principles of the present system. 1s. is charged on natural wine, though it may contain a portion of spirit as a natural ingredient, because in that condition such spirit does not come into competition with manufactured spirit. Above 26 degrees an additional duty of 1s. 6d. is charged, which is equal to the duty on 15 degrees of alcoholic strength; thus charging an equivalent duty for the manufactured spirit which is introduced into the strong wine, and which countervails the duty both on British and foreign spirits.

It is a principle maintained in every country, that where duty is charged on the home-made article, a countervailing rate should be charged on the imported article.

The loss by illicit distillation is a question with which the Inland Revenue are more conversant, but we entertain no doubt that spirituous mixtures imported as wine would be largely used in sophisticating cordials, rum, and other such articles, and would themselves also enter into consumption as a substitute for spirits.

7. That

We

Mr. Mallet's Letter.

7. That irrespective of the collateral question of the spirit duties, and on the assumption that this revenue could be protected, the principle to be observed, as far as possible, in any settlement of the wine duties (so long as specific duties are maintained), should be to impose a uniform duty on all wines at such a degree of alcoholic or proof strength as shall admit them at their highest natural strength, with such an addition of spirit as may be necessary to enable them to obtain their highest market value.

8. That after the best inquiry which this Board has been able to make, as to the strength, both natural and artificial, of the wines of the Peninsula, my Lords are of opinion that it would be impossible upon the foregoing principle to place the limit at less than 36 degrees proof strength, and that with reference to the actual conditions of trade, and the prevailing tastes and habits of the consumers in this country, it would be inexpedient at the present time to adopt a lower limit than 40 degrees, with perhaps a reservation, in any arrangement with Portugal, of the right of reducing it to 36 degrees, upon the expiration of a certain period of time.

9. That in view of the infinite variations in the alcoholic strength of the Peninsular wines, between 30 degrees and 40 degrees, and the impossibility of determining beforehand, within one or two degrees or more, the strength which may be found to exist in a particular wine at the time the duty is levied, any system by which the limit of a uniform duty were at present placed below 40 degrees, or by which new graduated duties were imposed on wines of different strengths, would have the effect of reviving the alcoholic test, now (as my Lords are informed) practically discarded, and of creating such a disturbance and irritation in the wine trade as to be in the highest degree undesirable and mischievous.

10. That if, on the other hand, it should be considered that such an extension of the 1*s.* limit is incompatible with the security of the revenue derived from spirit, it might be proposed to maintain the present scale of the wine duties, which is found by experience to give rise to few difficulties in its application, but with a reduction of the duty on wine between 26 degrees and 40 degrees from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, by which the profit to be obtained from illicit re-distillation would be very greatly diminished.

11. That if this arrangement could not be made with Portugal, or was still considered insufficient to protect the revenue from spirit, it may deserve consideration whether, either as a distinct measure, or in combination with the proposed reduction of the wine duty, a reduction of the duty on spirits might not be made from 10*s.* to 8*s.* per gallon.

We demur to the principle proposed to be adopted in fixing the amount of duty to be levied on wines, so far as we understand the Board of Trade's arguments.

The principle which led to the reduction, and which was always held by the advocates of reduction, was, that natural wine, that is wine not alcoholized, should be admitted at such a rate as would allow it to become a general beverage; it being deemed in that state wholesome and beneficial.

As regards the extension of the 1*s.* rate to 36 degrees, it is argued, by some parties ranking high in the trade, that that limit would be no boon to the port wine trade.

As regards the limit of 40 degrees, although such a high strength might suit the importer, it certainly is not required by the tastes and habits of the consumers, inasmuch as the taste for light natural wines is at present rapidly increasing.

Their Lordships are misinformed with regard to the alcoholic test being practically discarded. Such is by no means the case. A large proportion of our imports are necessarily subjected to actual testing. The adoption of 36 degrees would no doubt lead to much litigation with the trade.

The majority of the objections to the extension of the 1*s.* to wine under 40 degrees are equally applicable to the reduction of the duty to 1*s.* 6*d.*, 6*d.* being a very immaterial difference.

It may be here observed that the present system was settled after very mature consideration and discussion, and has worked well, and produced little difficulty or complaint from the trade, and that such a state of things should not be lightly or hastily disturbed.

The reduction of the duty on spirits from 10*s.* to 8*s.* must involve a large loss of revenue, and is a matter for the consideration of the Government alone.

Mr. Mallet's Letter.

12. That the present duty on spirits of 10s. per gallon, although probably, under present circumstances, that which produces the largest amount of revenue obtainable from this source, appears to have checked, to a certain extent, the consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom; and that therefore, if the requirements of the public service admit of such a remission of duty as that suggested, it would probably be desirable in the interests of trade.

This is a question relating to the duties collected by the Inland Revenue Department, whose opinion, we submit, should be taken on this point.

Custom House, 6 February 1867.

(signed) *F. Goulburn.*
R. W. Grey.

REPORT from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House,
8 June 1867.

May it please your Lordships,

WE beg to report to your Lordships upon a communication, dated the 22nd ultimo, which we have received from the Board of Trade, forwarding an extract, copy of which is annexed hereto, from a Despatch addressed by M. Cazal Ribeiro, the Portuguese Minister of State, to Her Majesty's Minister in Lisbon, relative to the wine duties chargeable in the United Kingdom.

M. Cazal Ribeiro assumes that the objections which have been made in this country to the reduction of the wine duty to a uniform rate of 1s. per gallon, on the score of the relation between the duties on wines and on spirits, are based on the possibility that the alcohol in wine may be separated therefrom without distillation. But, as your Lordships are aware, no objections have ever been made on this particular ground.

The objections urged by the Revenue Departments have been based mainly upon two considerations:—

1. That wines are already lightly taxed in comparison with spirits; and,
2. That if the duty on the strong wines of Portugal and Spain were reduced as proposed, this would tend to decrease the revenue from spirits, and would hold out a great temptation for the introduction of factitious wines, which are in fact merely spirit mixtures or cordials, such as the so-called "Hamburg Sherry." On each of these points we beg to submit some observations.

1. M. Cazal Ribeiro states that "the import duty on spirits, 10s. per gallon, is the quadruple of what is paid on wines containing up to 42 degrees of alcohol." This is an over-statement of the case; but the duty on spirits is still heavy in comparison with that on wines, as regards the alcohol they respectively contain, being in the proportion of 50 to 21; viz., the duty on British spirits is 10s. per gallon, or on foreign spirits imported 10s. 5d., while the duty on fortified wines containing 42 per cent. of alcohol is only 2s. 6d. per gallon.

The present rates of duty upon wines were fixed after due consideration, and upon what appear to be sound and intelligible principles.

Prior to the reduction of the wine duties in 1860, experiments were made, and information was sought, for the purpose of determining the maximum quantity of alcohol in natural wine. The result was conclusively in favour of fixing this maximum at 26 per cent. of spirit of the British proof strength; and this conclusion is still regarded as correct.

A natural wine containing not more than 26 per cent. of spirit is taxed at 1s. per gallon; but, when this per-centage is exceeded, the extra spirit is charged at a different rate.

The wines of Portugal and Spain imported into this country have had, with few exceptions, brandy or grain spirit added to them. According to the report of Mr. Consul Crawford, dated in February last, he ascertained, after a series of

very careful inquiries, that the wine in stock at Oporto contained on an average 39 per cent. of proof spirit; the range being from 36 to 43. He also states that this spirit is in part added, the whole not being produced by the ordinary fermentation of grape juice.

If any spirit is thus added, it follows in equity to the maker of British compounds and cordials, as well as for protection to the revenue, that the ordinary spirit duty of the British tariff should be charged on such spirit; and this is substantially what is now done. For example:—

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
The duty charged on fortified wine containing not more than 42 per cent. of spirit, is 2s. 6d. per gallon, or for 100 gallons -	12 10 -	The duty charged on natural wine containing 26 per cent. of spirit, is 1 s. per gallon, for 84 gallons - - - -	4 4 -
		The duty charged on foreign spirits imported is 10 s. 5 d. per gallon, or for 16 gallons -	8 6 8
£.	12 10 -	TOTAL - - £.	12 10 8

Thus the duty actually charged on the fortified wine is nearly equal to the duty which would be charged upon its separate constituents—natural wine and the added spirits.

2. Even under the present rates of wine duty, factitious wine, such as “Hamburg Sherry,” has been imported. This liquor, with few exceptions, contains a portion of genuine wine, or the constituents thereof; and the skill of the Customs’ officials, with the aid of the Excise chemists, is already taxed to the utmost to prevent the importation. Such importation is in reality an evasion of the differential duty between wines and spirits, and not the less so even although the factitious wine may not be—and we are not aware that it ever is—re-distilled, after importation, into spirits. But were a uniform rate of wine duty of 1 s. per gallon adopted, the temptation to frauds of this description would be much greater, the ingenuity of the makers sharpened, and the difficulties of the revenue officials in preventing the importation greatly increased, and a considerable loss of spirit revenue would be the natural result.

No doubt a fair marketable wine would not be distilled for the purpose of illegally extracting the spirit therefrom. But it does not follow that the same would be the case with factitious wines; and if a trade in such wines for the object of illicit distillation were to spring up, the Excise would have great difficulty in suppressing it, as—unlike the ordinary materials of the illicit distiller—wine of any kind, on which the wine duty has been paid, may be stored without restriction.

The above observations show the grounds on which we consider that the present rates of wine duty are equitable to the wine producer; and that the proposed reduction would involve a hardship to the British distiller, and would be hazardous to the revenue.

We have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Stephenson.*
Alfred Montgomery.
Henry Roberts.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH addressed by *M. Cazal Ribeiro*, the Portuguese Minister of State, to Her Majesty’s Minister in *Lisbon*.

His Majesty’s Government is not acquainted with the experiments, or the reasonings which carried H. B. M.’s Government to the conclusion that they could not reduce to 1 s. the duty on wines containing up to 40 degrees of proof spirit, without compromising the revenue on spirits, under the head of Excise.

It has on several occasions been said, it is true, that the alcoholic scale is intended to prevent the frauds which might arise from the importation of strongly alcoholized wines. But all the arguments which it has been endeavoured to bring forward to prove the possibility of fraud are void of foundation, because all suppose that the alcohol can be concealed in the wine, and separated therefrom without

without having recourse to the process of distillation. If this were the case, the difference which exists at present between the duty on wines and the duty on spirits would already be a sufficient inducement to fraud.

The import duty on spirits, 10*s.* per gallon, is the quadruple of what is paid on wines containing up to 42 degrees of alcohol; and nobody will assert that this difference is not sufficiently great to encourage the defrauding of the Excise duty were such a fraud practically possible.

Fraud could only be committed by means of illicit distillation; but against illicit distillation there exist the Excise officers, with all the means which they possess for controlling and repressing, in virtue of the laws, and of which they have so efficiently made use.

The Board of Trade to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 31 October 1867.

Sir,

I AM directed, by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that they have delayed their reply to your letter of the 21st September last on the subject of the recent experiment in the distillation of Portuguese wine made by Mr. Cosens, under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Board, until they had received from that gentleman a statement of the object which he proposed in undertaking it, and the conclusions to which the results have led him.

Having now conferred with Mr. Cosens upon the results of this experiment, my Lords direct me to state, with reference to the request of the Lords Commissioners to be favoured with their opinion as to their bearing upon the proposed reduction of the duty on wine containing more than 26 degrees of proof spirit to 1*s.* per gallon, that they do not think that those results affect in any way the questions at issue.

The wine upon which the experiment was made appears to have been Portuguese wine, costing 22*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* per 100 gallons, of a strength, according to the Customs test, of 36 degrees proof spirit, the accuracy of which was confirmed by the actual distillation.

It requires no experiment to prove that it could never be a profitable operation to import wine costing 4*s.* 6*d.* a gallon, and containing 36 degrees of proof spirit, for the purpose of illicit distillation. Indeed, so far as *bonâ fide* Portuguese and Spanish wines are concerned, the Revenue Boards have never, as my Lords are informed, expressed any apprehension of serious risk from this source.

The argument of those departments has been, that spurious wines, which, nevertheless, could not be distinguished, upon importation, from genuine wine, costing 1*s.*, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, and containing 42 degrees proof spirit, might be operated upon for the above-mentioned purposes without detection, and with a sufficient profit to lead to extensive transactions of a fraudulent character from which the spirit revenue would suffer.

This apprehension may or may not be well founded, but it is obvious that whatever profit could be derived from such transactions must depend upon conditions which were altogether absent from the operation under review.

Those conditions are :

1. That the cost of the wine, duty included, shall be so much less than that of the spirit which it contains, if the duty were paid upon it, as to admit of a sufficient profit to the illicit distillers.
2. That such wine shall be passed at the Customs as *bonâ fide* wine, instead of being detected and stopped on importation.
3. That it shall be conveyed to its destination and distilled without detection and prevention by the officers of Excise.

It has been stated with reference to the first of these conditions, that a vinous liquid could be procured for the purpose at 1*s.* per gallon, and the calculations of the Inland Revenue have been made on this supposition. This price appears to

my Lords very low; they believe that 1 s. 6 d. a gallon is about the lowest price at which any wine which could pass the Custom House would be actually obtainable; but even assuming it to be correct, it is apparent that the enhancement of cost resulting from the other two conditions cannot be expressed in figures, and that therefore the estimates on this question, which have all proceeded on the assumption that the supposed operation would be effected without any risk or impediment must be purely hypothetical, and subject to very large qualifications.

My Lords do not, however, desire to reopen this discussion, so far as the proposal for a uniform duty of 1 s. upon all wines up to 42 degrees proof spirit is concerned.

It is incontestable, that leaving out of consideration the possibility of prevention by the Revenue Departments, or, even if absolute prevention were found impossible, the enhancement of cost, inseparable from all illegal transactions of this nature, a profit of about 7 l. might be made on the spirit illicitly distilled from 100 gallons of "so-called wine," at 42 degrees proof, if admitted at 1 s. per gallon; and although my Lords entertain a decided opinion that such enhancement of cost would be found in practice to be very considerable, they consider it to be beyond their province to dispute the conclusions at which the Lords of the Treasury have arrived, viz., that a uniform duty of 1 s. per gallon on all wines under 42 degrees proof would seriously imperil the revenue from spirits.

My Lords are the less disposed to renew the discussion of this question, because they are satisfied on other grounds that it is both undesirable, and unnecessary in the real interest of the British consumer, the wine trade, and the foreign producer, to look to a permanent settlement of the wine duties by such a scale as that to which they have referred.

They believe that in view of the change now taking place in the taste of the British consumer, and in the processes of wine-making under the influence of the progressive improvements of science, an allowance of 36 degrees proof spirit in wine would afford an ample margin for all legitimate importations, and that if the general interests of the public service admit of the temporary loss of revenue from wine which might be the result, the best and most equitable arrangement with respect to this branch of indirect taxation would be a uniform duty of 1 s. per gallon on all wines containing not more than 36 degrees proof spirit, with an addition of 3 d. per gallon for every degree of strength beyond that limit.

A collateral advantage which would be derived from such a measure would be that it might be accompanied with an abolition of the bonding system so far as wine is concerned, whereby a large saving would be effected in the machinery of the Customs, and an overgrown and embarrassing branch of administration might be dispensed with.

My Lords entertain a strong opinion that it is in this direction only that a real and permanent solution of the question of the wine duties is to be found, and they think that the measure which they have suggested deserves the careful consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, but in the event of Her Majesty's Government not being prepared at the present time to entertain so large a scheme of reform, they think it most important to arrive at some understanding with the Government of Portugal without further loss of time, for the following reasons:—

1. The Lords of the Treasury are aware that from the 1st September last, at which date the Treaty between France and Portugal came into operation, British produce and manufactures have been subject to differential charges in Portugal, a proceeding which, however unwarrantable on the part of a friendly Power, Her Majesty's Government appears to have felt itself unable to avert.

2. The uncertainty prevailing in the wine trade in consequence of the agitation of this question is leading, my Lords are informed, to a serious falling-off in the importations of Portuguese wines. The accounts of trade and navigation for the month of August seem to confirm this statement:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£.	£.	£.
Wine from Portugal, eight months -	2,249,990	2,446,673	1,732,294

My Lords have therefore endeavoured to seek some combination, which, while on the one hand involving less loss on the wine duties than the larger measure which has been recommended, and less risk to the spirit duties than the proposal of the Lords of the Treasury last March, might, on the other, afford a prospect of resuming negotiations with Portugal with some hope of success.

Before submitting to the Lords of the Treasury the conclusion at which they have arrived, my Lords desire briefly to recall to their recollection the stages through which this negotiation has already passed.

In the summer of 1866, the Portuguese Government addressed representations to Her Majesty's Government, with a view of obtaining the equalization of the wine duties at the rate of 1*s.* per gallon.

After much correspondence with the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, and after repeated consultations with the Revenue Boards, the Lords of the Treasury decided, in their letter to this Board of the 1st March last, that the extreme limit of reduction in the wine duties which could be made with a due regard to the integrity of the revenue derived from spirit was 2*s.* per gallon on wine up to 42 degrees proof, and a proposal to this effect was accordingly made to the Government of Portugal.

This proposal was at once declined by Portugal as inadequate, and a counter proposal was made in M. Casal Ribeiro's note to Sir A. Paget, of the 9th April last, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government should at once reduce the duty on wines between 26 degrees and 42 degrees proof to 1*s.* 8*d.* per gallon, and fix a reasonable time at which such duty should descend to what is termed its normal rate of 1*s.* per gallon, an arrangement which, with reference to the views expressed in their letter of the 1st March, my Lords assume is considered inadmissible by the Lords of the Treasury.

It remains therefore to consider whether between these two inadmissible proposals, a middle term may not be found which may serve as the basis of renewed negotiation.

On the side of Her Majesty's Government, the two difficulties which have stood in the way of an agreement with Portugal upon this question have been :—

1. The possible loss of revenue from the wine duties, if the present 2*s.* 6*d.* rate was reduced.
2. The apprehended risk to the spirit revenue.

Keeping these two difficulties in view, the course which my Lords would suggest is, to reduce the duty on all wines containing between 26 degrees and 38 degrees of proof spirit, to 1*s.* 8*d.* per gallon, leaving wines above that strength to be taxed as at present.

As the essential feature of this proposal is the creation of a new division in the scale of alcoholic tests, it is to this point that my Lords have chiefly directed their inquiries.

If these inquiries had led them to the conclusion that by drawing a line at 38 degrees a new class would be practically created, and a necessity imposed upon the Customs of applying to a much greater extent than at present the alcoholic test, thereby re-opening a source of constant dispute and difficulty between the importers and the Custom House, my Lords would not have recommended such a course; for they consider facility of administration a paramount object in all Customs laws.

They have proposed the limit of 38 degrees in the belief that it is sufficiently high to include the bulk of all ordinary importations, so that, on the one hand, due allowance will be made for slight differences in testing, and for the additional strength often acquired by wines between the periods of shipment and entry, and, on the other, the necessity of constant testing at the Custom House will be obviated.

There is no doubt that, under the present scale, which admits wines up to 42 degrees, many of the wines imported exceed 38 degrees, but it is important to distinguish between a practice engendered and encouraged by recent or existing legislation, and the permanent requirements of the trade.

My Lords are satisfied, from the inquiries which they have made, that the addition of 10 degrees to the maximum natural strength of wines, which has been taken at 26 degrees, is amply sufficient for all legitimate purposes, and that if the limit of 36 degrees were once fixed, traders would readily adapt themselves

to this condition, and reduce the strength of their wines within the prescribed degree of strength, a result which in every point of view it is most desirable to attain.

The wines which, as my Lords are informed, generally contain the greatest addition of spirit are those of Spain.

This arises not only from the fervid nature of the wine, in which it is difficult to extinguish the germ of fermentation, but also from the necessity under which the dealer is now placed owing to the limited consumption of wine in England, of dosing them with spirit to an extent which will ensure their keeping for an indefinite time.

With a larger and more rapid consumption this necessity would diminish, and a smaller quantity of spirit be required; but even as it is, my Lords are informed that sherry wine fit for exportation, about two years old, is only considered to require an addition of spirit which would bring its strength to about 38 degrees.

As regards port wines, the Lords of the Treasury are aware that the system of highly fortifying them for the English market has grown up and flourished under the Portuguese Export Law, only abolished in 1865, and that no legal obstacle now exists to the exportation of pure wine to this country; and it is stated that some of the most eminent firms in this trade are already adopting the practice of reducing the artificial strength of their wines.

My Lords are informed that, even at the present time, the bulk of the port wine landed in the United Kingdom contains from 36 degrees to 38 degrees proof spirit.

M. Cazal Ribeiro states, in a conversation with Sir A. Paget, reported in a Despatch of December 1866, that no alcoholic limit would satisfy the requirements of the Portuguese wine trade below 40 degrees or *thereabouts*, adding that it had been proved by experiment in England, that the average strength of port wine on importation into England, was 35 degrees, and this, under the double operation, my Lords presume, of the Portuguese export system in force till 1865, and the present English alcoholic scale.

My Lords believe that, under such a scale as that now proposed, the importations of wine into this country would, after a short time, consist as now, speaking generally, of two classes only: the one of wines below 26 degrees, and the other of those between 30 degrees and 36 degrees, no greater difficulties of administration arising with respect to the occasional qualities above 36 degrees than are now found to exist with respect to wines above 42 degrees. With a view, however, of giving time for a change in the present system, and allowing a due margin for exceptional importations, as well as of facilitating an arrangement with the Portuguese Government, they think it better to extend the limit to 38 degrees.

My Lords will now proceed to consider the foregoing proposal in its possible effect upon the two branches of revenue above referred to.

As regards the wine duties the Lords of the Treasury will recollect that the maximum loss of revenue under a reduction of the 2*s.* 6*d.* duty to 1*s.* per gallon was estimated by the Customs last year at 680,000 *l.*; this estimate proceeding on the assumption that there would be no increase of consumption, and that the Exchequer would lose the whole difference of duty, viz., 1*s.* 6*d.* upon every gallon imported.

On the same assumption, the proposal of Her Majesty's Government last March, to reduce this duty to 2*s.* per gallon, would have involved a possible maximum loss of 226,000 *l.*, and under the scale now proposed, even if the whole importations were brought within 38 degrees, and subjected to the 1*s.* 8*d.* duty, that maximum loss would amount to 377,000 *l.*

My Lords need not observe that taking into account the wines which will still pay 2*s.* 6*d.* or more per gallon, and the increased consumption which could hardly fail to take place, the real loss of revenue would probably be considerably less than this estimate.

The only remaining question is the possible effect of the proposed change on the spirit revenue.

On this point my Lords have only to observe that under the scale which they have suggested, a smaller margin of profit is left for illicit operations than under the

the scale proposed by the Lords of the Treasury last March, as will be seen by the following calculations:—

100 gallons of wine at 42 degrees proof.						£.	s.	d.
Cost of wine (say)	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Duty at 2 s. per gallon	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Cost of distillation	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4
Freight and charges (say)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
						19	3	4
Duty saved on 40 gallons of spirit	£.	20	-	-	}	22	13	4
Cost of 40 gallons of spirit	-	-	2	13	4			
Possible profit						3	10	-

100 gallons of wine at 38 degrees proof.						£.	s.	d.
Cost of wine (say)	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Duty at 1 s. 8 d. per gallon	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	8
Cost of distillation	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4
Freight and charges (say)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
						17	10	-
Duty saved on 36 gallons of spirit	£.	18	-	-	}	20	8	-
Cost of 36 gallons of spirit	-	-	2	8	-			
Possible profit						2	18	-

The Lords of the Treasury will perceive from this calculation that the proposal now made may be considered without any reference to the spirit duties, and that the only points which require their attention are:—

1. The amount of the possible loss on the wine duties, which may exceed that which might have been involved in the proposals already made by the sum of 150,000 l.
2. The practicability of fixing the limit of 38 degrees proof for the duty of 1 s. 8 d., without undue inconvenience to the trade and the Custom House.

My Lords entertain the hope that the Lords of the Treasury will arrive at the conclusion that neither of these questions presents difficulties of a sufficiently serious kind to prevent the renewal of a negotiation which, for the reasons stated above, it is so desirable to bring to a satisfactory conclusion.

Such a result must, of course, depend upon the disposition of the Portuguese Government to adopt a measure of tariff reform, which would secure to this country important advantages, and afford to Her Majesty's Government a sufficient motive to justify them in disturbing fiscal arrangements which have been found in many respects to work satisfactorily; but it is necessary, before entering upon negotiations with that Government upon this branch of the question, that the Lords of the Treasury should be able to inform Lord Stanley as to the extreme limit of the concessions which they are prepared to make, and I am, therefore, to request that you will move them to communicate their decision upon this proposal at their early convenience.

In conclusion, I am to state that my Lords entirely concur with the Lords of the Treasury in thinking it very important that this occasion should be taken of endeavouring to secure simultaneous reductions in the tariff of Spain, but they are unable to express any opinion as to the possibility of addressing representations to the Spanish Government at the present moment with any prospect of advantage. Upon this point I am, however, to observe that even if a simultaneous arrangement with Spain is found impracticable, they cannot doubt that a liberal reform of the Portuguese tariff would make it difficult for that country to maintain her present restrictive system.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Louis Mallet.*

REPORT from the Commissioner of Customs, dated 6th November 1867.

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

YOUR Lordships having referred to us the annexed letter from Mr. R. G. W. Herbert, enclosing, by desire of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, together with copies of the correspondence which accompanied it, relative to the question of equalising the duties upon Portuguese wines.

We Report,

That the question of the equalisation of the duties on wine, with more immediate reference to the conclusion of a commercial treaty between this country and Portugal, has been already very fully considered by Her Majesty's Government.

In our Report to your Lordships, dated the 6th February last, No. 63, we replied at some length to the arguments which had been adduced by the Board of Trade in favour of the measure.

And your Lordships were pleased, by Mr Hunt's letter of the 4th March last, to communicate to us the decision which Her Majesty's Government had come to on the question, viz., that the limit of concession which they were prepared to make was the reduction of the duty on wine to 2*s.* per gallon, should the Portuguese Government be disposed to pursue the negotiation on that basis.

We have given our best consideration to the arguments now advanced by Mr. J. P. Harriss, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon, but the imperfect knowledge which Mr. Harriss would appear to have of the nature of Sykes' hydrometer, the instrument by which the strength of the spirit in wine is ascertained in this country, has made it difficult, in some instances, to follow the course of Mr. Harriss' reasoning.

With these preliminary remarks, we will proceed to offer such observations as appear to be called for on the material points raised in the enclosed papers.

In the first of the Despatches referred to, No. 18, Mr. Harriss enters into an elaborate calculation of the expense of the illicit distillation of a wine which would be admitted, on its importation into this country, at the duty of 1*s.* per gallon, on the ground that the Government felt satisfied that there was no danger of such wines being subjected to that operation.

Mr. Harriss, however, arrives at the conclusion that there would be a profit from such illicit distillation of 3*s.* 8*d.* (3*s.* 10*d.* according to his figures) upon each gallon of spirit obtained by the illicit distillation, but adds that "the wine in question cannot be imported as wine into England, neither can it be imported for illicit distillation if it be true, as is stated, that from the organic changes which would result from the effects of the voyage in so poor a wine, it would be equally unfit for producing spirit."

Discussion on such a subject would, therefore, appear useless; nevertheless, Mr. Harriss "ventures to point out one or two considerations which seem to indicate a possibility of such illicit distillation."

In reference to the first of these considerations Mr. Harriss is mistaken. He observes, "that a wine marking 25 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer would contain about 22½ per cent. of pure alcohol." The words, "marking 25 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer," convey no meaning, and are totally inapplicable to the instrument in question. Sykes' hydrometer indicates the density of a fluid containing spirit, and by noting the temperature of the fluid and referring to the tables adapted to the instrument, the strength will be ascertained in the proportion that the fluid is over proof or under proof; "marking 25 degrees," therefore, may mean the density of the wine, or its strength over or under proof.

From the way in which Mr. Harriss had just previously used a similar expression, "marking less than 26 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer," to denote the limit of the 1*s.* duty, it may be inferred that the expression is intended to apply to wines containing 25 degrees of proof spirit as ascertained by that instrument.

Proof spirit contains about 57 per cent., by volume, of pure alcohol, and the quantity

quantity of pure alcohol in any wine containing 25 degrees or per cent. of proof spirit, can therefore only be about $14\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., instead of $22\frac{1}{4}$, as stated by Mr. Harriss; and it must be equally obvious that if a wine contain 25 per cent., or one-fourth part of proof spirit, four gallons will be required to produce one integral gallon of such spirit; but Mr. Harriss states, " $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of such wine would be required to produce a gallon of proof spirit," and having arrived at such conclusion, assumes that the wine, instead of being worth only 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, as at first stated, is to become worth 8*l.* 16*s.*, because it would require only $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to produce one gallon of proof spirit.

But even this assertion he immediately afterwards disproves himself, by observing that "8*l.* 16*s.* might be the actual price if the alcoholic strength were the only element in the price of wines; there are, however, many other elements of value in wines," he continues, "but, taking into consideration these other elements, it does not seem probable that the price per pipe of this class of wines would be double the assumed price of his calculation; an addition of 50 per cent. would probably represent, with fairness, the average value."

Now, 50 per cent. on 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* is 2*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, and gives 6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* as the price under the last-named probability; but Mr. Harriss further observes that "he has reason to believe that the average price of Portugal wines of this class is 13*l.* per pipe," and, having so settled the value of the wine as the basis for calculating expenses and profits of illicit distillation, he arrives at this conclusion: "That the differences in favour of illicit distillation in England from such wines are, therefore, rather higher (than from those it is supposed which he said could not be imported either as wine or for distillation); and he proceeds, "If these sums represent approximately the respective advantages of such distillation, then, although the revenue officers do not seem to fear it, there may be a possibility of its occurring."

It therefore appears to us that if there be any force in the arguments and deductions of Mr. Harriss, they simply prove that the Government have been already too liberal in allowing any wine to be admitted at 1*s.* per gallon, and, for the safety of the revenue, this liberality should be curtailed rather than increased; yet these arguments are brought forward in support of the substitution of 1*s.* for 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, as now charged on the stronger wines.

The case of wines ranging between 26 degrees and 42 degrees is next considered by Mr. Harriss, and, in so doing, he takes what he terms the "elements" of his former calculation, and observes that "it is obvious that if $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of wine of 12 per cent. of pure alcohol produce one gallon of proof spirit, $1\frac{1}{3}$ gallons of wine of 36 per cent. of pure alcohol will likewise produce a gallon of proof spirit," and assumes "that the wine shall cost about three times as much per gallon as the former wine;" and further states, that "a wine containing 36 per cent. of pure alcohol, marks about 40 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer," which, he submits, is a fair class of wine to select for an inquiry into the probability of illicit distillation.

Without doubt, if one wine contain three times as much spirit as another, the results of distillation will be in the same proportion, and so far the argument is correct; but he has before observed that the price of the wine does not depend upon the "alcoholic" strength, and that by doubling the latter the former will only be enhanced 50 per cent.

If, therefore, by doubling the quantity of spirit 100 becomes 150, by trebling it 100 should become 200; or in other words, the price would be only doubled instead of trebled.

Mr. Harriss also affirms that a wine of 36 per cent. of pure alcohol "marks about 40 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer;" but this phrase is, as before shown, inapplicable to Sykes' instrument, however correctly it may be applied to those of Gaylussac or Cartier. In fact, 36 per cent. of pure alcohol represents a strength of about 62 per cent. of proof spirit by Sykes' hydrometer, and a liquid of that strength could not be deemed wine at all; but Mr. Harriss, under an erroneous impression as to the strength of this "wine," observes that it would pay, if imported into England, a duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, and his calculations are based accordingly; but as the strength would, in the words of the Act, 29 Vict. c. 36, be less than 63 degrees of proof spirit, as verified by Sykes' hydrometer, such wine would be liable to 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*d.* per degree above 42 degrees, or 7*s.* 9*d.* per gallon; and therefore the calculations based on the payment of a duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* are valueless; and upon such incorrect data we consider it would be most unsafe to put in jeopardy the direct revenue derived from spirits annually,

realising 15 millions sterling, independently of other collateral sources of revenue connected therewith, such as from licenses, &c.

In Despatch, No. 19, Mr. Harriss suggests that, should it be found impossible to recommend an equalisation of the wine duties, the per-centage of pure alcohol might be taken as the basis of the wine and spirit duties, observing that "the verification of the per-centage would be as simple an operation, even if it would not be simpler, than the verification of the proof spirit, whether the verification be made by means of Sykes' hydrometer or of any other alcoholometer; that the operation would be simplest if a centesimal alcoholometer were adopted."

The latter observation could not be disputed provided an alcoholometer could be found which would be scientifically correct.

The question is not a new one; it has been well considered and discussed by men of the greatest scientific eminence, the late Professor Faraday among the rest, and the opinion such men have formed does not agree with that now advanced by Mr. Harriss.

The great affinity which pure or absolute alcohol possesses for water, coupled with the fact that its constituent elements are the same as those of water, with the addition of carbon, render it very uncertain whether absolute alcohol has ever been obtained; and it would be almost impossible to retain it in its purity, even for a short time.

These facts, together with the variations exhibited by mixtures of different proportions of alcohol and water, arising from the phenomena that difference of temperature affects water and alcohol in different proportions, and that volumes of water and alcohol, when mixed, do not produce the total of their volumes before mixture, render the hydrometry of alcohol one of the most difficult, intricate, and complicated applications of science.

The same suggestion has been repeated and more fully set forth in another Despatch from Mr. Harriss (No. 21), the subject of our further report to your Lordships of this date (No. 537), to which we would take leave to refer.

It now only remains for us to notice the Memorandum from Mr. Crawford, British Consul at Lisbon, also transmitted with the papers under consideration.

He remarks therein, that the chief, if not the only, difficulty in the way of a reduction of the wine duties, is the apprehension that the lowering the duties would open the door to frauds upon the revenue; and these he considers to be embodied in the statement of the Board of Inland Revenue, that although spirit might be illicitly distilled from molasses or grain at a cheaper rate than from wine, still the facilities for distilling from the latter would be so much greater, that although such a process might be less profitable, it would nevertheless be the most desirable and most resorted to.

We do not consider that your Lordships will expect this Board to offer an opinion on this point, which is one more immediately relating to the Excise Revenue, and on which we would take leave to suggest a reference to the Board of Inland Revenue.

But in regard to the statement of Mr. Crawford relating to this Department, that the distillation from wine would entail a greater risk, because the moving large bodies of wine would inevitably excite suspicion, and that the vigilance of two instead of one Department would have to be eluded, we would observe that wine is cleared for home consumption in large quantities, and that the officers of Customs have no means of knowing where the wine goes when delivered, and that their suspicions would not be awakened, as supposed by Mr. Crawford; and we would further remark, that the danger of illicit distillation is not the only objection to a reduction of the duty on wine loaded with adventitious alcohol.

Mixtures, whether of pure or factitious wine, containing large quantities of spirit, may be used as substitutes for spirits in a variety of ways, by which the revenue may be defrauded. But the more grave and important objection remains, and which does not appear to have been alluded to in these papers, viz., that by admitting fortified wines at a reduced rate, there would be admitted at a nominal duty the same spirit as that on which the home manufacturer and importer have to pay a high rate of duty.

(signed) *Thos. F. Fremantle.*
Grenville C. L. Berkeley.

Custom House,
6 November 1867.

Mr. *R. G. W. Herbert* to the Secretary to the Treasury

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 5 September 1867.

Sir,

I AM directed by this Board to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, together with copies of the Enclosures which accompanied it, relative to the question of equalising the duties upon Portuguese wines.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Treasury.

(signed) *Robert G. W. Herbert.*

The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 28 August 1867.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for this department to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, the accompanying Despatches from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon, upon the question of equalising the duties upon Portuguese wines, together with a memorandum prepared by Her Majesty's Consul at Oporto, upon the probable effect of such a measure upon the revenue derived from the spirit duties; and I am to suggest that this information should be communicated to the Board of Treasury, and through them to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs.

I am, &c.

The Secretary to the Board of Trade,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *E. Hammond.*

*Mr. Harriss', Nos.
18 and 19.
Commercial, 12th
and 14th August
1867.*

*Con. Crawford's
Memorandum,
19 August 1867.*

Mr. *Harriss* to the Right Honourable the Lord *Stanley*, M.P.

My Lord,

Lisbon, 12 August 1867.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 13, of the 3rd instant, I beg to add to the considerations therein stated, a few further data for the investigation of the problem of the effect of an equalisation of the wine duties upon the spirit revenue, so far as such effect may depend upon the importation into England of Portuguese wines.

The wines of this neighbourhood produce, as I stated in the above-mentioned Despatch, a gallon of spirit for every $6\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of wine. This use of these wines can, however, only take place, as a general rule, whenever such wines shall not be fit for exportation, but shall be in great abundance. Under other conditions the manufacture of spirit is not generally profitable. Then the manufacture may be restricted to meet the demand, if there be any, of the exporters of wine for spirit wherewith to strengthen their wines. But whenever the poorer wines of the country are abundant, and unfit for exportation, even the growers will hasten, in presence of the risk of early acetification, to convert them into spirit. This appears to have been the case recently. I am informed that the average price of such a pipe of wine (containing about 117 gallons) has produced a gallon of spirit for every $6\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of wine, was 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* As a similar, though probably less anhydrous spirit, can be purchased in the market for a less amount than that price per pipe would represent, there must have been pipes of wine of even less cost converted into spirit, unless adulteration has taken place.

I understand that the cost of the process of distillation here is about 40*d.* per pipe. Taking the above-mentioned elements, viz., the proportion of spirit to wine, the cost per pipe of wine, and the cost of distillation, as the bases of calculation, I find that every gallon of spirit produced by the operation, has a value of 5*s.*, as cost of primary material, and 2*d.* as cost of the distillation, or 5*s.* 2*d.* in all. The cost of the process of distillation is so small a per-centage on the cost of the primary material, that it may be neglected. This spirit, according to a sample which was shown to me by a merchant who has distilled it, marks, according to his observation, 30 degrees of the scale on Cartier's areometer; for Cartier's system appears to be still in use in the trade in Portugal, as it is in France, although the French Government substituted for it some 20 years ago the far more

reliable centesimal system of Gay-Lussac; and Sykes' hydrometer does not appear to be used. The 30 degrees of Cartier's areometer represent, I believe, a specific gravity of 0·87, which denotes about 78 per cent. of pure alcohol. I beg to state parenthetically, that the per-centages of pure alcohol are by volume, and not by weight. But a gallon of spirit containing 78 degrees of absolute alcohol, is, according to Sykes' hydrometer, 37 per cent. over proof, and is consequently equivalent to 1·37 gallons of proof spirit. It results, therefore, that the value of a gallon of proof spirit produced by the wine in question, is about 3 s. 9 d.; and that it requires about $4\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of such a wine to produce this gallon of proof spirit. There are two aspects in which the case of the importation of wines into England for illicit distillation may be viewed, as looking towards competition with imported wine spirit, and as looking towards competition with home-made grain and other spirits.

If the above class of wine could be imported into England, and for purposes of illicit distillation, it would pay the shilling duty, for a wine containing, as this does, about 12 per cent. of pure alcohol, would be 79 per cent. under proof, and would mark on Sykes' hydrometer about 23 degrees. Consequently, the primary material for the distillation would pay a duty of 4 s. 9 d., whereas the product—the gallon of proof spirit—would evade a duty of 10 s. 5 d., to which it would have been liable, had the distillation taken place in Portugal, and the product been imported. The difference in favour of this illicit distillation is, therefore, 5 s. 8 d. From this must be deducted a sufficient amount to represent the difference of cost in freight between the $4\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of wine, and the gallon of spirit. But the deduction of this amount, whatever it may be, may, in this calculation as in subsequent calculations, be neglected, but must not be lost sight of; for whenever the difference in favour of illicit distillation is smaller, the relative importance of such a deduction is larger. I, of course, assume that the process of distillation would not cost more in England than in Portugal; the probability is that it would cost less.

When the case is viewed in the aspect of competition with home-made spirits, the margin for profits is affected by the comparative cost of the primary material, from which such English spirits are distilled. I notice in the price currents of the "Economist," that proof grain spirit in England costs about 2 s. 4 d. per gallon in bond. But this wine spirit at proof strength, costs 3 s. 9 d. The cost of the primary material of grain spirit is therefore comparatively less than the cost of the primary material of wine spirit. Nevertheless, there will still be a margin for profit, inasmuch as the price of the proof gallon of grain spirit, plus the excise duty of 10 s., gives a total cost of 12 s. 4 d.; whereas the price of the proof gallon of wine spirit, plus the wine duty of 4 s. 9 d., gives only 8 s. 6 d., leaving a margin of 3 s. 8 d. for difference in freights and for profits. But the wine in question cannot be imported as wine into England, neither can it be imported for purposes of illicit distillation, if it be true, as is stated, that from the organic changes which would result from the effects of the voyage in so poor a wine, it would be equally unfit for producing spirit. If a similar wine should become a better wine, and fit for such importation, one of two things would probably happen; either an increase of alcoholic strength would bring it within the half-a-crown duty, and thus destroy the above margin for profits; or an increase of price, disproportionate to the increase of alcoholic strength, would occur, and thus seriously affect that margin. Be this as it may, the revenue officers do not seem to fear illicit distillation from cheap wines marking less than 26 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer, and paying a duty of one shilling per gallon. Yet I venture to point out one or two considerations which seem to indicate a possibility of such illicit distillation. A wine marking 25 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer, would contain about 22½ per cent. of pure alcohol; and if the foregoing mode of calculation be followed, 2½ gallons of such wine would be required to produce a gallon of proof spirit. Let it be assumed that the price per pipe of such wine shall increase in proportion as the number of gallons, required to produce a gallon of proof spirit, shall decrease; then the cost of the gallon of such proof spirit will remain the same; and then likewise the differences in favour of illicit distillation would still be 5 s. 8 d. and 3 s. 8 d. respectively. The price per pipe, under such circumstances, would be about 8 l. 16 s., and a wine of that body could certainly be exported. But the price of wine of 22½ per cent. of absolute alcohol, may always be higher than this price. According to the increase of price, will the decrease of such differences of 5 s. 8 d. and 3 s. 8 d. take place, until, at double the price, the former difference would be reduced to 1 s. 11 d., and the latter difference would be eliminated. The assumed price of 8 l. 16 s. might be the actual price, if the alcoholic strength were the only element of price in wines. There are, however, many other elements of value in wines; but taking into consideration these other elements, it does not seem probable that the price per pipe of this class of wines would be double the assumed price of my calculation. An addition of 50 per cent. would probably represent with fairness their average value. If 50 per cent. be added to the assumed price, then by parity of calculation the differences in favour of illicit distillation would be about 3 s. 10 d. and 1 s. 10 d. respectively. I have, however, reason to believe that the average price of Portuguese wines of this class is 13 l. per pipe, which is rather less than the price in the preceding calculation, which gives in favour of illicit distillation the aforesaid differences of 3 s. 10 d. and 1 s. 10 d. respectively per gallon. The differences in favour of illicit distillation in England from such wines are therefore rather higher. If, however, these sums represent approximately the respective advantages of such illicit distillation, then, although the revenue officers do not seem to fear it, there may be a possibility of its occurring.

The case of wines within the range from 26 degrees to 42 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer,

meter, which now pay a duty of 2s. 6d. per gallon, and which would, by an equalisation of the wine duties, pay only 1s. per gallon, remains for consideration.

Taking the elements of the former calculation as the bases of a new calculation, it is obvious (barring small fractions) that if $4\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of wine of 12 per cent. of pure alcohol produce one gallon of proof spirit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of wine of 36 per cent. of pure alcohol will likewise produce a gallon of proof spirit. Let it be assumed that this latter wine shall cost about three times as much per gallon as the former wine, then the cost of the quantity of primary material required for distilling a gallon of proof spirit remains the same, and the cost of the process of distillation is thus two-thirds less. Let it be assumed, however, that the total cost of the gallon of proof spirit is exactly the same, viz., 3s. 9d. Now a wine containing 36 per cent. of pure alcohol marks, I believe, about 40 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer; this, I submit, is a fair class of wine to select for an inquiry into the probability of illicit distillation being promoted by an equalisation of the wine duties; such a wine contains, of course, extraneous as well as natural alcohol. If this wine be imported into England for purposes of illicit distillation, the primary material would pay, at 2s. 6d., a duty of 4s. for the $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of wine, whereas the product, the gallon of proof spirit, would evade a duty of 10s. 5d., to which it would have been liable, had the distillation taken place in Portugal and the product been imported; the difference in favour of illicit distillation is therefore 6s. 5d. After the necessary deduction for difference of cost of freight between the $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of wine and the gallon of spirit there would remain a wide margin; this deduction may, however, be neglected.

But if the case be viewed in the aspect of competition with home-made grain and other spirits, then the disturbing element of the comparative cost of such competing licitly distilled spirits must be taken into consideration. If the less cost of grain spirit be taken into consideration, there will, notwithstanding, be a large margin for profit, inasmuch as the price of a gallon of proof grain spirit, plus the excise duty, gives as before 12s. 4d., but the price of a gallon of such proof wine spirit only gives 7s. 9d., the difference being 4s. 7d. As the result is reached by reasoning based upon the existing 2s. 6d. duty, these respective differences would seem to be insufficient to cause illicit distillation. If the wine duty were reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s., the duty paid in similar circumstances would be 1s. 7d., consequently the difference in favour of illicit distillation of the wine spirit as compared with its importation would be 8s. 10d., and the differences in favour of such illicit distillation compared with the licit distillation of home-made grain spirit would be 7s. per gallon if the small deduction for difference of cost of freight be neglected.

I presume it is held that respective differences of that amount in favour of illicit distillation would prejudicially affect the spirit revenue; or, in other words, I presume it is held that a diminution of 2s. 5d. in the duty levied on the quantity of primary material requisite for the production of a gallon of proof spirit would prejudicially affect the spirit revenue. The onus of proving that it would not so affect the revenue rests upon those whose interests lie in the direction of an equalisation of the wine duties. In the meantime I may be permitted to briefly investigate an assertion which has been made, and an hypothesis which may be confirmed by facts.

Two assumptions have been made in the foregoing calculations; viz., that the wine possessed 36 per cent. of pure alcohol, and that the wine only cost about three times the value of the former wine, namely, 13l. 17s. 6d. For similar reasons to those given in the observations respecting wines with a shilling duty, 50 per cent. might be added to this price for the increased value of the wine from elements other than alcohol. The total would rather exceed 20l. per pipe, which, as I reported in my Despatch, No. 13, was asserted to be the minimum price at which a pipe of port wine or of other Portuguese wine coming within the range of 26 degrees to 42 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer, could be landed in England.

If this assertion as to minimum price be true, then 50 per cent. must be added to the 3s. 9d., which, in the former calculation, was the cost of a gallon of proof wine spirit; the total cost would then be 5s. 7d.; the differences in favour of illicit distillation would therefore become 2s. 9d. and 5s. 2d. respectively.

If, by way of hypothesis, a gallon of such wine at 20l. per pipe should not contain as much as 36 per cent. of pure alcohol, which would probably be the case, then the diminution in the per-centage of pure alcohol would lead to a corresponding increase in gallons of the primary material requisite to produce a gallon of proof spirit, and two results would follow. Firstly, this increase of gallons would obviously cause a proportionate increase in the cost per gallon of such proof spirit. Secondly, this increase of gallons would obviously cause a proportionate increase of the aggregate wine duty levied for each gallon of such proof spirit; accordingly the above-mentioned differences in favour of illicit distillation of 2s. 9d. and 5s. 2d. would be affected by two causes, each in the same ratio; thus, if the wine were to mark only 27 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer, it would contain about 24 per cent. of pure alcohol instead of 36 per cent. Taking the elements of the former calculations for this calculation, then $2\frac{3}{4}$ gallons, as against $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, would be employed in producing a gallon of proof spirit. The cost of a gallon of proof spirit, viz. 5s. 7d., would therefore be increased in the ratio of 2.4 to 1.6, i. e., by a sum of 2s. 10d. to a total of 8s. 5d.; and there would be a similar increase of the duty paid on the primary material, namely, an increase of 2s. to a total of 6s.; consequently there would still be a difference, viz., of 4s. 5d. in favour of illicit distillation in

England of wine spirit as compared with its importation. Consequently, too, the gallon of illicitly distilled proof wine spirit would cost 14 s. 5 d., which is 2 s. 1 d. more than the corresponding cost (12 s. 4 d.) of licitly distilled proof grain spirit. I may observe parenthetically, that there is here a margin for the safe reduction of the wine duty; and if the price of a pipe of such wine of 24 per cent. of absolute alcohol be less than 20 l., then there is a still greater margin for a safe reduction of the wine duty. If the wine duty be reduced from 2 s. 6 d. to 1 s., then the difference in favour of illicit distillation of wine spirit as compared with its importation would be 8 s. Then also the total cost per gallon of such illicitly distilled wine spirit would by parity of calculation be 10 s. 10 d. as against 12 s. 4 d. for grain spirit, showing a difference of only 1 s. 6 d. in favour of such illicit distillation as compared with the licit distillation of grain spirits. I do not know whether the revenue officers maintain that such a small difference for profit would promote such illicit distillation. If not, then the assertion which has been made to me that no illicit distillation is to be feared from the importation at a duty of 1 s. into England of wines ranging from 26 degrees to 42 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer, and costing 20 l. per pipe, may not, on the hypotheses I have examined, prove very wide of the truth, so far as regards competition with licitly distilled grain spirit.

In the last place, the case of compounds, which, under the designation of wine, might be imported into England for the purpose of illicitly distilling spirits from them, is also to be considered. If such compounds can be prepared, they would obviously contain the highest possible per-centage of alcohol, and this per-centage would, at the present limit of the range of alcoholic strength allowable in wines, be about 36 per cent. Such compounds would contain the spirit in wine or in a liquid, which would simulate wine; and the spirit would be either Portuguese wine spirit or English grain spirit. Now, if it be possible to amalgamate the spirit with a valueless liquid, which shall be a passable imitation of wine, the value of the spirit will represent almost entirely the cost of the compound. By the statement of the case, such a compound would contain, per gallon, 36 parts of pure alcohol to 64 parts of other substances, or, in other words, would contain $62\frac{1}{2}$ parts of proof spirit to $37\frac{1}{2}$ parts of other substances. Thus, from every gallon of such a compound, which would now pay 2 s. 6 d. in duty, 0.625 of a gallon of proof spirit could be illicitly distilled, and would evade 6 s. 6 d. in import spirit duty, to which it would have been liable had the distillation taken place in Portugal, and the product been imported. The existing difference in favour of this illicit distillation in England, as compared with the importation of the product from Portugal, is therefore about 4 s., which, consequently, appears not to be feared. If the wine duty were reduced to 1 s., this difference would be increased by 1 s. 6 d. to 5 s. 6 d. If grain spirit were imported into Portugal for the purpose of re-exporting it to England in such a compound for illicit distillation, the advantage would probably be slightly greater.

But the product of illicit distillation from such a compound would come into competition with home-made grain spirit which had paid excise duty. If the compound contain Portuguese wine spirit, then the cost of each gallon of proof spirit from it would be rather more than the 3 s. 9 d. per proof gallon, as aforesaid, at which Portuguese spirit can be purchased in the market. Let 9 d. per gallon be allowed for cost of mixing, freight, redistillation, &c., making a total of 4 s. 6 d.; the aggregate wine duty for each proof gallon will, at 2 s. 6 d. per gallon of wine, be 4 s., for it will require 1.6 gallons of such a compound to produce a gallon of proof spirit. The total cost per gallon of the illicitly distilled spirit will, therefore, be 8 s. 6 d. as against the aforesaid 12 s. 4 d. per gallon of licitly distilled grain spirit, giving a difference of 3 s. 10 d. as the existing advantage. If the wine duty be reduced to 1 s., then the advantage would be increased by 2 s. 5 d. to 6 s. 3 d. But if such illicit distillation is not to be feared, with an advantage of 3 s. 10 d., or of about 40 per cent. on the cost, would the addition of such 2 s. 5 d. to that advantage, making a favourable per-centage of about 70 per cent., promote it? I presume the revenue officers hold that it would. These respective advantages would be diminished in proportion to the increase of the cost of the unalcoholic elements of the compound, the advantage of the difference of 2 s. 5 d. between the respective aggregate wine duties remaining the same, and giving a proportionably less favourable per-centage on the cost, but a correspondingly larger favourable per-centage compared with the existing advantage. If grain spirit be used for the mixture, then the respective advantages might be slightly greater.

If the compound contain cheap wine to which spirit has been added until the alcoholic strength has reached 36 per cent., the respective advantages which have been ascertained to be in favour of illicit distillation would be proportionally lessened, according to the increased cost of the wine used as the vehicle for passing the spirit through the Custom House. If such a wine of 12 per cent. of absolute alcohol, as the one referred to in the beginning of this Despatch, be used for such a compound, then it would require per gallon an addition of 0.363 of a gallon of spirit of 78 per cent., and a subtraction of the like quantity of wine to raise the gallon of compound to 36 per cent. The price of the wine being 4 l. 12 s. 6 d. per pipe, and the price of such Portuguese spirit being 5 s. 2 d. per gallon, the cost per gallon of such a compound would be rather more than 2 s. 5 d.

Let 9 d. represent cost of mixing, freight, redistillation, &c., thus making a total of 3 s. 2 d.; by the statement of the case, it would require 1.6 gallons of such a compound to produce a gallon of proof spirit. Consequently, the gallon of proof spirit would cost

5 s. 1 d.

5 s. 1 d., and the aggregate wine duty at 2 s. 6 d., would be 4 s., making a total of 9 s. 1 d. But this product would have evaded an import spirit duty of 10 s. 5 d., and its illicit distillation, as compared with its importation, would therefore have an advantage of 6 s. 5 d., which is not feared. If the wine duty were reduced to 1 s., this advantage would be increased to 8 s. 10 d. I presume it is held that this addition of 2 s. 5 d. to an existing advantage of 6 s. 5 d., would promote illicit distillation. If grain spirit be used for the mixture, then these advantages would be slightly larger.

If the case of this product coming into competition with licitly distilled grain spirit, which has paid excise duty, be examined, then it will appear that inasmuch as the cost per gallon of such proof wine spirit, plus the aggregate wine duty, is 9 s. 1 d., and as the cost per gallon of such proof grain spirit, plus the excise duty, is 12 s. 4 d., this former product has an advantage of 3 s. 3 d., and if the wine duty be reduced to 1 s., would have an advantage of 5 s. 8 d. I presume it is held by the revenue officers that an addition of 2 s. 5 d. to an existing advantage of 3 s. 3 d. would promote such illicit distillation. If grain spirit be used for the mixture, then these advantages would be slightly larger.

But such a wine of 12 per cent. of absolute alcohol is stated to be unfit for exportation at that price, or, conversely, to bear a higher price when it is fit for exportation. I am not able to state the minimum price of such a wine, but I have reason to believe that it would not cost 25 per cent. more. If this be so, then the cheapest cost per gallon of such a compound of Portuguese wine and spirit, would be 2 s. 7 d., but this increase of 2 d. on the cost of the vehicle would clearly exercise little influence on the foregoing calculations. It is also clear that the first assumed total price per gallon of such a compound must be nearly doubled to destroy the existing advantage of such illicit distillation as compared with the licit distillation of grain spirit, and that, if the price of the Portuguese spirit used in the spirit remain the same, the cost of the vehicle for that spirit must be increased from 9½ d. to 5 s. 2 d. per gallon, which would represent a price of 30 l. per pipe of such wine of 12 per cent. to obtain the same result. If such a choice wine of only 12 per cent. of pure alcohol exist in Portugal, it would not be selected for such a compound. The cheapest wines would naturally be selected. It may therefore be fairly assumed that the vehicle for the spirit in such a compound will not cost much more than the assumed prices. Then, if the existing advantage of about 3 s. 3 d. be not sufficient, it may be asked whether the addition of 2 s. 5 d. to it will promote illicit distillation? If 40 per cent. does not tempt, will 70 per cent.? I presume that the Revenue officers hold that it will.

I am not in a position to estimate the additional advantage which the product of illicit distillation from wine would derive in competition with the product of licit distillation from grain, owing to the fact of the greater rapidity with which the former can be carried on. Neither can I estimate what influence such an advantage would have in giving rise to illicit distillation from wine, even under an excise system, which might render illicit distillation from grain impossible. But the additional advantage must be considerable, for in an ordinary still, as used in Portugal, two pipes of wine can be daily converted into spirit.

I have assumed in my calculations that the distillation is perfect, and that there is no loss of alcohol in the operation. But according to the imperfection of the process will the loss of alcohol be; and according to the quantity of such loss will the quantity of proof spirit obtainable be, consequently the cost per gallon of that proof spirit will be proportionately increased, and the advantages in favour of the illicit distillation correspondingly lessened.

In the cases which have been examined, the two disturbing elements which have been neglected should not be entirely lost sight of, namely, variations in the cost of distillation according to increasing or decreasing quantity of wine required to produce a gallon of proof spirit; and the variation in the comparative cost of freight for the same reason.

The respective advantages of the illicit distillation in cases intermediate between any two of the cases investigated may be easily found if two facts be remembered; first, that the quantity of primary material required to produce a gallon of proof spirit remaining constant, the less is the price per gallon of such primary material the greater the advantage of the illicit distillation, and reversely the greater the price, the less the advantage. Secondly, that the price per gallon of the primary material being constant, the less the quantity required to produce a gallon of proof spirit, the greater the advantage of the illicit distillation, and the greater the requisite quantity the less the advantage.

All the preceding calculations are liable to correction for the influence which the saccharine and other substances in wines have upon their specific gravity, by causing it to be in varying degrees greater than the specific gravity of water, which forms one end of the alcoholometrical scale. The per-centage of alcohol obtained by careful distillation of wines seldom differs more than 5 per cent. from the per-centage obtained by careful testing with an alcoholometer. If a maximum correction of 5 per cent. be, however, applied in those calculations, the results to which they have led will not be materially affected.

I have made use of the alcoholic per-centages by volume of Tralles, which correspond very nearly with those of Gay-Lussac. All the calculations referring to volume are based upon volume at a normal temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. I have only a theoretical and not a practical acquaintance with Syke's hydrometer, but I believe my references to it will be found correct.

I beg to notice, as facts bearing upon the subject of this despatch, that grain spirit is largely imported from England for the purpose of strengthening wines, and that such

grain spirit is stated to be now higher in price than is usual. If this latter fact be quite correct, then at the normal price of grain spirit the respective advantages of illicit distillation from wine would be proportionably less.

I presume that illicit distillation of wine spirit for the purpose of competing with imported wine spirit is not feared, for such distillation seems to be possible at a large profit even now. There is, however, I suppose, no demand for wine spirit as wine spirit, and it does not obtain a better price in England because of its bitter flavour. But whenever the illicit distillation is with a view of competing with home-made grain spirit, there appears to be much fear of its being promoted. Although I have endeavoured to show also the advantages in the latter case, I conclude that the advantages in the latter case represent the greater danger, and the chief danger feared, to the spirit revenue.

I have the honour therefore to sum up, for your Lordship's information, the conclusions which the considerations of this despatch appear to me to indicate in respect of such illicit distillation of wine in competition with licit distillation from grain.

As regards Portuguese wines at the existing 1*s.* duty, it would appear that the product of illicit distillation from a wine of 12 per cent. of pure alcohol, costing 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per pipe, would enjoy, in its competition with licitly distilled grain spirit, an advantage of 3*s.* 8*d.* per proof gallon, that the similar product from a wine of 22½ per cent. of pure alcohol, costing about 8*l.* 16*s.* per pipe, would similarly enjoy an advantage of 3*s.* 8*d.* per proof gallon; and that the similar product from a wine of 22½ per cent. of pure alcohol, costing about 13*l.* 4*s.*, would similarly enjoy an advantage of 1*s.* 10*d.* per gallon. Whatever objections may be taken to the assumptions as to price in the first two cases, the assumption in the third case can be confirmed by the current price of Portuguese wines of that class. Hence, it is fair to assert that, at least, the advantage of 1*s.* 10*d.* does now exist in favour of illicit distillation from wine.

As regards Portuguese wines at the existing duty of 2*s.* 6*d.*, it would appear that the product of illicit distillation from a wine of 36 per cent. of pure alcohol, costing 13*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per pipe, would enjoy, in its competition with licitly distilled grain spirit, an advantage of 4*s.* 7*d.* per proof gallon; that the similar product from a similar wine, costing about 20*l.* per pipe, would similarly enjoy an advantage of 2*s.* 9*d.* per proof gallon; and that the similar product from a wine of 24 per cent. of pure alcohol, costing about 20*l.* per pipe, would similarly be under a disadvantage of 2*s.* 1*d.* per proof gallon. But if the wine duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* be reduced to 1*s.*, then the above-mentioned advantages of 4*s.* 7*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.*, are increased under similar circumstances to 7*s.* and 5*s.* 2*d.* respectively; and the disadvantage in the third case is replaced by an advantage of 1*s.* 6*d.* per proof gallon.

As regards compounds which might be imported at the existing duty of 2*s.* 6*d.*, it would appear that the product of illicit distillation from a compound of 36 per cent. of pure alcohol, of which the value should scarcely exceed the value of the spirits, would, in its competition with licitly distilled grain spirit, enjoy an advantage of 3*s.* 10*d.* per proof gallon; that the similar product from a similar compound, of which the value should exceed the value of the spirit introduced by the cost of using as vehicle a wine of 12 per cent. of pure alcohol, costing 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per pipe, would similarly enjoy an advantage of 3*s.* 3*d.* per proof gallon; and, lastly, that this latter advantage would, in general, only become less in proportion as the cost of such a vehicle increased, until, at an impossible cost of 30*l.* per pipe, it would disappear. If the wine duty were reduced from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.*, then the above-mentioned advantages of 3*s.* 10*d.* and 3*s.* 3*d.* would be increased to 6*s.* 3*d.* and 5*s.* 8*d.* respectively. This latter advantage of 5*s.* 8*d.* would, of course, be affected, under the same conditions, to the same proportional extent as the above advantage of 3*s.* 3*d.*

From a consideration of these results it follows that if it be correct that an advantage of 1*s.* 10*d.* does actually exist in favour of illicit distillation from wines now admitted at a duty of 1*s.*, an advantage of that kind may exist without any prejudicial effect upon the spirit revenue, in the case of wines of a higher degree of alcoholic strength, if they were admitted at 1*s.* instead of 2*s.* 6*d.* It is, therefore, clear that some wines now classed at the 2*s.* 6*d.* duty might be admitted at the 1*s.* duty. If the minimum price of a pipe of wine of 24 per cent. of pure alcohol be 20*l.*, which gives to its illicitly distilled product the aforesaid advantage of 1*s.* 6*d.*, the probability is that the test for the 1*s.* duty might be safely placed a few degrees higher in Sykes' hydrometer, say, to 33 degrees.

Again, if the product of illicit distillation from a wine of 36 per cent. of pure alcohol, costing 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per pipe, would enjoy an advantage of 7*s.*, when admitted at a duty of 1*s.*, the product of a similar wine costing three times as much as the above-mentioned price, or over 40*l.* per pipe, which I am informed is the average price of strong port wine, would be under a disadvantage of at least 6*d.* per proof gallon. The product of a similar wine costing double as much, or over 27*l.*, would have an advantage of only 3*s.* 3*d.* The product of a similar wine costing two and a-half times as much, or about 35*l.* per pipe, would have a total advantage of about 1*s.* 5*d.* Consequently if the minimum price of Portuguese wines of 36 per cent. of alcohol be 35*l.* or thereabouts, the wine duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* on such wines could be safely reduced to 1*s.*; for even an advantage of 1*s.* 10*d.* could be safely disregarded, inasmuch as that advantage already exists in the case of wines admitted at the present 1*s.* duty. And if this be the minimum price of such wine of that strength, then I can conceive of no cases intermediate between this and the case of wines at 33 degrees of Sykes', in which danger would arise to the spirit revenue.

In the case of compounds, it may not unfairly be asserted, subject to competent correction, that if the existing system gives an advantage to illicit distillation, it does so because such

such advantage creates no danger to the spirit revenue. The only point, therefore, is whether an additional advantage of 2 s. 5 d. per proof gallon would create such a danger in the case of compounds. But it cannot be held to do so if a compound can now be imported at the existing 1 s. duty, which shall have a total advantage equal, or nearly equal, to the total advantage of a compound of 36 per cent. of alcohol imported at a duty of 1 s. instead of the present 2 s. 6 d. The foregoing compounds are assumed to be of 36 per cent. of pure alcohol. But a compound consisting of wine of 12 per cent., and spirit of 78 per cent., and containing $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of pure alcohol, would have an advantage at a 1 s. duty of about 4 s. 6 d. Now, this kind of compound is, by the existing system, admitted at the 1 s. duty. Consequently the advantages which I have ascertained in respect of compounds may be disregarded to the amount of 4 s. 6 d. Consequently the total danger of a reduction of duty to 1 s., as regards such compounds, is reduced to an extra advantage of about 1 s. 2 d. in the case of a compound, in which the vehicle for the spirit has a value, from the employment of cheap wine of 12 per cent. of alcohol, costing about 5 l. I have neglected the comparison of compounds containing a valueless liquid, for the comparative advantage at the existing 1 s. duty would be slightly greater. If, however, an advantage of 4 s. 6 d. can be disregarded, cannot also an additional advantage of 1 s. 2 d., probably, especially as such compounds must generally be of a suspicious character? But I am not competent to answer my question. Further, it may be possible that if an advantage of 4 s. 6 d. can be disregarded in the case of compounds, a similar advantage of 4 s. 6 d. might be disregarded in the case of wines. If this be the case, then, there appears to be no advantage obtainable by the illicit distillation of wines up to 36 per cent. of pure alcohol admitted at a duty of 1 s., which shall exceed 4 s. 6 d., sufficiently to render unsafe a reduction of the duty of 2 s. 6 d. to 1 s.

If the above conclusions as to the almost certain safety of reducing the wine duty of 2 s. 6 d. to 1 s., so far as Portuguese wines are concerned, and as to its probable safety, so far as alcoholic compounds are concerned, be correct, then I beg most respectfully to submit to your Lordship, that, unless I can obtain information of a refuting nature to modify the considerations I have ventured to lay before you, I shall be compelled to yield on the question of the possibility of such an equalisation, to the reasoning of any advocate of the views of the Portuguese Government respecting an equalisation of the English wine duties, who shall have succeeded in working out from similar data a similar result.

But, even should any important corrections be necessary in my calculations, I would still submit that their general tenor is such as to warrant the conclusion that if it be safe to reduce the wine duty to 2 s., it is equally safe to reduce that duty to 1 s. 6 d.

The Lord Stanley, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Harriss.

Mr. Harriss to the Right Honourable the Lord Stanley, M.P.

My Lord,

Lisbon, 14 August 1867.

WITH reference to my previous Despatch, No. 18, of the 12th instant, respecting the question of the effect of an equalisation of the wine duties upon the spirit revenue, so far as such effect might be dependent upon the importation of Portuguese wines, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship a suggestion which has been forced upon me, in the course of the investigation therein reported, and which I also venture to lay before your Lordship, although no one can be better aware than myself of my want of knowledge respecting many branches of the inquiry into the inter-dependence of the wine and spirit duties, and into the effects on the latter of reductions of duty on the former.

If it should be found, on further consideration, to be impossible to recommend an equalisation of the wine duties, then I would beg to suggest that the per-centage of pure alcohol might be taken as the basis of the wine and spirit duties. The verification of the per-centage would be as simple an operation as, even if it would not be simpler than, the verification of the per-centage of proof spirit in a given sample, whether the verification be made by means of Sykes' hydrometer, or any other alcoholometer. The operation would be simplest if a centesimal alcoholometer were adopted.

My suggestion is that, as regards spirits, the duty should be based upon the per-centage of pure alcohol. I find that the existing duty of 10 s. per proof gallon is equivalent to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. for each one per cent. of absolute alcohol. Consequently the duty would fluctuate at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per gallon, according to the per-centage of pure alcohol, instead of at the rate of 10 s. per gallon, according to the per-centage of proof spirit.

As regards wines my suggestion is similar.

I assume that it will not be doubted that wines containing 30 per cent. of alcohol can be safely admitted at a duty of 1 s. I assume that the limit of 42 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer, corresponding to about 38 per cent. of pure alcohol, will be retained to separate vinous from spirituous liquids. But, in this range from 30 per cent. to 38 per cent., I would suggest, instead of a fixed duty of say, 20 d., a fluctuating duty calculated as follows: a duty of 1 s. per gallon for the 30 per cent., and an additional duty of 1 d. per gallon for each additional one per cent. of alcohol. For vinous liquids above 42 degrees the existing regulations would be substituted by a regulation assimilating them to spir-

rituous

rituous liquids at a duty based upon the per-centage of pure alcohol. But it is possible, that under such a system the limit of 42 degrees for wines might be safely extended.

It seems to me that this mode of levying the necessary duty on wines ranging from 30 per cent. to 38 per cent. of pure alcohol would be fair, and could be powerfully supported by the argument that the constituent alcohol of wines is justly liable to the same duty as the constituent alcohol of spirit, and that wines should therefore pay (after equitable deductions) for such alcohol as if it were imported in the form of spirit.

The Right Honourable Lord Stanley, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Harriss.

MEMORANDUM by Consul *Crawford* as to Question of probable Danger to Spirit Revenue by Reduction of Wine Duties.

FROM conversations which I have had with the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, with Mr. Fanshawe (in the absence of Mr. Mallet) of the Board of Trade, and from what I see stated in the "confidential" printed correspondence relative to the proposed commercial treaty with Portugal, it would appear that the chief, if not the only difficulty in the way of such a reduction in the wine duties as could be made the basis of a treaty, is the apprehension entertained that any appreciable lowering of the duties would open the door to frauds upon the revenue. The argument used by the Board of Inland Revenue against any reduction of the present scale of duties may, I think, shortly and fairly be stated as follows:—

It is apprehended that the lowering of the duty on wine containing 40 degrees of spirit in it, from 2 s. 6 d. per gallon to 1 s. per gallon, would interfere with the revenue from spirit, because from such wine could be distilled illicitly a spirit which would so undersell the excise-duty paid spirit, as to leave a clear profit of 7 l. 18 s. 4 d. on every 100 gallons distilled. It is stated that, although more than twice this profit may be made by using other materials, such as grain or molasses, than wine, yet that, with such materials, the risk of detection would, in various ways, be so greatly increased, as, after all, to make the least profitable of the two the most desirable operation.

I have recently had an interview with two gentlemen connected with the spirit trade (Mr. Smith, of the great Milbank distillery, and Mr. Browning, of the firm of Twiss & Browning, spirit brokers), whose statements bear so very directly upon the question of a possible injury to the revenue by a reduction of the wine duties, that I have thought it useful to commit to writing the information they have furnished me with. As Mr. Smith and Mr. Browning are, respectively, at the heads of their respective branches of the spirit trade, and as their interests may be supposed to be directly opposed to a reduction of the wine duties, their evidence may be looked upon as quite impartial. The questions I put to these gentlemen, whom I saw at the same time, were solely put with the view of testing the above-mentioned calculations of the Board of Inland Revenue. To the question whether it would be easier, as alleged, to distil from wine than from other materials—say molasses—they agreed in answering that it would be a somewhat quicker, and not a much easier operation. On my asking whether the operation would require less space, and be, on that account, less liable to detection—supposing it to be conducted illicitly—they said that, on the contrary, it would require far more space to distil from wine than from molasses, because the wort might, if the distiller chose, be made of far greater degree of concentration than wine even of the strongest kind. I asked if, looking to all these circumstances, they considered the risk of detection greatest in the case of illicit wine distillation, or in the case of illicit grain, or molasses distillation, this being, after all, the chief point, for the profits are admittedly far greater in the case of molasses or grain distillation.

They replied that they considered that the risk would be far greater in distillation from wine, for this reason, that the moving of quantities of wine by persons who did not sell it would inevitably excite suspicion; whereas, molasses or grain, being less in bulk and more easily managed and concealed, would not be likely to attract notice; also that, with wine, the vigilance of two instead of one department would have to be eluded, namely, the Customs as well as the Board of Inland Revenue.

The calculation of the Board are based on the possibility of selling the produce of illicit distillation at the market price of spirit, I therefore asked what price it practically fetched. They told me that it usually sold for about half the amount of the duty, that is, for about 5 s. instead of 11 s. 6 d., or upwards.

It is, indeed, obvious that the illicit distiller, in constant dread of detection, could no more obtain the market value of his produce than a thief could obtain it from a receiver for a stolen watch or handkerchief.

In the above-mentioned calculation it is assumed that wine can be bought in bond for 1 s. per gallon; but such so-called wine, if it contained as much as 36 degrees, or even 30 degrees of spirit, would certainly not be a wine at all, but a fabrication from potato spirit, &c.; and it might become a question if the importation of such liquids might not be entirely stopped by the adoption of some simple system of affidavits, and consular certificates, and attestations made at the ports of exportation.

Moreover,

Moreover, the spirit produced from such wines, should they still be obtainable, would necessarily be of the worst description and of the smallest value.

It is doubtful, however, if the practice of illicit wine distillation would be a tempting speculation, even if it were possible to use real wine and obtain genuine wine spirit, for it is certain that the practice was not adopted when strong wine (from the Cape) could be imported at a 2 s. 9 d. per gallon duty, and when brandy was taxed at 22 s. 6 d. Here was a margin of profit for the illicit distiller nearly as great as if the duty were now reduced to 1 s. 6 d.; having regard on the one hand to the greater cost of the Cape wine, and on the other to the greater value of the spirit distilled from it, on the whole the statements of Mr. Smith and Mr. Browning have convinced me that the apprehensions of fraud against the revenue as being likely to result from a moderate reduction of the wine duties are entirely without foundation.

19 August 1867.

(signed) *Oswald Crawford,*
Her Majesty's Consul, Oporto.

REPORT from the Commissioners of Customs, dated 6th November 1867.

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

YOUR Lordships having referred to us the annexed letter from Mr. R. G. W. Herbert, dated 11th September last, transmitting copy of a further communication and its enclosures, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade had received from the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs relative to the question of reducing the duties on Portuguese wines imported into this country,

We report,—

That in our report of this day's date, No. 536, we have reported our opinion upon the observations contained in two previous Despatches from Mr. Harriss, H. M. Chargé d'Affaires, on the proposition for the equalisation of the duties on foreign wine.

In the annexed further Despatch from Mr. Harriss, he proposes that all wine of adventitious alcoholic strength be admitted at a duty of 1 s. per gallon, plus an additional sum per gallon for every additional one per cent. or part of one per cent. of pure alcohol.

Upon this suggestion we would observe, that a somewhat similar proposition, namely, to have a graduated duty on wine artificially strengthened beyond the limit assigned to natural wines according to each additional degree of per centage of proof spirit, was well considered when the wine duties were settled, and the proposition was abandoned for good and sufficient reasons, amongst which may be mentioned the complicated set of duties it would entail, the litigation and disputes it would give rise to with the trade, the uncertainty as to the rate of duty any wine would be chargeable with at any particular time, besides the additional time and trouble in the testing and re-testing that would become necessary.

For these reasons the simpler plan of having only two rates, the lower extending to 26, and the higher to 42 degrees of proof strength, was adopted, and subsequent experience has confirmed the wisdom of that decision.

Mr. Harriss now proposes to adopt "pure alcohol" in lieu of "proof strength," as the basis of assessment of duty both for wines and spirits: to carry out this part of his proposition it would, in the first place, be necessary to determine and define what "pure alcohol" really is, a point which, although it has occupied the attention of the most scientific men, is still by no means satisfactorily settled; and, in the next place, fresh instruments and tables would be required to be furnished to the Revenue departments to enable the officers to ascertain and charge the proper duty on various kinds of spirits; and, lastly, the spirit duties would have to be re-adjusted, and the laws relating thereto repealed, amended, and re-enacted.

It is impossible within the limits of a report of this description, to enter into an elaborate detail and defence of the present system of assessing the duty on alcoholic liquors; but it may be sufficient to observe that, after occupying the attention of many of the most celebrated men of science for a number of years,

the subject was referred by the Government to the Royal Society; a committee of that body was appointed to investigate the matter, and the system, as it now exists, of taking "proof spirit" as the starting point was fully approved by them.

In the table annexed to the Despatch of Mr. Harriss it is assumed "that the limit (of alcoholic strength) for natural wine (which might in some cases contain a small quantity of extraneous alcohol) might be safely fixed at 30 per cent. by volume of pure alcohol, which corresponds to about 33 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer."

Upon this point we would remark that natural wine generally shows a strength ranging from 16 to 23 degrees, and with rare exceptions, never contains more than 26 per cent. of proof spirit as ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, but a liquid containing 30 per cent. by "volume" of "pure alcohol" would, according to the tables of the best scientific authorities, contain spirit equal to about 52 per cent. of proof spirit of Sykes, 10 degrees beyond the limit at present fixed for the highest strength of fortified wine admissible at the duty of 2 s. 6 d. per gallon. We fail to gather from the latter part of the paragraph above quoted what may be meant by 33 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer, since that instrument simply shows the gravity of any fluid, and the tables applying to the hydrometer, calculated with reference to gravity and temperature, give the strength over proof or under proof; therefore the words 33 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer may refer to gravity, or "indication," as it is termed, or to under-proof or over-proof strength; but if, as may be inferred from the context, these figures mean 33 degrees of proof spirit, they are based on an erroneous calculation.

With respect to the inference drawn by Mr. Harriss that the present limit of strength in wine imported, viz., 42 degrees, corresponds nearly to 38 degrees of pure alcohol, we would observe that 42 degrees of Sykes' proof spirit is equal only to about 24 per cent. by volume of "pure alcohol," and 38 per cent. by volume of pure spirit is equal to 66 of Sykes' proof spirit; and a further quantity of five per cent. pure alcohol, proposed as the limit for wine, would give a liquid 24 per cent. under proof or nearly 76 degrees of proof spirit ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, about the actual strength of the spirit retailed in London; and, as it would appear from the foregoing, that Mr. Harriss has framed his tables on incorrect data, we have not deemed it necessary to investigate them further. Mr. Harriss also observes that it is not within the province of the English Government, and it would be contrary to an anti-differential and a free-trade policy, to protect Portuguese wines by allowing the grower to increase the value of his wine by extraneous spirit, and to import it into England at the same duty as that levied on the natural wines of other countries; but since, as has been already shown, natural wines rarely contain more than 25 or 26 per cent. of proof spirit, and the majority less, 23 degrees may be assumed to represent fairly the average alcoholic strength of natural wines; but Mr. Harriss' scale of additional duty commences at 33 degrees, leaving all wines up to that strength to be admitted at the 1 s. or lower rate of duty, and by even applying those figures to proof spirit, his scale or table would permit the Portuguese wine grower to do the very thing which he denounces as not being within the province of the English Government, namely, to import wine loaded with 10 degrees of extraneous spirit at the same duty as is levied on the natural wines of other countries.

Mr. Harriss would appear also to have overlooked the still more objectionable fact that these degrees of extraneous spirit would thus come into this country free of duty, whilst the British manufacturer could not supply his spirit, whether to be so introduced in wine or to be consumed as spirit, without payment of a duty of 10 s. per proof gallon.

(signed) *Thomas F. Fremantle.*
Grenville C. L. Berkeley.

Custom House, 6 November 1867.

Mr. R. G. W. Herbert to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 11 September 1867.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the enclosed copy of a further communication and of its enclosures, which this Board has received from the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs relative to the question of reducing the duties on Portuguese wines.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Treasury.

(signed) Robert G. W. Herbert.

The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 5 September 1867.

WITH reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of State for this department to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, a further Despatch and its Enclosure from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon, detailing his proposals for reducing the duties on Portuguese wines, without injury to the revenue, derived from spirit; and I am to request that this information may be communicated to the Board of Treasury, and that the Despatch may be returned to this office.

Mr. Harriss'
No. 21.

I am, &c.

The Secretary to the Board of Trade.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) E. Hammond.

Mr. Harriss to the Right Honourable the Lord Stanley, M.P.

My Lord,

Lisbon, 24 August 1867.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 19, of the 14th instant, in which I suggested to your Lordship the substitution of a fluctuating for a fixed duty in the case of wines above a one shilling duty, with the object of removing the obstacle which impedes the progress of negotiations for a treaty of commerce with Portugal, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Table, which I have drawn up for the purpose of showing the application of my suggestion, in order that the competent departments may be able to observe its bearing upon the various revenue questions connected with alterations of the wine duties.

Broadly stated, my suggestion means this, that all natural wines should be admitted at the duty of 1s. per gallon, which shall in fact be the sole wine duty; and that all wines with adventitious alcoholic strength should be admitted at the same duty, plus an additional sum per gallon for every additional one per cent., or part of one per cent., of pure alcohol.

In constructing my Table, I have made the following assumptions: I have assumed that the limit for such natural wines (which might in some cases contain a small quantity of extraneous alcohol) might be safely fixed at 30 per cent. by volume of pure alcohol, which corresponds to about 33 degrees of Sykes' hydrometer. I have also assumed that it might be considered unsafe to alter the limit of 42 degrees, beyond which an extra duty of 3d., per Sykes' degree of strength, is now charged. This limit of 42 degrees corresponds nearly to 38 per cent. of pure alcohol, at which point, therefore, the proposed fluctuating duty would begin to be supplemented by an extra duty, equivalent to the above-mentioned extra duty. Lastly, I have assumed that it may be found wise to allow only an additional five per cent. of alcoholic strength beyond such 38 per cent. for wines, and to consider all liquids above that strength as spirituous, and not vinous liquids. I have, therefore, terminated my Table at 43 per cent.; and for such additional five per cent. I have so calculated, in every series of duty tabulated, the extra duties, that the aggregate duty levied at the above-mentioned limit of 43 per cent. shall be in every series as nearly equal as possible to the 3s. 9d., which is now levied by the existing system at the corresponding point of Sykes' scale.

My suggestion is really compounded of two distinct suggestions, namely, that pure alcohol should be chosen as the basis of the spirit and wine duties, and that a fluctuating duty should be substituted for a fixed duty on wines, with foreign as well as natural alcohol. It is obvious that the latter suggestion can be adopted without the former, for it is equally applicable to a basis of proof spirit, or any other basis. I myself venture to think that a basis of pure alcohol is better than a basis of proof spirit, for this, amongst other reasons, that it admits of easier adaptation, with fewer subdivisions, to a fluctuating duty. In the Table annexed, I have, however, endeavoured to show the effect of a fluctuating duty on the basis of proof spirit, as well as on the basis of pure alcohol. Your

Lordship will observe how much simpler the adaptation of the latter to any of the three series of duties appears to be than the adaptation of the former. The maxima of the three series of duties are respectively the existing duty of 2s. 6d., the proposed duty of 2s., and a suggested duty of 1s. 8d.

I have reason to believe that the bulk of Portuguese wines, as at present composed for foreign markets, could be imported into England at or under an alcoholic strength of 34 per cent., and that only a few port wines would have a higher alcoholic strength.

Consequently, if the suggestion of altering the existing fixed duty of 2s. 6d. into a duty fluctuating on a basis of pure alcohol up to a maximum of 2s. 6d. were adopted, the bulk of Portuguese wines would be only liable to a duty of, or less than, 1s. 9d., instead of 2s. 6d.; and this duty would nearly correspond to the duty of 1s. 8d., demanded in the Portuguese counter proposal, with, however, this advantage in favour of the fluctuating duty, that wines of less alcoholic strength would pay less duty; and this advantage would probably more than counterbalance the disadvantage of higher duties from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. on wines of higher alcoholic strength. But Her Majesty's Government have already proposed to reduce the duty of 2s. 6d. to 2s. Consequently, if the suggestion be adopted in the case of a maximum of 2s., the bulk of Portuguese wines would go in at a duty of, or less than, 1s. 6d. The above-mentioned disadvantage would almost entirely disappear, and the above-mentioned advantage be largely enhanced. But it may also be found practicable to reduce the duty of 2s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. Consequently, if the suggestion be adopted in the case of a maximum of 1s. 8d., the bulk of the Portuguese wines would go in at a duty of 1s. 4d.; the above-mentioned disadvantage would be replaced by an advantage, and the above-mentioned advantage would be still more largely enhanced. These observations equally apply, *mutatis mutandis*, even if proof spirit be chosen as the basis. Under these circumstances, I venture to hope that such an arrangement of the wine duties will be found to be possible as shall remove on our side every obstacle to the negotiation of a satisfactory treaty of commerce with Portugal; for, although the adoption of the suggestion with a lower maximum than 2s. 6d. would not literally concede the desired equalisation of the wine duties, it would practically have the effect of putting all Portuguese wines on exactly the same footing as all other wines.

The argument in favour of a fluctuating duty might indeed be thus put: that such a duty would really be an *ad valorem* duty on such part of the value of a wine as should be owing to the quantity of adventitious alcohol, which should cause that wine to exceed 30 per cent. of alcoholic strength. The adventitious alcohol adds a proportionate value to the wine, and it is only fair that such increased value should pay an increased duty in the proportion of such increase. All wines would be placed on an equal footing so far as their value might be dependent upon natural circumstances of production. If, therefore, Portuguese wines can, so far as regards such value, be undersold by wines of other countries, it is not within the province of the English Government, and it would be contrary to an anti-differential and a free-trade policy, to protect such wines by allowing the Portuguese grower to increase the value of his wine by extraneous spirit and to import it into England at the same duty as the duty levied on naturally produced wines of other countries. So far, consequently, as a duty on wine may be dependent upon the addition of such spirit, there is no ground for attributing to such a duty the differential effect, which the Portuguese Government are pleased to consider to be the effect of the existing duty of 2s. 6d. On the contrary, such a duty would have an equalising effect. This is the object of the present fixed duty of 2s. 6d., but this duty is obnoxious to the criticism that its incidence is unequal, and is not regulated by the per-centage of adventitious alcohol. I beg to submit to your Lordship that the suggested fluctuating duty would fulfil all the conditions of such an equalising duty on wines containing important quantities of foreign in addition to their natural alcohol.

In case it should be deemed advisable, whilst basing the calculation of the fluctuating duty on the per-centage of pure alcohol, to levy such a duty by degrees of Sykes' hydrometer, I have added in my Table the necessary columns for showing the respective effects of such a duty with each of the three maxima, which have been selected for illustration.

I need not point out that if the subdivisions in either of the three cases examined in the Table should be considered too many, they could be grouped in twos or threes, or, for instance, every alternate step of the fluctuating duty on the basis of pure alcohol might be suppressed.

It is not unworthy of remark, that the increment of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per one per cent. of alcohol, in the case of a duty fluctuating to a maximum of 2s. 6d., would be the exact equivalent of the existing duty on proof spirit. It might be fairly inferred from this that the increment in question might be safely reduced to a less amount, inasmuch as a certain cost must be incurred before such one per cent. of alcohol in wine could be converted into a one per cent. of alcohol in proof spirit, and inasmuch as certain deductions could on that account be safely made. When such equitable deductions shall have been calculated, it will, I hope, be found practicable to adopt as a perfectly safe duty a duty fluctuating to a maximum of 1s. 8d. Your Lordship will not fail to observe that of the three maxima of duty examined in the Table, this suggested maximum of 1s. 8d. lends itself the most readily to the adoption of a fluctuating duty on the basis of pure alcohol.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Harriss.

The Lord Stanley, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

TABLE of FLUCTUATING DUTIES.

ON BASIS OF PURE ALCOHOL.					ON BASIS OF PROOF SPIRIT.					BY STANDARD OF SYKES' HYDROMETER.			
Verifica- tion by Sykes.	Volumes of Pure Alcohol.	At existing Maximum of 2s. 6d. per Gallon.	At proposed Maximum of 2s. per Gallon.	At suggested Maximum of 1s. 8d. per Gallon.	Verifica- tion by Sykes.	Volume of Proof Spirit.	At existing Maximum of 2s. 6d. per Gallon.	At proposed Maximum of 2s. per Gallon.	At suggested Maximum of 1s. 8d. per Gallon.	Sykes' Hydro- meter.	At existing Maximum of 2s. 6d. per Gallon.	At proposed Maximum of 2s. per Gallon.	At suggested Maximum of 1s. 9d. per Gallon.
Degrees.	Per- centage.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Degrees.	Per- centage.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Degrees.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
33	30	1 -	1 -	1 -	33	52	1 -	1 -	1 -	33	1 -	1 -	1 -
					33½	53	1 1½	1 -¾	1 -½				
34	31	1 2½	1 1½	1 1	34	54	1 2½	1 1½	1 1	34	1 2	1 1½	1 1
					34½	55	1 3	1 2½	1 1½				
35	32	1 4½	1 3	1 2	35	55½	1 4½	1 3	1 2	35	1 4	1 2½	1 2
					35	56	1 4½	1 3	1 2				
					35½	57	1 6	1 3½	1 2½				
36	33	1 6½	1 4½	1 3	36	57½	1 7½	1 4½	1 3	36	1 6	1 4	1 3
					36½	58	1 7½	1 4½	1 3				
					37	59	1 8½	1 5½	1 3½				
37	34	1 9	1 6	1 4	37	59½	1 9½	1 6	1 4	37	1 8	1 5½	1 4
					37½	60	1 9½	1 6	1 4				
38	35	1 11½	1 7½	1 5	38	61	1 10½	1 6½	1 4½	38	1 10	1 6½	1 5
					38½	62	2 -	1 7½	1 5				
39	36	2 1½	1 9	1 6	39	62½	2 1½	1 8½	1 5½	39	2 -	1 8	1 6
					39	63	2 1½	1 8½	1 5½				
					39½	64	2 2½	1 9	1 6				
40	37	2 3½	1 10½	1 7	40	64½	2 3½	1 9½	1 6½	40	2 2	1 9½	1 7
					40½	65	2 3½	1 9½	1 6½	41	2 4	1 10½	1 8
					41½	66	2 4½	1 10½	1 7				
41½	38	2 6	2 -	1 8	41½	66½	2 6	1 11½	1 7½	41½	2 6	2 -	1 9*
					41½	67	2 6	1 11½	1 7½	42	2 6	2 -	1 9†
					42½	68	2 8	2 -†	1 8†				
42½	39	2 9	2 4	2 1	42½	68½	2 10	2 3	1 11½	42½	2 9	2 4½	2 2
					42½	69	2 10	2 3	1 11½	43	2 9	2 4½	2 2
43½	40	3 -	2 8	2 6	43½	70	3 -	2 6	2 3	43½	3 -	2 9	2 7
					44	71	3 2	2 9	2 6½	44	3 -	2 9	2 7
44½	41	3 3	3 -	2 11	44½	72	3 4	3 -	2 10	44½	3 3	3 1½	3 -
					45	73	3 6	3 3	3 1½	45	3 3	3 1½	3 -
45½	42	3 6	3 4	3 4	45½	74	3 8	3 6	3 5	45½	3 6	3 6	3 5
					46	75	3 10	3 9	3 8½	46	3 6	3 6	3 5
46½	43	3 9	3 8	3 9	46½	76	4 -	4 -	4 -	46½	3 9	3 10½	3 10
										47	3 9	3 10½	3 10

* The verification of the degrees of strength by Sykes' hydrometer is only intended to be approximated.

† It is in this series of duties necessary to increase the maximum of 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d., in order to avoid awkward fractions.

‡ These maxima are placed at 68 per cent. of proof spirit, instead of at 67 per cent., in order also to avoid awkward fractions.

N.B.—I have inserted in each of the other systems of series the equivalent duties to the duties in the system of series of duties on the basis of pure alcohol. These corresponding duties are printed in *italic* figures. The maxima in each system are printed in blacker figures, thus [2 s. 6 d.].

Lisbon, 20 August 1867.

(signed) J. P. Harris.

REPORT from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House,
London, W.C.,
16 November 1867.

May it please your Lordships,

WE have the honour to report upon the letter from the Board of Trade, transmitted to us by your Lordships' directions, on the 4th instant, relating to a reduction in the duty on certain wines.

The proposal now made by the Board of Trade, is the reduction of the duty on all wines containing between 26 and 38 per cent. of proof spirit, from 2 s. 6 d. to 1 s. 8 d. per gallon.

As regards the effect of such a reduction, their Lordships observe that it would leave a smaller margin of profit for the illicit distiller than under the scale proposed by the Treasury in March last, and, indeed, that the actual margin would be so small, that the present proposal may be considered without reference to the spirit duties.

We cannot dispute the accuracy of the inference that a somewhat smaller margin of profit would result to the distiller from the adoption of the present proposition. But the question is one of such magnitude in its prospective effects upon the revenue, derived from spirits, that we feel it our duty to impress anew upon your Lordships the objections which we formerly expressed, and still entertain, with respect to this project.

We would observe, in the first place, that the calculations by which their Lordships support their opinion, appear to us to be based upon certain assumptions, so far erroneous, as materially to affect the result.

The following are the calculations as they stand in the letter from the Board of Trade :—

100 Gallons of wine at 42 degrees :	£.	s.	d.
Cost of wine (say) - - - - -	7	-	-
Duty at 2 s. per gallon - - - - -	10	-	-
Cost of distillation - - - - -	1	13	4
Freight and charges (say) - - - - -	-	10	-
	£.	19	3 4
Duty saved on 40 gallons of spirit - - - - -	20	-	-
Cost of 40 gallons of spirit - - - - -	2	13	4
		22	13 4
		19	3 4
	£.	3	10 -
Possible profit under the scheme of March last - - - - -	£.3.	10.	-
100 Gallons of wine at 38 degrees :			
Cost of wine (say) - - - - -	7	-	-
Duty at 1 s. 8 d. per gallon - - - - -	8	6	8
Cost of distillation - - - - -	1	13	4
Freight and charges (say) - - - - -	-	10	-
	£.	17	10 -
Duty saved on 36 gallons of spirit - - - - -	18	-	-
Cost of 36 gallons of spirit - - - - -	2	8	-
		20	8 -
		17	10 -
Possible profit under the proposed scheme -	£.	2	18 -

Our objections to these figures are, that the cost of distillation, which is placed at 4 d. per gallon, is too high ; that, on the other hand, the value of the spirit is estimated too low, and that the charge for freight should have been omitted, as this is included in the price of wine in bond. We observe also that it is assumed that two gallons of spirit will be lost in the process of distillation ; but in the experiment made by Mr. Cosens, the spirit obtained from the wine agreed practically with that indicated by the Customs' sample ; and it is evident, therefore,

fore, that a loss of two gallons of spirit in 42 and 38 gallons respectively, is much greater than actually would be found to occur in practice.

An allowance of one gallon for loss in these examples, would, in our judgment, be ample, as the deficiency observed in Mr. Cosens' experiment, was only two-tenths of a gallon, and 1 per cent. only is allowed by law to the rectifier.

We should reckon the cost of distillation at 2 *d.* per gallon, and we consider this a very liberal estimate, as it was taken on a previous occasion at only 1 *d.* per gallon, and the value of the spirit produced, we consider more fairly represented by 2 *s.* per gallon, than by 1 *s.* 4 *d.*, as the present price of the most inferior kind of British spirit ranges from 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 2 *s.* 8 *d.* per gallon.

Adopting these changes in the calculations (except as to the item for freight and charges, as we cannot specify the amount of the latter), the figures in the two examples will stand as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of wine, 100 gallons at 42 degrees (say) - - -	7	-	-
Duty at 2 <i>s.</i> a gallon - - - - -	10	-	-
Cost of distillation, 2 <i>d.</i> per gallon - - - - -	-	16	8
Freight and charges - - - - -	-	10	-
	18	6	8
Duty saved on 41 gallons of spirit - - - - -	20	10	-
Value of spirit at 2 <i>s.</i> per gallon - - - - -	4	2	-
	24	12	-
Possible profit - - - - -	6	5	4
Second example at 38 degrees :			
Cost of wine - - - - -	7	-	-
Duty at 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per gallon - - - - -	8	6	8
Cost of distillation - - - - -	-	16	8
Freight and charges - - - - -	-	10	-
	16	13	4
Duty saved on 37 gallons of spirit - - - - -	18	10	-
Value of 37 gallons, at 2 <i>s.</i> per gallon - - - - -	3	14	-
	22	4	-
Possible profit - - - - -	5	10	8

Showing in the first example a profit of 6 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.*, instead of 3 *l.* 10 *s.*, and in the second, of 5 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.*, instead of 2 *l.* 18 *s.*

If these calculations even be approximately correct, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the profits of the distillation from wine, even under the present modified proposal of the Board of Trade, will be sufficient to induce persons to embark in the illicit manufacture of spirits by that process.

We do not in these remarks refer to sound genuine wine, which, as an article of commerce, is more valuable than the spirit that could be obtained from it; but to factitious wine composed of a mixture of wine and spirit, the importation of which cannot be prevented by the Customs' Department, and for the use of which, by the illicit distiller, the facilities are so considerable, that in our opinion, the revenue officers could do little to check it. For there can be no doubt that an equal volume of strong wine will produce a spirit greater in quantity, superior in quality, and in a much shorter space of time, than a wash from molasses or such other materials as are used by the illicit distiller.

It must also be borne in mind, that the suspicions excited by the removal and possession of other materials of distillation do not attach to wine, and even that the persons who would have the readiest means of disposing of the spirits obtained from it, *i. e.*, rectifiers and dealers in wines and spirits, necessarily have it on their premises in the course of their legitimate trade.

But the effect of the proposed reduction as a stimulus to illicit distillation, is by no means the only difficulty which we apprehend. In justice to the manufacturers of British spirits, and to the large body of traders connected with them as dealers and rectifiers, and having regard to the immense revenue depending on their manufactures and trades, we have to consider the probable result of an alteration which would largely increase the disadvantages under which they are at present placed in competing with foreign wines.

Your Lordships must be aware that, even under the existing rates of duty, foreign wines have displaced a considerable quantity of British spirits, the consumption of the former having increased since 1859 to the extent of 96 per cent., while the consumption of spirits has actually diminished; and it appears to us, beyond a doubt, that the further reduction of the wine duty now proposed, would so injuriously affect the British trader that it would be questionable whether the present spirit duties could be maintained.

At the present duty of 2 s. 6 d. per gallon on wine containing 38 per cent. of spirit; the duty per gallon on the spirit, is 6 s. 6 d. At the proposed duty of 1 s. 8 d. on the wine, the duty on the spirit would be 4 s. 4 d. So large an addition as 2 s. 2 d. per gallon to the present preponderance of taxation against British spirits must necessarily have a serious effect upon the trade in that manufacture, and consequently upon the revenue derived from it. Supposing that, notwithstanding the remonstrances which will certainly be made by the distillers and the strong claim which they will be able to present for relief from such striking inequality of taxation, it should be the pleasure of Parliament to maintain the duty on spirits at 10 s., we must look to a considerable loss of revenue from the substitution of factitious and fortified wines for spirits, both British and foreign, in addition to the loss from the mere reduction of the wine duty. But we are inclined to think that it will not be possible for the Government to withstand the demand for a reduction of the spirit duty, supported by such cogent arguments as are supplied by the facts we have referred to, and as that reduction must apply to foreign as well as British produce, which together yield nearly 15 millions of revenue, a serious inroad will be made upon the annual income of the country.

In submitting the above remarks to your Lordships, we beg leave to observe that we have confined our attention to the present proposal of the Board of Trade, and have not considered it necessary to discuss the alternative plans which are noticed in the letter from that department.

We may be allowed to add that our report has been made under a full sense of the importance of a settlement of the question, and with an earnest desire to contribute to it, if possible.

We have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Stephenson,*
C. J. Herries.
Alex. Duff Gordon.

We beg to annex a copy of a Report which we sent to the Board of Trade upon the subject on the 26th October last.

COPY of REPORT sent to Board of Trade, 26th October 1867.

MR. CONSUL CRAWFORD in his memorandum appears to have assumed that the fear of fraud is the chief or only difficulty or objection to a reduction of the wine duties to a uniform rate of 1 s. per gallon, and he has given particulars to show that this fear is groundless.

The fear of fraud by illicit distillation is only one of many reasons advanced by the Boards of Customs and Inland Revenue against the proposed reduction of duty, and after some remarks on the memorandum, the other reasons may be shortly noticed.

As regards illicit distillation, it is true this department has had no cause for suspecting that wine has been used for the purpose, and it is not supposed that sound genuine wine will be used, as it is more valuable than the spirit that could be obtained from it. There is, however, no such security with factitious wine, and the facilities for using it fraudulently are so great, that if the practice were introduced the Inland Revenue and Customs officer combined could do little to suppress it, except by the uncertain and fitful assistance of the common informer. But apart from the general question, the alleged opinion of Messrs. Smith and Browning requires special consideration on account of their high standing, and Mr. Smith's thorough practical knowledge of the trade of a distiller.

Mr. Crawford understood that these gentlemen were of opinion that not only had illicit distillation from wine not been practised, but that grain and molasses offered greater facilities in working, because the wort or wash prepared from those

those materials might contain more spirit than could be obtained from an equal volume of wine.

We have had some experience in experimental brewing and distilling, as well as in the supervision of operations conducted in the principal distilleries in the United Kingdom; and we entirely dissent from such an opinion, and affirm that it would be impossible to produce a wash from either grain or molasses that would produce as much spirit as an equal volume of strong wine.

Wine as imported may contain 42 per cent. of proof spirit. A wort from grain or molasses must be made of the specific gravity of nearly 1,200, which would be of the consistency of syrup, before it could, under any circumstances, contain the saccharine matter that could produce 42 per cent. of spirit. Wort of this consistency would not ferment readily, and long before the whole of the saccharine matter could be converted into spirit, the quantity of spirit present would stop fermentation, and prevent further conversion of sugar into spirit; on this account a comparatively weak wort is made by the distiller, which produces about 11 per cent. of spirit, and wash is rarely made to produce more than 14 per cent. of spirit.

We have seen Mr. Smith on the subject; he informed us that he did not understand Mr. Crawford's question, and was comparing some other qualities, probably specific gravities, and not the spirit-producing power of wine and molasses wort, as he was aware that molasses wort could not be made to produce 42 per cent. of spirit. He wished to express such opinion in writing, but he left town shortly after for Scotland, or no doubt he would have done so. Should he do so, his letter will be annexed to the papers.

Whatever may be the proportion of spirit in molasses wort, the spirit cannot be generated without fermentation, which occupies at least two days, while comparatively pure spirit is ready formed in the wine, and could be recovered by simple distillation. It is therefore evident that spirit could be obtained more rapidly, and with greater facility, from wine than from molasses, and although wine is a bulky article to move, if molasses be used by the illicit distiller, the operations of brewing and fermenting must be conducted; yeast must be purchased to induce fermentation, and the chances of detection are multiplied.

But many rectifying distillers are dealers in wine in the same or adjoining premises, and any dealer in, or retailer of wine, commencing illicit distillation from wine, could store wine without exciting observation on the part of the Customs or the Excise.

With reference to the selling price of illicit spirits, we have ascertained from Mr. Vanstone, the Superintendent of the Detective Force, who obtained his information from documentary evidence, and sources that can be relied upon, that in the most recent transactions known to him, illicit molasses spirit has been sold in London at from 7s. to 9s. per gallon; and as the buyer was usually without the means of testing the strength, the spirit was frequently much below proof strength, so that the price at proof was as much as that specified in the Board's memorandum.

But the coarse molasses spirit of the illicit distiller can scarcely be compared with the spirit that might be obtained from factitious wine. The one is invariably impure, and could not be made into a fine spirit; the other might be new brandy, or a pure plain spirit, mixed with compounds that would not injure the spirit; and the spirit might be separated by simple distillation, sufficiently pure for use as a substitute for British spirits, so that 11s. 6d. a gallon at proof strength is not too high an estimate of the price of such spirit.

The recommendation of the adoption of a simple system of affidavits and consular certificates and attestations to prevent the introduction of factitious wines, is one for the Customs rather than for the Excise to consider; but we may remark that we believe such evidence is easily fabricated, and that the Customs and the trade attach little value to it.

With reference to the comparison of the duties once levied on brandy and Cape wine, it should be observed that when brandy was taxed at 22s. 6d. per gallon, and Cape wine at 2s. 9d. per gallon, Cape wine was a genuine wine, and not "Hamburg Sherry;" and the spirit obtainable therefrom required rectification, and there was no fear of illicit distillation from such wine, as British spirit was taxed in England at 7s. 10d., in Scotland at 3s. 8d., and in Ireland at 2s. 8d. per gallon; so that the risk of fraud was much less than now with British spirit, taxed in the United Kingdom at 10s. per gallon, and strong wine at 2s. 6d. per gallon.

The departments have urged other reasons why wine should not be admitted at the uniform rate of 1 s. per gallon, which may be found in the correspondence and minutes of the conferences on the subject at the Treasury and the Board of Trade.

The following, among other subjects bearing on the question, have been advanced for the consideration of the Government:

1st. The loss of revenue from wine, by a reduction of duty on fortified wine.

2nd. Fortified wine contains as much spirit as a mixture of spirit and water, the common form in which spirit is consumed, and nearly as much as cordial gin. Such wine might be consumed in lieu of spirits, and cause a loss of spirit revenue in the event of the duty on wine being reduced 1 s. 6 d. a gallon, and that on spirits continued at the present rate.

3rd. Accepting 26 per cent. of spirit as the maximum quantity in a natural wine, which is liberal to the importer, it requires 84 gallons of such wine and 16 gallons of proof spirit to make a wine containing 38 per cent. of proof spirit, the proportion in ordinary port and sherry. The duty on 84 gallons of natural wine, at 1 s. per gallon, and that on 16 gallons of proof spirit at 10 s. 5 d. per gallon, amount to 12 l. 10 s. 8 d., an average of 2 s. 6 d. per gallon, the present rate chargeable on wine.

4th. A reduction of the wine duty to a uniform rate of 1 s. per gallon would be followed by an agitation for a reduction of the spirit duty; and if the maximum quantity of spirit in wine be lowered to 38 per cent., and the duty reduced 1 s. 6 d. per gallon, an equivalent reduction in the spirit duty would exceed 3 s. per gallon.

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,

Sir, 20 December 1867.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that my Lords have maturely considered the arguments advanced by the Board of Trade in Mr. Mallet's letter of the 31st October last, in support of the proposition that a reduction in the duty on wine above 26 degrees proof strength, beyond that which their Lordships have already expressed their willingness to recommend to Parliament, might be conceded without other risk or loss to the revenue than the natural deficiency to be expected as the result of the lowering of the duty.

Their Lordships continue to be fully impressed with the importance of securing for this country the advantages which the proposed treaty with Portugal would afford in the shape of a modification of the Portuguese Customs tariff in favour of British produce and manufactures; and it is, therefore, with much regret that they have arrived at the conclusion, after careful consideration of the whole subject, and after consultation with the officers responsible for the collection of the Customs and Excise revenue, that an adoption of either of the alternative proposals now made by the Board of Trade (or indeed of any scheme for reducing the duty on wine beyond the limit stated in their Lordships' communication to the Board of Trade of March last) would involve an immediate sacrifice of revenue derived from the duty on wine, and a prospective risk to the revenue derived from spirits such as Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to incur at the present time, besides tending to unsettle in other important particulars the present fiscal arrangements of the country.

My Lords feel it their duty, therefore, to adhere to the terms which they have already stated, as those which they could alone sanction as the basis for the proposed treaty of commerce.

My Lords desire that copies of the reports from the Boards of Custom and Inland Revenue upon the Board of Trade recommendations may be forwarded herewith for the information of the Lords of the Committee for Trade; and in doing so they think it right to point out that while the Commissioners of Customs report that a loss of 416,000 l. would be the immediate result of the adoption of the proposal for fixing the duty on wine between 26 degrees and 38 degrees

38 degrees proof at 1*s.* 8*d.* per gallon, instead of 377,000 *l.* only, as estimated by the Board of Trade, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue estimate the maximum profit of illicit distillation under the same proposal as high as 5 *l.* 10 *s.* 8*d.*, being no less than 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 8*d.* in excess of the profit as calculated by the Board of Trade.

I am, &c.

T. H. Farrer, Esq.

(signed) *George Ward Hunt.*

REPORT from the Commissioners of Customs, dated 27th November 1867.

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

MR. LAW having informed us, by his letter of the 4th instant, that he had been directed by your Lordships to transmit, with reference to previous correspondence relating to a proposal to reduce the duty on certain wines, copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, relating to this subject, and to signify the request of your Lordships to be favoured with any observations which this Board might have to offer thereon,

We Report,

That we have reported very fully to your Lordships on the question as to the reduction of the wine duties in our several reports dated 6th February and 15th May last, Nos. 63 and 273. In those reports we adverted to the principles upon which the existing scale of duty was based, and the objections that, in our opinion, existed to any considerable alteration in such duties: and after due consideration of the first of our above-mentioned reports, and after a full discussion of the question in the presence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the President of the Board of Trade, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the two Boards of Revenue, and other officials, Her Majesty's Government came to the determination expressed in your Lordship's letter to the Board of Trade, dated 1st March last, forwarded to this Board in Mr. Hamilton's letter of the 4th of that month, that the reduction then proposed by the Portuguese Government, viz., to reduce the duty to 1*s.* per gallon on all wine up to 40 degrees of proof spirit would entail a large sacrifice on the revenue of this country, by which the Exchequer would be a loser for many years to come, and that it would more especially endanger the revenue derived from spirits, the truth of which the Board of Trade had acknowledged, and that therefore the proposition could not be entertained.

For the same reasons your Lordships also declined to accede to the proposition of the Board of Trade to substitute 1*s.* 6*d.* for 2*s.* 6*d.* as the duty on wine between 26 degrees and 40 degrees of proof of spirit.

With the disposition, however, to meet the views so strongly urged upon your Lordships by the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, as far as the safety of the revenue and a due regard to all interests concerned would permit, your Lordships proposed, as the utmost limit of reduction that you felt justified in making, that the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* should be reduced one-fifth; that, is to 2*s.* on all wine between 26 degrees and 42 degrees.

This concession, however, being rejected by the Portuguese Government, and the Board of Trade considering it very desirable, if at all possible, to make some concession to the Portuguese Government, now place two propositions before your Lordships, which, however, appear to us to be liable to all the objections which caused the rejection of the former propositions, and would in addition cause inconvenience to the trade, while their declared principle is in contravention of those upon which all our fiscal regulations for the last quarter of a century have been based.

In advancing the new propositions, the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade declare that they are not disposed to renew the discussion of the grounds upon which your Lordships had formed your conclusions; they, however, suggest as a measure that deserves the careful consideration of your Lordships, and as the best and most equitable arrangement, an uniform duty of 1*s.* per gallon on all wines containing not more than 36 degrees of proof spirit, with an addition of 3*d.* per gallon for every degree of strength beyond that

limit; and as a collateral advantage, it is further suggested that the bonding system should be abolished so far as wine is concerned, whereby they affirm that a large saving would be effected in the machinery of the Customs.

In admitting wine containing 36 degrees of proof spirit at 1 s., there is, of course, less danger of illicit distillation than may be anticipated in admitting wine of 42 degrees at the same rate of duty; and so far the danger of the spirit revenue is less, but is by no means removed, and there can be no doubt that such a measure would offer a great inducement to attempt the importation, under the denomination of wine, of spurious mixtures of spirit, applicable to many of the uses to which spirit is usually applied. Assuming natural wine not to contain more than 26 degrees of proof spirit, in wine of 36 degrees there must be 10 degrees of distilled spirit; and if 1 s. be deemed the fair rate of duty to be levied on natural wine, that rate being extended to the higher strength of 36 degrees, the 10 degrees of the added spirit will be exempt from duty, and therefore, although the profits on illicit distillation would be reduced, the spirit revenue would still be endangered, because the admission of a foreign made article free of duty, while the home made article is highly taxed, must, from its injustice, naturally lead to demands for reduction on the part of the home manufacturer.

As no statistics are kept of the respective strengths of wine between 26 and 36 degrees, it is impossible to calculate exactly what would be the immediate loss of revenue arising from the extension of the 1 s. duty, as proposed, but taking the quantity now imported of the strength of between 26 and 36 degrees at one-third, the total quantity above 26 degrees and under 42 degrees, the immediate loss upon that quantity would be about 250,000 *l.*, to which must be added the loss arising from the difference of duty between the existing 2 s. 6 *d.* and the proposed addition to 1 s. of 3 *d.* for each degree, which would amount to at least 250,000 *l.* more, making an immediate loss of 500,000 *l.*, at the lowest computation.

But the final results anticipated by the Board of Trade, that all wine would be imported under 36 degrees, would, if realised, cause an eventual loss of about 750,000 *l.*

As some compensation for this loss, the Board of Trade propose to effect a saving by the abolition of the privilege of bonding wine. No doubt such a measure would decrease the work of the Customs considerably, and would, perhaps, effect a saving of from twelve to fifteen thousand pounds annually (12,000 *l.* to 15,000 *l.*), against which, however, must be set the loss of warehouse charges, 5 s. per 100 *l.* duty, which, upon last year's duty on wine, would amount to about 3,500 *l.*

But however advantageous it might be for the Crown to abolish the privilege of bonding wine, such a measure would meet with considerable opposition from the trade.

It must be borne in mind, that to the warehousing system is attributable, in a great measure, the fact, that England has been the great emporium of the world's merchandise. The necessity of paying duty at the time of importation would, no doubt, tend to diminish the importation of light wines, upon which the duty frequently amounts, even at 1 s. per gallon, to 40 per cent.; and such wines would be imported only as they could be sold.

It must also be borne in mind that a large quantity, about 2,200,000 gallons of wine, imported into the United Kingdom, is annually re-exported, and a duty of 1 s. upon such quantity would amount to 110,000 *l.*, which would be a loss to the trade, unless a drawback were allowed; and as the drawback on wine was abolished, because it led to constant, and in many cases successful, attempts at fraud upon the Customs, it would certainly not be desirable that the drawback should again be introduced into our fiscal practice.

Notwithstanding the strong opinion expressed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade in favour of this proposition, their Lordships do not seem to entertain any very confident hope of its acceptance by Her Majesty's Government, they have, therefore, "endeavoured to seek some combination which would entail less loss in the wine duties, and less risk to the spirit duties;" and keeping those objects in view, they suggest, secondly, that the duty should be reduced on all wines containing between 26 degrees and 38 degrees of proof spirit, to 1 s. 8 *d.*, leaving wines above that strength to be taxed as at present.

This

This scheme would cause a smaller loss to the revenue. The Board of Trade estimate such loss at 377,000 *l.*; but as the plan is recommended on the ground that a strength of 38 degrees of proof spirit is sufficient for all legitimate trade purposes, and that, under the proposed scale, no wine would be imported of greater strength than 38 degrees of spirit, it follows that all the wine now paying 2 *s.* 6 *d.* would pay only 1 *s.* 8 *d.*, and as the quality of the wine likely to be consumed, according to the statistics of last year, will be 19,000,000 gallons, the loss at 10 *d.* per gallon would amount to 416,000 *l.*

It may, however, be very fairly doubted whether, should this second suggestion be adopted, it would produce the results which are anticipated.

On this point some of the leading members of the trade entertain a different opinion from that of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Mallet, in his letter to your Lordships, dated 31st ultimo, states, that as the essential feature of this proposal is the creation of a new division in the scale of alcoholic tests, it is to this point that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have chiefly directed their inquiries; and Mr. Mallet proceeds to observe, that if these inquiries had led their Lordships to the conclusion that, by drawing a line at 38 degrees, a new class would be practically created, and a necessity imposed upon the Customs of applying to a much greater extent than at present the alcoholic test, thereby re-opening a source of constant dispute and difficulty between the importers and the Custom House, their Lordships would not have recommended such a course, for they consider facility of administration a paramount object in all Customs laws.

On this point we have to state that the division of the scale of duty between 26 and 42 degrees was fully considered and discussed when the present wine duties were under consideration, and, at the suggestion of the trade, rejected, as tending to lead to uncertainty, litigation, and trouble from extensive testing; and a careful examination of the records of wine tested, shows that at present a very considerable portion of the wine imported varies in strength from 36 to 40 degrees, and that any intermediate division of those strengths must lead to inconvenience, litigation, and the necessity of more frequent testing.

It is possible that should the proposed introduction of a new rate for wine not exceeding 38 degrees be adopted, it may after a time lead to the result of inducing importers to bring only wines of low strength; but the attempt to coerce trade is a retrograde movement in the course of legislation, which, though it may have existed formerly, has been long since abandoned, it having been the leading principle of all modern fiscal legislation to adapt the law to the necessities or convenience of trade.

In the concluding paragraph of Mr. Mallet's letter, he refers to the very important point raised by your Lordships, viz., that before a reduction be made in the wine duties, which would apply equally to the wines of Spain as to those of other countries, endeavours should be made to secure a simultaneous reduction in the tariff of Spain in favour of British goods. We take leave to express our concurrence in the views entertained by your Lordships on this point; and if Her Majesty's Government should still approve of the policy of making the conclusion of a commercial treaty with foreign countries contingent on the grant by that country of corresponding mercantile advantages in favour of the commerce and trade of this country, we think that so material an advantage as the reduction of duty on wine, the most important export of Spain to this country, should not be conceded without an adequate revision of the Spanish tariff in favour of this country, and that if the concession be now made unconditionally, the basis for any future negotiation with Spain on the terms of mutual remission of duties will have been parted with.

We cannot conclude this report without adverting to an objection which presents itself to our minds to any further reduction of the duty on wines of a strength higher than 26 degrees, and which, though not referred to in Mr. Mallet's letter, appears to us of still greater importance than any risk to which the revenue may be exposed by illicit distillation.

The objection to which we refer is, that the cheapening of strong wines, which would thereby enter unduly into competition with other drinks containing alcohol, will favour the consumption of that drink to the detriment of the revenue, by reducing the consumption of spirits and malt liquor, which at present furnish by far the largest proportion of the aggregate revenue derived directly or indirectly from the use of alcoholic liquids, and which are already more highly taxed than wine, in proportion to the alcohol they contain.

Of the gross aggregate revenue arising directly or indirectly from the use of alcoholic liquids in the United Kingdom for the year ended 31st March 1866, amounting to no less than 24,095,392 £., as shown by a return prepared in this office, after communication with the Inland Revenue, and herewith annexed, only 1,409,127 £. was supplied by the consumption of wine, and we need do no more than direct your Lordships' attention to a consideration of this part of the question, which, if our apprehensions of the consequences of further cheapening strong wines are well founded, would more or less affect the source from whence one-third of the whole revenue of the United Kingdom is derived.

Custom House,
27 November 1867.

Thos. F. Fremantle.
Grenville C. L. Berkeley.

RETURN of GROSS REVENUE raised directly or indirectly by CUSTOMS and EXCISE DUTIES on the use of ALCOHOLIC LIQUIDS in the UNITED KINGDOM, for the Year ending 31st March 1866.

CUSTOMS.			EXCISE.	
	£.	£.		£.
Spirits, Foreign and Colonial :			Spirits, home made - - - - -	10,997,498
Rum - - - - -	1,865,492		Malt - - - - -	6,663,121
Brandy - - - - -	1,421,360		Sugar used in brewing - - - - -	11,461
Geneva and other sorts - - - - -	220,253	3,507,105	Licenses :	
Wine - - - - -		1,409,127	Brewers - - - - -	343,578
Beer—Mum - - - - -	3		Maltsters and dealers in malt - - - - -	17,126
„ Spruce - - - - -	2,723		Distillers - - - - -	1,554
„ Beer and ale of other sorts - - - - -	237	2,963	Rectifiers - - - - -	1,543
Malt, Foreign - - - - -	7			363,801
„ Imported from the Isle of Man - - - - -	1,760	1,767	For retail of spirits, wine and beer under various conditions - - - - -	1,138,122
Chloroform - - - - -		22		
Collodion - - - - -		24		
Ether - - - - -		81		
Varnish containing alcohol - - - - -		300		
TOTAL - - - £.		4,921,389	TOTAL - - - £.	19,174,003
TOTAL of Customs - - - - -			£.	
„ of Excise - - - - -			4,921,389	
			19,174,003	
			Aggregate - - - £.	24,095,392

MEMORANDUM.—The Figures for the Excise portion of this Return are taken—

For the revenue on spirits and malt—From the Annual Finance Accounts presented to Parliament.
For the duty on sugar used in breweries, and the receipt from licences—From Parliamentary Paper, No. 508, of Session 1866.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

(C. 1704.)

Mr. Lytton,

Lisbon, D. R., 29 November 1867.

“If Her Majesty's Government can offer reduction of duty to one shilling on wines of 36 degrees, or to 18 penny duty on wines of 40 degrees, it is very probable that it would be accepted by Portuguese Government.”

REPORT from the Commissioners of Customs, dated 23rd November 1867.

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

MR. STRONGE, having in his letter of the 15th instant, signified that he had been directed by your Lordships to transmit to us, with reference to previous correspondence relating to a proposed reduction of the duties on wine, the enclosed copies of a Despatch from her Majesty's Chargé d'Affairs at Lisbon, and of a letter from Mr. Harriss, on the subject of the duties on Portuguese wines, and that he (Mr. Stronge) was to request that we would favour your Lordships with any observations we might have to make thereon ;

We Report,

That having reported to your Lordships so fully in our reports, dated the 6th instant, Nos. 536 and 537, on the arguments adduced by Mr. Harriss in support of his propositions for a reduction of the duties on Portuguese wines, in illustration and explanation of which propositions the Tables annexed to his present letter have been framed, we have no further observations to offer on the general proposals of Mr. Harriss, but having caused the Tables to be examined by one of our surveyors general, who is practically acquainted with the subject, we beg to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of Mr. Ogilvie's report, pointing out some very serious errors into which Mr. Harriss has fallen, on the very important point of the relation which pure or absolute alcohol bears to proof spirit, as ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer.

Custom House, 23rd November 1867.

(signed) *Thos. F. Fremantle.*
G. C. L. Berkeley.

REPORT of Mr. *Ogilvie*, Surveyor General, dated the 21st November 1867, referred to.

IN the present Despatch Mr. Harriss forwards a series of elaborate Tables, formed upon the basis of calculations submitted in his former Despatches of 12th August, No. 18, and 24th same month, No. 21. These Tables are, Mr. Harriss states, intended "to facilitate the consideration of a re-arrangement of the wine duties, and of facilitating the examination of the arguments and proposals which he had the honour to lay before Lord Stanley."

The Board reported very fully on the former arguments and proposals of Mr. Harriss in their reports of 6th instant, Nos. 536 and 537, to which reports and the papers on which they were founded, I beg to refer ; and as the Tables are only explanatory of the system, it is needless to repeat the objections to Mr. Harriss' proposals.

It may, however, be observed that Mr. Harriss makes, or rather continues, the same errors in the basis of his calculations as he formerly made in his Despatches in regard to the important point,—alcoholic strength, in reference to pure or absolute alcohol, and proof spirit, as ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer.

It will be seen that in the heading of the Tables the comparative relation of alcohol and proof are stated to be—

22½	per cent. of alcohol =	25	degrees of Sykes.
30	"	33	"
38	"	42	"

The actual fact, however, is, that 22½ per cent. by volume of alcohol would be between 39 and 40 degrees of proof spirit, 30 of alcohol is 52 proof, and 38 of alcohol is 66 proof. That Mr. Harriss should have repeated this error is the more astonishing, because in Table No. 1, in the heading, 22½ per cent. of alcohol is stated as equal to 25 degrees of Sykes, while in the note 2, attached to the same table, we find—"15 per cent. of proof spirit equals about 8½ per cent. of alcohol."

Mr. Harriss' own figures, therefore, show their incorrectness—

If 8·50 : 15 :: 22·50 : 39·7.

Mr. Harriss having, therefore, assumed that a spirituous mixture containing 22½ per cent. of alcohol would only yield 25 degrees of proof spirit, the calculation based on such an assumption must be erroneous, and Tables so formed can be of no practical use.

Mr. Harriss states in his present Despatch, that it rests with the objectors to his plan "to show that wines of 30 per cent. and of 38 per cent., cost less than 15 *l.* and 21 *l.* per pipe," and adds, that "he labours under the disadvantage of being unable to procure the prices of the cheapest wines of those strengths which could be imported into England, and he cannot, therefore, help or refute the objector." It is to be regretted that he was not able to apply to any of the shippers of Hamburgh wines, as he would then have ascertained that such wines are shipped and pass the Customs at prices varying from 8 *l.* to 10 *l.* per pipe; the strength of such wines being from 34 to 37 degrees of proof spirit.

There does not appear to be anything in the present Despatch which is calculated to invalidate the opinions expressed in the former reports on this subject.

REPORT from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, W.C.,
18 December 1867.

May it please your Lordships,

IN obedience to your Lordships' directions we report upon a letter, dated 7th October 1867, from Mr. Harriss, one of the secretaries of Her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon, on the subject of the wine duties.

Mr. Harriss commences with the following statement of the argument, which his Tables and calculations are intended to illustrate and confirm.

"If it can be shown that an advantage is granted by the existing system of wine duties to illicit distillation from wines or compounds, then a similar advantage can be allowed at any point of the alcoholic scale at which a duty on wine is or shall be established; consequently the amount of this duty should be calculated according to the amount of such existing advantage.

"I further ventured to maintain that, if such an advantage could be increased, such a duty should be proportionably diminished."

If we understand this correctly, Mr. Harriss merely means to say that, viewing the question of the wine duties solely in its relation to illicit distillation, any scale of duties must be admissible which does not offer a greater advantage to the illicit distiller in England than the present scale, or which does not involve greater risk to the spirit revenue than may safely be incurred—a proposition which, we apprehend, no one will be found to dispute. But Mr. Harriss proceeds to suggest a shilling duty "at 33 degrees of Sykes," and a duty of 1 *s.* 8 *d.* "at 42 degrees of Sykes" (with intermediate fluctuating duties), as being the scale which, in his opinion, complies with the conditions above mentioned.

Your Lordships will probably be as much surprised as we were on finding that, after all the arguments on this subject (based on the assumption that at least some degree of danger is involved in any reduction of the duty), it is now contended that a scale of duty very considerably lower than the present scale may be adopted without in any way increasing the existing profit from the illicit distillation of wine.

The explanation, however, is simple, and it would have saved some trouble had it been shortly given. What Mr. Harriss really contends is, that the price of wines increases so rapidly with the increase of their alcoholic strength as to neutralise the advantage which would otherwise be derived by the illicit distiller from a low duty.

In order to prove that, in consequence of this, the low scale of duties proposed by him will not be more dangerous to our spirit revenue than the existing scale, Mr. Harriss is of course obliged to determine the amount of the present danger, or, in other words, the maximum profit obtainable by the illicit distiller. He accordingly, in Table 1, gives the result of his calculations of that profit at the point in the scale at which he assumes (we know not why) that it is the greatest, viz., at the shilling duty on natural wines containing 25 per cent. of proof spirit, and he makes it amount to 6 *s.* 10 *d.* per gallon on wine costing 5 *l.* per pipe, and diminish

diminish with the increase of the price to 1 s. 4 d. on wine costing 18 l. per pipe.

It will save trouble to observe, with respect to this Table and all the others in Mr. Harriss' report, that the first column, giving the result when the distillation is exhaustive, *i. e.*, when the quantity of spirit extracted is the same as that ascertained by the alcoholic test, is the only one which need be regarded. Mr. Harriss himself appears to rely upon that column only, and we should be able to prove that it is, for all practical purposes, absurd to suppose that anything like 8½ per cent. of spirit would remain unextracted after distillation, and, *a fortiori*, 10, 15 or 25 per cent., as calculated in the other columns of the Tables.

Mr. Harriss, indeed, after stating in the body of his report that he considers distillation exhaustive, justifies his adoption of the opposite hypothesis (to which we have just referred) by a note, in which he states that fusil oil, containing 15 per cent. of spirit, is admitted free of duty. We are at a loss to conceive by what process of reasoning it is inferred from this, that 15 per cent. of the spirit in wine is inextricable by distillation. At the utmost, it might be taken as a presumption that such a per-centage is inextricable from the oil (though this is not strictly true), but it can have no bearing whatever on the question of the proportion of inextricable spirit to the quantity of spirit subjected to distillation, until we determine the proportion of fusil oil to the spirit. Now this has been found by experience to be about one-half per cent., so that, instead of 15 per cent. of spirit remaining unextracted by the illicit distiller, the correct inference from Mr. Harriss' own statement is, that something less than 1-12th per cent. would be the amount of the residuum.

Confining our attention, therefore, to the first column in Table 1, we have endeavoured to verify Mr. Harriss' conclusion, but we have failed to perceive how he has arrived at 6 s. 10 d. as the advantage on wine costing 5 l. per pipe.

If we take the "formula for the solution of all questions connected with the wine duties," which he furnishes at page 61 of his printed statement, it will appear, that instead of 6 s. 10 d., the advantage is 3 s. 7 d. per gallon, which is very nearly the same amount as that established by the method of calculation followed in our previous reports on this subject, and, indeed, it may be demonstrated from the Table itself, that the whole of the calculations in the first column are erroneous, as they are contradictory to the data on which the Table is founded.

This will appear when it is considered that the pipe of wine, the proportion of spirit, and the charges are fixed quantities; the only variable quantity in the calculations being the price of the wine. If, then, the difference between the prices of any two wines be divided by the quantity of proof spirit produced, the quotient should give the difference in the advantage, or, inversely, the quantity of spirit may be found when the difference in advantage is known. This difference, according to the Table, is about 5 d. for each 1 l. of price, and as 1 l. contains 5 d. 48 times, the pipe of wine, if the Table be correct, will produce about 48 gallons of proof spirit. But the condition on which the Table is founded is, that the wine contains 25 per cent. of proof spirit, or 29·25 gallons of proof spirit in the pipe.

In order to show the amount of error in Table No. 1, we will take two examples from it, and calculate the advantage by the method adopted by ourselves and by the Board of Trade in previous correspondence on this subject:—

100 gallons of wine containing 25 per cent. of proof spirit,	£. s. d.
at 5 l. for 117 gallons - - - - -	4 5 6
Duty on wine - - - - -	5 - -
Cost of distillation at 2 d. per gallon, freight and charges	
10 s. - - - - -	1 6 8
The duty and value - - - - -	10 12 2
Duty on 25 gallons of spirit - - - - -	12 10 -
Value of spirit, at 2 s. 4 d. per gallon - - - - -	2 18 4
	15 8 4
£.	4 16 2

$\frac{4l. 16s. 2d.}{25} = 3s. 10d.$, the advantage on each gallon of spirit. According to

Mr. Harriss, it is 6 s. 10 d.

But if we take wine at a greater value, say 10 *l.* per pipe, the difference in the results is much greater:—

100 gallons of wine containing 25 per cent. of proof spirit,	£. s. d.
at 10 <i>l.</i> for 117 gallons	8 11 —
Duty on wine	5 — —
Expenses, as above	1 6 8
The duty and value	14 17 8
Spirit, as before	15 8 4
£.	— 10 8

$\frac{10\text{ s. } 8\text{ d.}}{25} = 5\text{ d.}$, the advantage on each gallon of spirits. This Mr. Harriss shows 4 *s.* 9 *d.*

So far, then, as regards the calculation of the present maximum risk from illicit distillation, it is quite evident that the Tables given by Mr. Harriss are entirely fallacious.

The next Tables in Mr. Harriss' report (Nos. 2, 3, and 4) are intended to show that the present advantage to the illicit distiller would not be increased if the wine duties were reduced to the extent proposed by him, or even to a greater extent. As it has been shown that his calculation of the present advantage is erroneous, these Tables can have no value, except on the assumption that he has framed them with precisely the same amount of error as the first, in which case the relative advantage might be obtained from them, and it is on that account only that it is necessary to examine them. Table No. 2 shows the advantage to the illicit distiller from wine containing 33 per cent. of proof spirit, admitted at a duty of 1 *s.*, from a minimum price of 9 *l.* and upwards.

Table No. 3 shows the same advantage from wine containing 42 per cent. on proof spirit, duty 1 *s.*, minimum price 13 *l.*

Table No. 4 shows the advantage from wine containing 42 per cent. of proof spirit, duty 20 *d.*, minimum price 10 *l.*

The advantages are stated as 6 *s.* 10 *d.*, 6 *s.* 11 *d.*, and 6 *s.* 9 *d.* respectively at the minimum prices, that is to say, about the same as the present advantage, according to Table No. 1.

The inference is, that an immense reduction of the duty on the stronger wines would give no greater advantage to the illicit distiller than the present scale, and that all the difficulties which your Lordships have hitherto experienced in dealing with this subject, and which have so long engaged the attention of the revenue departments, are simply imaginary.

Unfortunately we are obliged to dispel the prospect of so ready a solution of a troublesome question.

There can be no doubt whatever that the minimum price of wine containing 33 per cent. of proof spirit, instead of 9 *l.* might be 6 *l.*, and that wine containing 42 per cent., instead of costing 13 *l.*, might be obtained for about 7 *l.*

That there exist wines at the prices assumed by Mr. Harriss is, of course, not denied, but that wines of the specified strength may be imported at the prices named by us, can be demonstrated from the data which Mr. Harriss himself furnishes.

The natural wine containing 25 per cent. of proof spirit, he states, may be purchased for 5 *l.* per pipe. What, then, would be the cost of a mixture of such wine and of grain spirit sufficient in quantity to make the strength 33 per cent. or 42 per cent.?

Spirits may be purchased free on board at from 2 *s.* 2 *d.* to 2 *s.* 4 *d.* per gallon, the distiller receiving the allowance for Excise restrictions, so that 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per gallon may be taken as a fair price for the spirit, inclusive of freight and other charges.

To make 117 gallons of wine containing 33 per cent. of proof spirit, 12½ gallons of proof spirit will be mixed with 104½ gallons of wine containing 25 per cent:

104½ gallons of wine at 5 <i>l.</i> for 117 gallons, cost	£. s. d.
12½ gallons of proof spirit at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per gallon	4 9 4
	1 11 3
117 gallons of wine containing 33 per cent. of proof spirit will cost	6 — 7

Table No. 2.

In the same manner, to make 117 gallons of wine containing 42 per cent. of proof spirit, 26½ gallons of proof spirit will be mixed with 90½ gallons of wine containing 25 per cent.

	£.	s.	d.
90½ gallons of wine at 5 <i>l.</i> per 117 gallons, cost -	3	17	4
26½ gallons of proof spirit at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per gallon -	3	6	3
117 gallons of wine containing 42 per cent. of proof spirit will cost -	7	3	7

The basis of such compounds being wine, they would assuredly be passed as wine by the Customs. It will thus be seen that the wine in Table No. 2 (minimum price 9 *l.* per pipe) may be made for 6 *l.* - *s.* 7*d.*, and that those in Tables Nos. 3 and 4 (minimum prices 13 *l.* per pipe, and 10 *l.* per pipe respectively), may be made for 7 *l.* 3 *s.* 7 *d.*

It must be unnecessary to pursue this argument further. The demonstration of this great error in the minimum price of fortified wine overturns the whole fabric which Mr. Harriss has been at so much pains to rear, and future discussions on the subject must be based on the assumption, on which they have hitherto proceeded, that a reduction of the duty on the stronger wines must give some advantage, though the precise amount may be undetermined, to the illicit distiller in England.

Your Lordships will probably not require us to follow Mr. Harriss through his other calculations and statements. There is much which we fail to understand, but wherever we have been able to bring his arguments to the test of accurate examination, we have found them as erroneous as those on which we have made the preceding observations.

It would be a mere waste of time, for instance, after we have shown that wines of the higher strength could not safely be admitted at a reduced duty, to prove that compounds, *i. e.*, spirits disguised as wine, could not be so admitted, the cost of such compounds being, *cæteris paribus*, less than that of wine by the amount of the value of the wine, and the profit of the illicit distiller being necessarily increased to the same extent.

But there is one result of the laborious investigation of Mr. Harriss' calculations made at this office which it is right to mention, as it shows the amount of confusion and error which may be occasioned by the use of technical terms, the meaning of which is not understood by the writer.

We have already shown that, in Table No. 1, the figures are irreconcilable with the assumed condition that the wine contains 25 per cent. of proof spirit. The same inconsistency appears in all the other Tables. In Table 1 the results agree with the condition of 40 per cent. proof spirit; in Table 2 with 52·8 per cent.; in Tables 3 and 4, with 67 per cent.

It is clear, therefore, that when Mr. Harriss states, in the heading of Table 1, that it relates to wine "of 22½ per cent. alcohol (25 degrees Sykes)," he does not mean wine containing 25 per cent. of proof spirit, and, similarly, that when he speaks of "42 degrees, Sykes," in Table 4, he does not mean 42 per cent. of proof spirit. But, incredible as it may seem, he, in the very same heading to his Tables, states, as clearly as words can express it, that he does mean 25 per cent. of proof spirit in the one, and 42 per cent. in the other; and this he does by specifying the duty payable on the wine, *i. e.*, 1 *s.*, the existing duty on wine not containing more than 26 per cent. of proof spirit, and 20 *d.*, the duty proposed by him on wine containing 42 per cent.

We are not ashamed to confess that it has cost us much trouble to unravel such an extraordinary piece of confusion.

Before concluding our report, we beg leave to observe that our remarks have been confined entirely to the question of illicit distillation, but your Lordships are well aware that this is by no means the only consequence to be apprehended from a reduction of the wine duties, and that even if all Mr. Harriss' calculations were correct, there would still remain unanswered other grave objections which we have urged in our previous reports on this subject.

We have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Stephenson.*
C. J. Herries.
Alex. Duff Gordon.

To the Lords Commissioners of Her
Majesty's Treasury.

The Board of Trade to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

9 January 1868.

I HAVE laid before the Lords of this Committee your letter of the 20th December conveying the decision of the Lords of the Treasury, on the subject of the proposed changes in the scale of the Wine Duties, with a view to the negotiation of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Portugal, and I am directed to request that you will inform their Lordships that my Lords communicated their letter, together with the reports of the Revenue Boards which it inclosed, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am to add with reference to the difference to which you call attention between the estimates made by this Board, and by the Commissioners of Customs, of the possible loss on the Wine Duties, under the proposed scale, that my Lords base their calculation on returns furnished by the Chairman of the Board of Customs in the earlier part of this correspondence, and that the Commissioners of Customs in their present report have taken the results of returns for a later period.

This difference is not however of any practical importance, as it would be contrary to all experience, and in the highest degree improbable, that no increased consumption of wine would arise from so considerable a reduction of duty as that proposed.

With respect to the profit on illicit distillation under the proposed scale, estimated by this Board at 2*l.* 12*s.*, and by the Board of Inland Revenue at 5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* per 100 gallons, my Lords observe that the calculation of the Board of Inland Revenue differs from theirs in three particulars:—

1. The cost of illicit distillation estimated by the Board of Trade at 4*d.* and by the Inland Revenue Board at 2*d.* per gallon.
2. The loss on the operation of illicit distillation, estimated by the Board of Trade at 2 per cent. and by the Inland Revenue Board at 1 per cent.
3. The value of the spirit produced, which is taken by the Board of Trade at 1*s.* 4*d.*, and by the Board of Inland Revenue at 2*s.* per gallon.

On the first point I am to state that the sum of 4*d.* per gallon, as representing the cost of illicit distillation, was adopted in the Board of Trade estimate solely on the authority of the Board of Inland Revenue, from official memoranda prepared in that department, and communicated to my Lords in 1866.

This item was therefore purposely retained in the Board of Trade estimate, with a view of avoiding any objections on the part of the Revenue Departments.

As regards the loss on distillation, the same memoranda estimated it at 4 per cent. The Board of Inland Revenue now contends that 1 per cent. is a liberal allowance.

On this head my Lords will only observe, that in discussions of this nature it is impossible to arrive at distinct conclusions, if different data are given at different periods; but whether the former, or the present, estimate of the Inland Revenue Board is correct, they do not consider that the results of the recent experiment made by Mr. Cosens, can be taken as affording evidence of the loss which would be sustained in an operation conducted for practical commercial purposes, under the difficulties caused by the risk of detection, which must attend illegal transactions of the kind in question.

On the third point I am to state, that my Lords entertain some doubt whether a spirit could be obtained from a wine costing 1*s.* 6*d.* a gallon, which could be sold for 2*s.* a gallon; but I am to observe that the difference in the two estimates in this respect, as well as in the two other particulars to which I have already referred, affects in no degree whatever the grounds upon which the proposals of the Board of Trade were made.

The question considered in my Lords' letter of the 31st October last turned, not upon the positive profit obtainable under the scale proposed, but upon the relative profit obtainable under that scale, and under that proposed by the Treasury in March last; for it is unnecessary to remark, that whatever modifications in the Board of Trade estimate are admitted under the several heads above referred

referred to, will equally apply to both proposals, so that the relative risk to the spirit revenue under the two systems would remain precisely the same.

My Lords do not think it necessary, under present circumstances, to enter upon a discussion of the various points raised in the report of the Commissioners of Customs in connection with this subject, but they will be prepared, should the question be revived on a future occasion, to state the grounds upon which they entertain opinions in some respects opposed to the views of the Commissioners.

The Secretary, Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Louis Mallet.*

	£.	s.	d.
100 gallons of wine, at 40 per cent. of proof spirit, now pays for duty	12	10	-
Cost of distillation, at 4d. a gallon	1	13	4
	14	3	4
Duty on 36 gallons produced, after allowing four gallons for waste and loss	18	-	-
Profit	3	16	8
	£.	s.	d.
100 gallons of the same wine, at 1s. duty	5	-	-
Cost of distillation, as before	1	13	4
	6	13	4
Duty on the spirits produced	18	-	-
Profit	11	6	8

E. Akroyd, Esq., M.P., to the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, S.W.,
2 April 1868.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose statements from Mr. Feuerbeerd, showing, I think, pretty clearly that it is impossible to purchase wine in Portugal, to add spirit to the same, and to import that mixture into England, at a cost which will permit of illicit distillation, save at a loss which would prohibit any such operation.

At an interview it was suggested that the modicum of reduction of duty (say to 1s. 6d. on all wines ranging from 26 degrees to 40 degrees proof, and 2s. from 40 degrees to 42 degrees proof) should apply to red wines only. The objection raised was, that probably white wines from Spain might be introduced at the lower duty, coloured red. But with respect to this colouration Mr. Feuerbeerd says, "It is so utterly impossible to obtain any moderate amount of success, that it is useless to bring an argument forward. It would be as difficult to colour white wines as it is to whiten red; nay, it would be as easy to make a white horse black." Mixed wines, moreover, would be worth far less than they originally were, as wine alone.

I think it may be safely concluded, that if, in the first instance, the concession in duty were confined to red wines, the bulk of Spanish wines would be excluded from a participation in the reduction, unless, indeed, she were to enter into a similar treaty as that now proposed with Portugal. The loss of revenue consequent on this moderate reduction on Portuguese wines would be so trifling (say not more than 150,000 l.) that it would be compensated for by an increased stimulus in the trade of the country, now so much needed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Akroyd.*

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. *Feuerherd* to the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir,

34, Mark-lane, 30 March 1868.

ALLOW me to address you a few words on the subject of the proposed Anglo-Portugal Treaty, more particularly with reference to the arguments adduced by Sir Thomas Freemantle (on the 23rd instant) against the admission of strong wines at the 1 s. duty.

According to the statement of Mr. Harriss, the cheapest Portuguese wine is obtainable at 5 l.; it is argued that such wines may be fortified in bond, and induce illicit distillation. I subjoin a close calculation of the cost of spirits distilled from such wines, which sufficiently proves that such an enterprise would be disastrous.

See P.S.

In the second instance it was argued that the revenue derived from spirits might suffer if the publican could sell alcohol in the shape of strong wines at a comparatively low rate. This is a matter of opinion, and, unfortunately, figures cannot prove *pro* or *contra*. I may, however, state that the lowest kind of port wine consumed in public-houses costs 25 l. in bond per pipe; that a lower rate of import duty would certainly not tend to decrease the value, and that the alcohol thus offered to consumption, after paying the rate of 1 s. per gallon, would cost about as much as any alcoholic drink paying the spirit duty of 10 s. per proof gallon.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. L. Feuerherd*,
of Oporto.

To the Right Honourable
the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c.

P.S.—Spirit distilled illicitly from Portuguese wines purchased at 5 l. near Lisbon will cost 14 s. 5 d. per proof gallon, including in the calculation all the feints; exclusive of use of still, rectifying, risk of detection, interest of capital.

Market value of such spirit, 11 s. 6 d. per proof gallon.

Cost of same spirit illicitly distilled from molasses or grain is from 1 s. 4 d. to 2 s. per proof gallon.

(A.)

CALCULATION of Common Portuguese Wine purchased, according to Mr. Harriss' statement, near Lisbon, at 5 l. per pipe, 25 degrees proof, shipped to England, and fortified in Bond up to 35 degrees proof.

Wine of 25 degrees strength can only be fortified up to 35 degrees in bond, 10 per cent. being the maximum allowed.

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of 1 pipe (117 gallons) common wine (25 degrees proof) - - - at	5	-	-
Empty pipe - - - - -			
Carriage of same to grower's store - - - - -	9	0	00
Receiving, measuring, conducting, and carting - - - - -	2	5	00
Carriage to stores in Lisbon, cart and boat - - - - -	1	0	00
Receiving, cartage to store, and dues - - - - -	4	0	00
Store rent, men's time, coopering, fire insurance, superintendence, including all expenses of Lisbon establishment - - - - -	8	0	00
(Average at Oporto, 4 l. 5 s.; ditto at Xeres, 4 l. 15 s.)	13	5	00
Shipping expenses:			
Cartage - - - - -	3	0	00
Lighterage - - - - -	1	0	00
Custom dues - - - - -	3	8	00
Stamps - - - - -	2	0	00
	Rs.	31	6
	at 53 d.	-	-
	£.	7	19
Agent's commission in Lisbon - - - - -			
Freight and insurance - - - - -	1	5	-
Landing and housing - - - - -	1	10	-
Orphan dues, &c. - - - - -	-	7	6
		-	2
Cost in Bond, one Pipe - - - - -	£.	16	8

Considering leakage at three per cent., this pipe would contain 114 gallons of wine.

Fortifying with neutral spirit, 65 over proof, cost 1 s. 6 d. per proof gallon, equal to 2 s. 5 d. per liquid gallon, casks included:

	£.	s.	d.
6½ gallons, at 2 s. 5 d. - - - - -	-	-	15 8
Vatting, 15 s. per pipe - - - - -	-	15	-

Cost of 120 gallons strong wine, 35 degrees, in bond, 17 l. 19 s., equal to 17 l. 4 s. per pipe, of 115 gallons, in bond.

(B.)

Cost of 100 gallons Proof Spirit illicitly distilled from Portuguese Wine, 25 degrees strength, purchased at 5 l., near Lisbon, and fortified in Bond up to 35 degrees strength.

N.B.—Wines are not allowed to be fortified more than 10 per cent. in bond.

Allowing 100 gallons of wine, 35 degrees strength, to produce 33 gallons proof spirit, you require 330 gallons wine to produce 100 gallons proof spirit:

	£.	s.	d.
One hundred gallons of wine, at 17 l. 4 s., in bond (<i>see</i> Calculation A.) -	49	7	1
Wine duty on 330 gallons, at 1 s. - - - - -	16	10	-
Cartage of 330 gallons of wine (rail) say 20 miles out of London - -	3	-	-
Distilling, coals, &c. - - - - -	3	-	-
Carriage of spirit (almost impossible without detection) - - - - -	-	-	-
Use of still - - - - -	-	-	-
Rectifying - - - - -	-	-	-
Interest on capital - - - - -	-	-	-
	£.	71	17 1

Cost, 14 s. 5 d. per gallon, proof spirit.

Value, 11 s. 6 d. per gallon, proof spirit, duty paid, in the open market.

REPORT from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House,
6 May 1868.

May it please your Lordships,

IN accordance with directions received from your Lordships, we submit our observations on a letter from Mr. Akroyd, M.P. (having reference to the duty on Portuguese wines), copies of which, and of its enclosures, were transmitted to us by Mr. Law's letter of the 8th ultimo.

Mr. Akroyd remarks that he encloses statements from Mr. Feuerheerd, "showing pretty clearly, in his opinion, that it is impossible to purchase wine in Portugal, to add spirit to the same, and to import that mixture into England at a cost which will permit of illicit distillation, save at a loss which would prohibit any such operation."

Mr. Feuerheerd furnishes figures in support of this statement, and shows, according to them, that a pipe of common Portuguese wine, containing 25 degrees of proof spirit, when purchased near Lisbon, "according to the statement made by Mr. Harriss," at 5 l. per pipe of 117 gallons, cannot be delivered in London at a less cost than 16 l. 8 s. 4 d., and that a gallon of spirit distilled from such wine could not be produced for a less sum than 14 s. 5 d.; while, as he says, the market value of legally distilled spirits is 11 s. 6 d.

In the figures given by Mr. Feuerheerd, the most important items of cost are stated to be the sums expended in removing the wine to the port of shipment, but in the report of Mr. Harriss, of the 7th of October last, to which it is presumed that Mr. Feuerheerd refers, it is stated that the price of 5 l. per pipe is taken as the minimum price, because no wine of 25 degrees of Sykes can be purchased "at the foreign port" for less than that sum; and it would therefore appear that that price should have been taken by Mr. Feuerheerd as the minimum, not at the place of growth, but at the port of shipment.

This correction, of course, would make a vast alteration in the calculations furnished by that gentleman; and we may add that our inquiries have satisfied us that the average cost of removing a pipe of port wine from the growers to the

port of shipment, which is stated by Mr. Feuerheerd at 9 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.*, will not exceed the sum of 3 *l.* 12 *s.*

But, without relying on this, we may observe that Mr. Feuerheerd has grounded his calculations on Portuguese wines solely. There are, however, now selling in the London market red wines from Spain, at 10 *l.* and 8 *l.* per pipe, and unsound wine of the same character, as low even as 4 *l.*, all containing about 35 degrees or 36 degrees of proof spirit, and forming admirable material for the work of the illicit distiller. Any of such wines in the possession of a licensed rectifier, inclined to act fraudulently, would yield large profits, if admitted at the low duty of 1 *s.* or 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per gallon, and the storage on his own, or in adjoining premises, would not necessarily excite observation or suspicion.

The following example may be given in proof of the statement that a considerable margin of profit would be left to the smuggler:

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of 115 gallons of wine, with 35 degrees of spirit	-	8	-
Duty at 1 <i>s.</i> per gallon	-	5	15
	£.	13	15

The cost of a gallon of proof spirit would thus be 8 *s.*

With an unsound wine, however, which could be purchased for 4 *l.*, and would suit the purposes of the illicit distiller equally well, the cost of a gallon of proof spirit would be 5 *s.* 7 *d.* only, a very different result from the 14 *s.* 5 *d.* shown by Mr. Feuerheerd, and a corroboration of our statement that, with a reduction of the duty on fortified wines, a great stimulus would be given to frauds on the revenue, the selling price of a proof gallon of British spirit being 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

We do not propose to offer many remarks in reference to Mr. Akroyd's suggestion, that the reduction of duty should be confined to red wines, because it appears to us highly improbable that your Lordships should propose such legislation to Parliament, even supposing it to be possible, which, notwithstanding Mr. Feuerheerd's observations, we greatly doubt, so to define red wines in an Act of Parliament as to exclude all wines which do not at present come under that description in popular language.

It is of course out of the question that the reduction of duty should apply to Portuguese wines only; and as Spanish red wine can be purchased in London at from 8 *l.* to 12 *l.* per pipe, the supposed security to the revenue arising from the higher price of red wines entirely vanishes upon consideration of actual prices and facts.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Stephenson.*
C. J. Herries.
Henry Roberts.

To the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

REPORT from the Commissioners of Customs, dated 20th May 1868.

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

MR. LAW having stated in his letter of the 8th ultimo, that he had been directed to transmit to us copies of a letter and its enclosures from Mr. Akroyd, M.P., on the subject of the duty on Portuguese wines, and to signify the request of your Lordships to be favoured with any observations we might have to offer thereon,

We Report,

That we have already reported our opinion to your Lordships so fully on the general question relating to the duties on wine, and the policy of making a reduction of those duties in favour of wines, the produce of Portugal, in our reports, dated 15th May 1867, 6th November 1867, and 23rd November last, that

that we propose on the present occasion only to notice the material points raised in the present correspondence. Mr. Akroyd, in his letter of the 2nd ultimo, observes, "that it is impossible to purchase wine in Portugal to add spirit to it, and import the mixture into England at a cost that will permit of illicit distillation, save at a loss." On this statement we would observe that the danger of the importation of strongly fortified liquids is not apprehended solely from the legitimate importation of particular sorts of the wines of commerce, but from the importations of mixtures under the name of wine, made up solely for the purpose of fraudulent traffic, and as the low rate of duty proposed cannot be confined to Portugal wines, the argument of Mr. Harriss leaves the general question unanswered.

The next suggestion of Mr. Akroyd is, that the reduction should be confined to red wines only, which he proposes should be admitted at 1 s. up to 40 degrees proof, and 2 s. per gallon from 40 degrees to 42 degrees. On this suggestion we beg to state that all the objections, already urged to the general question of reduction, apply to this proposition, but with additional force.

In the first place, it would be contrary to the spirit which has guided our fiscal legislation for the last quarter of a century, to introduce differential duties on the same article; and of all grounds for any differential rate, colour would, in our opinion, be the most untenable.

Secondly. The object contemplated by confining the operation of the new rates of duty to red wine, would appear to be to favour wines the produce of Portugal to the exclusion of those the produce of Spain.

This object would not, however, be attained, inasmuch as, although the bulk of the wines imported from Spain are white, 1,195,728 gallons of red wine were imported from that country last year, all of which would probably be admissible at the duty of 1 s. per gallon only, if the proposition now made be agreed to. In the last year, there were taken for home consumption no less than 3,732,435 gallons of red wine, the growth of various countries above 26 degrees, and under 42 degrees of strength; and assuming that one-tenth of these wines were between 40 degrees and 42 degrees, and the remaining nine-tenths were between 26 degrees and 40 degrees, the direct loss to the revenue would be about 177,000 l.

As regards the question of wine being imported as red, and afterwards rendered white, we would observe that the case is not so impossible as Mr. Feuerherd would appear to imagine. The colour of red wine is derived solely from the skins of the grapes, but the juice is fermented without the skins, and the colouring matter in red wine is, in course of time, more or less thrown down, as in the case of what is termed the crust of port wine; a process which, although occurring naturally, may be greatly expedited and increased by artificial means.

It does not therefore appear to us, upon a review of the question, that there is anything in Mr. Akroyd's letter and its enclosures which can in the slightest degree raise any doubt as to the propriety of the decision which Her Majesty's Government have arrived at; that it is not advisable to disturb the present duties of wine.

Custom House, 20 May 1868.

(signed) *Thos. F. Fremantle.*
Grenville C. L. Berkeley.

WINE DUTIES.

COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Treasury and the Revenue Boards and the Board of Trade on the subject of Proposals for a REDUCTION of the WINE DUTIES in connection with Negotiations for a TREATY of COMMERCE with *Portugal*.

(*Mr. Akroyd.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 April 1869.*

[*Price 7d.*]

123.

Under 8 oz.

Class A.

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH THE

BRITISH COMMISSIONERS

AT

SIERRA LEONE, HAVANA, THE CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE, AND LOANDA;

AND

REPORTS FROM

BRITISH VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS,

AND FROM

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS,

RELATING TO

THE SLAVE TRADE.

From January 1 to December 31, 1868.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1869.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

LIST OF PAPERS.

MIXED COMMISSION COURTS.

SIERRA LEONE.

No.		Date.	Receipt.		SUBJECT.	Page
			1867	1868		
1.	Mr. Smith to Lord Stanley	Dec. 31	Feb. 3		No slaves emancipated during last six months	1
2.	" " "	Dec. 31	Feb. 3		No cases adjudicated in several Courts	1
3.	H.M.'s Acting Judge to Lord Stanley	Feb. 15	Mar. 18		Has assumed Judgeship	1
4.	H.M.'s Judge to Lord Stanley	June 30	Aug. 3		No cases adjudicated in half-year ..	2
5.	" " "	Sept. 30	Nov. 2		Report on Slave Trade ..	2

HAVANA.

		Date.	Receipt.		SUBJECT.	Page
			1867	1868		
6.	H.M.'s Acting Commissary Judge to Lord Stanley	Dec. 27	Jan. 27		Slave Trade Circular by General Lersundi	3
7.	" " "	Dec. 31	Jan. 27		No emancipated negroes sent to Jamaica in 1867	3
8.	" " "	Jan. 1	Jan. 27		No case adjudicated during last six months	3
9.	" " "	July 1	July 21		No case adjudicated in six months ..	4
10.	" " "	Sept. 30	Oct. 28		Report on Slave Trade ..	4

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

		Date.	Receipt.		SUBJECT.	Page
			1868	1868		
11.	H.M.'s Commissioner to Lord Stanley	Jan. 1	Feb. 20		Arrival of coolie ships	12
12.	" " "	Jan. 6	Feb. 20		No case adjudicated during last six months	13
13.	" " "	Jan. 6	Feb. 20		Report of judicial proceedings	13
14.	" " "	Jan. 6	Feb. 20		No slaves emancipated by British and Portuguese Court	13
15.	" " "	Jan. 6	Feb. 20		Annual Report of Commission	13
16.	" " "	Jan. 6	Feb. 20		No slaves emancipated by British and United States' Court	14
17.	" " "	Jan. 20	Feb. 20		Dhow condemned in Vice-Admiralty Court to "Wasp"	14
18.	" " "	Feb. 1	Mar. 26		Three dhows condemned to "Lyra" ..	15
19.	" " "	Apr. 3	May 9		Arrival of "L'Espérance" coolie ship	16
20.	" " "	June 30	Aug. 10		No case adjudicated during half-year	17
21.	" " "	Oct. 1	Nov. 21		Report on Slave Trade ..	17

LOANDA.

No.	Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
	1867	1868		
22. H.M.'s Acting Commissioner to Lord Stanley	Nov. 26	Jan. 13	Attempt to embark slaves on board "Pepito"	18
23. Lord Stanley to H.M.'s Acting Commissioner	Jan. 23	..	Approves proceedings in above ..	19
	1867			
24. H.M.'s Acting Commissioner to Lord Stanley	Dec. 23	Feb. 4	Further respecting the "Pepito" ..	19
	1868			
25. Mr. Egerton to H.M.'s Acting Commissioner.	Feb. 27	..	Libertos. Statement of Portuguese Minister respecting	19
26. H.M.'s Acting Commissioner to Lord Stanley	Jan. 1	Mar. 5	No case adjudicated during last six months	20
27. " " " ..	Mar. 21	May 12	Letter to Governor-General record- ing satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at his conduct in the case of the "Pepito"	20
28. The British (Acting) and Portuguese Commis- sioners to Lord Stanley	Mar. 24	May 12	Slave Trade Report for the year 1867	20
29. H.M.'s Acting Commissioner to Lord Stanley	July 1	Sept. 1	No case adjudicated during half-year	21
30. " " " ..	July 8	Sept. 1	Letter from Governor-General, eulo- gizing British functionaries ..	21
31. " " " ..	July 15	Sept. 1	Extension of French territory to Cape St. Catherine	22
32. " " " ..	July 29	Sept. 29	Libertos. Observations on Portu- guese reply to his statements ..	22
33. H.M.'s Commissioner to Lord Stanley	..	Sept. 18	Abandonment of Slave Trade on West Coast	25
34. " " " ..	Sept. 30	Dec. 2	Annual Report on Slave Trade ..	26

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

	1867	1868		
35. Commodore Hornby to the Secretary to the Admiralty	Sept. 27	Jan. 10	Grounding of the "Investigator" up the Niger. Full details. Loss of life	28
36. " " " ..	Dec. 1	Jan. 13	Report on Slave and Legal Trade ..	34
	1868			
37. Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty	Jan. 19	Feb. 19	Visit of Mr. Livingstone to Benin. Disturbed state of country ..	35
38. " " " ..	Jan. 29	Mar. 3	As to proposed expedition up the Niger	36
	1867			
39. Commander Parry to Commander Brett	Dec. 13	Mar. 3	Brig, with 96 slaves, run ashore in Congo River	36
	1868			
40. Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty	Jan. 29	Mar. 17	Report on Benin affairs	36
41. " " " ..	Feb. 20	Mar. 19	Conveyance of Mr. Livingstone to Old Calabar and Benin	38
42. " " " ..	Mar. 3	Apr. 7	State of affairs on Gold Coast ..	38
	1867			
43. Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty	Apr. 7	May 7	How are presents to be conveyed to Chiefs on Niger?	39
44. Communicated by the Admiralty ..	July 4	July 6	List of vessels furnished with war- rants for Slave Trade suppression	39
45. Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty	July 5	Aug. 4	Affairs of Gold Coast	40
46. " " " ..	July 4	Aug. 7	Report on present state of Slave Trade on West Coast	40
47. " " " ..	July 17	Aug. 17	Lieutenant Dixon has leave to take charge of Lukoja Consulate if necessary	41
48. " " " ..	Aug. 9	Aug. 19	Commencement of the ascent of the Niger, under Lieutenant Sandys ..	41
49. Lieutenant Sandys to Commodore Dowell	Sept. 24	Nov. 6	Report of proceedings of Niger ex- pedition	43
50. Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty	Oct. 30	Dec. 12	Further Report of Niger expedition	48
51. " " " ..	Nov. 25	Dec. 16	As to proposed release of pirate Manuel Vacca	49

EAST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

No.		Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
		1867	1868		
52.	Commander Garforth to the Secretary to the Admiralty	Nov. 16 1868	Jan. 30	Capture and destruction of a Soree dhow	51
53.	Lieutenant and Commander Martin to the Secretary to the Admiralty	Apr. 26	May 26	Capture of an Arab dhow, with 162 slaves	51
54.	" " ..	Apr. 13	May 29	Capture of two dhows	51
55.	" " ..	Mar. 27	June 2	Capture of a dhow with 9 slaves, off Zanzibar . ..	52
56.	Commander Brown to the Secretary to the Admiralty	May 9	June 13	Capture of a dhow off Bonah ..	52
57.	The Secretary to the Admiralty to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	June 15	June 16	Capture of a slaver with 162, and three slavers with no slaves, by "Penguin"	52
58.	The Secretary to the General Post Office to the Secretary to the Admiralty	June 16	June 20	Arab dhow with 70 slaves, fallen in with by a contract mail-steamer, between Aden and Bombay ..	52
59.	The Secretary to the Admiralty to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	June 29	June 30	Six dhows with 107 slaves, captured by "Spiteful;" two dhows with 129 slaves, captured by "Argus."	53
60.	Commander Lefroy to Commodore Sir L. Heath	May 9	July 9	Destruction of an Arab dhow off Muscat. A midshipman and five sailors captured by the Arabs, and afterwards ransomed	53
61.	Commodore Maxwell to the Secretary to the Admiralty	Sept. 12	Oct. 24	Capture of a slave dhow off Madagascar	53
62.	Commodore Sir L. Heath to the Secretary to the Admiralty	Sept. 25	Nov. 3	Proceedings for Slave Trade suppression in neighbourhood of Madagascar	54
63.	Commodore Sir L. Heath to the Secretary to the Admiralty	Nov. 26	Dec. 29	Capture of three dhows . ..	55

EAST INDIAN STATION.

64.	Commodore Sir L. Heath to the Secretary to the Admiralty	1868	1868	Report on Slave Trade and Return of vessels captured	56
		Mar. 23	Apr. 21		

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE STATION.

65.	Commodore Randolph to the Secretary to the Admiralty	June 18	1868	Slave Trade extinct on Cape of Good Hope Station	58
			July 25		

Class A.

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 1.

Mr. Smith to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 3, 1868.)

My Lord, *Sierra Leone, December 31, 1867.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that no slaves have been emancipated, and consequently none have been registered by the Courts of Mixed Commission at this station during the half-year ending this day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. SMITH, Registrar.

No. 2.

Mr. Smith to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 3, 1868.)

My Lord, *Sierra Leone, December 31, 1867.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that no cases have been adjudicated by the several British and Foreign Mixed Courts of Justice established in this Colony for the prevention of the illicit Traffic in Slaves, during the half-year ending this day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. SMITH, Registrar.

No. 3.

Her Majesty's Acting Judge to Lord Stanley.—(Received March 18.)

My Lord, *Sierra Leone, February 15, 1868.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that, in the absence of Colonel Blackall, whom I have relieved from this government, I have this day by virtue of my office, and in accordance with the existing Slave Trade Treaties between Great Britain and foreign Powers, assumed the office of Her Majesty's Acting Judge in the several Mixed Courts of Justice established in this Colony, by taking the usual oath before the Chief Justice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

No. 4.

Her Majesty's Judge to Lord Stanley.—(Received August 3.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, June 30, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that no cases have been adjudicated by the several British and Foreign Mixed Courts of Justice established in this Settlement for the prevention of the illicit Traffic in Slaves during the half-year ending this day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

No. 5.

Her Majesty's Judge to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 2.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, September 30, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that no case has come before the British and Foreign Mixed Courts of Justice established here during the year ending this day.

During the same period no cases of ships engaged in that Traffic, or native canoes captured with slaves within these waters, have been adjudicated by the Vice-Admiralty Court of this Settlement.

I have been unable to obtain any correct account of the Slave Trade to the north of this place, but an influx of doubloons into this market leads me to infer that they have been exchanged for a cargo of slaves in that locality, where there is every facility of doing so, in the absence of a man-of-war.

From reliable information which has reached me, I learn that there is no export Slave Trade between this place and Fernando Po; but that the Portuguese at Whydah and its neighbourhood employ their slaves, averaging in some places from 500 to 1,000, in agriculture and palm-oil trade, which they find to be remunerative.

The only case on the south coast of which I have heard during the year, is that of a schooner employed in collecting slaves from one factory to another; but on the appearance of two steamers, supposed to be men of war, she was run on shore by her crew to the south of Congo, and became a complete wreck; and that the boiler and other articles belonging to this vessel were subsequently seized by the officers of Her Majesty's ship "Speedwell."

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

HAVANA.

No. 6.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissary Judge to Lord Stanley.—(Received January 27, 1868.)

My Lord, *Havana, December 27, 1867.*

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a translation of the circular which Captain-General Lersundi has issued relative to the Slave Trade, on his reassuming the government of the Island of Cuba.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure in No. 6.

General Lersundi's Circular relating to Slave Trade.

(Translation.)

Havana, December 26, 1867.

ALTHOUGH I do not believe that there is any one acquainted with my former administration here, who would be so mad and inconsiderate, as now to attempt the experiment of landing negroes in this island, I recommend the greatest care and vigilance, and likewise your attention to the instructions in force on the subject, your fulfilment of this duty being all the easier from the fact, that public opinion, which is stronger, and has more weight than all eventualities, threats, decrees, and penalties, has already condemned and considered for ever dead that immoral traffic.

God preserve, &c.
To all Lieutenant-Governors in the Island of Cuba.

(Signed) LERSUNDI.

No. 7.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissary Judge to Lord Stanley.—(Received January 27, 1868.)

My Lord, *Havana, December 31, 1867.*

I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Lordship, that no emancipated negroes have been sent from this to Jamaica during the year now ended.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

No. 8.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissary Judge to Lord Stanley.—(Received January 27.)

My Lord, *Havana, January 1, 1868.*

IN obedience to the Act 5, Geo. IV, chap. 113, directing such Returns to be made on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year, I have the honour to report that there was no case brought for adjudication before the Mixed Commission Court at this place during the last six months:

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

HAVANA.

No. 9.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissary Judge to Lord Stanley.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Havana, July 1, 1868.

IN obedience to the Act 5, Geo. IV, chap. 113, directing such Returns to be made on the 1st of January and 1st of July in each year, I have the honour of reporting to your Lordship, that during the last six months there has been no case for adjudication before the Mixed Commission Court at this place.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

No. 10.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissary Judge to Lord Stanley.—(Received October 28.)

My Lord,

Havana, September 30, 1868.

DURING the twelvemonths which have elapsed since my last Annual Report, there has not been any authenticated case reported of the introduction of African slaves into the Island of Cuba.

Rumours of two landings have indeed reached me; one said to have been effected about four months ago on the south side, and another quite recently near Morillo, in the district of Bahiahonda; but, as no reliable details have transpired, I have treated these reports as apocryphal, and give them no credit.

The Spanish Government, under the pressure of circumstances, and especially by the liberation of the slaves in the United States, has been at last compelled to see the necessity of putting an end to the Slave Trade; and I believe that we may consider the abominable traffic in human beings between Africa and this island as nearly, if not entirely, extinct.

Under an honest administration, the Cuban Slave Trade can never be revived; but it is to be feared that there are still to be found many depraved and unsatiable individuals who would not hesitate to encourage it, regardless of the weighty political and social considerations which militate against the renewal or the continuance of a traffic which would inevitably lead to a catastrophe, or to the ruin of this fine dependency of Spain.

The total cessation of the Slave Trade is the keystone of emancipation; and I do not hesitate to advance the assertion, that with a careful registry of all the coloured population, and with a law granting the freedom of the offspring of slaves born here, this much-dreaded question will gradually solve itself; and in twenty years from this date, slavery in Cuba will have died a natural death.

According to the Census of 15th March, 1861, the population of Cuba was as follows:—

Whites	..	..	..	..	..	757,612
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	34,825
Yucatan Indians	..	..	..	..	..	1,047
Free coloured people	..	..	..	..	..	225,843
Emancipados	..	..	..	..	..	6,650
Free population	..	..	..	..	..	1,025,977
Slaves, males	..	..	..	..	..	218,722
„ females	..	..	..	..	..	151,831
Total slave population	..	..	..	..	..	370,553

It appears, therefore, that in 1861 there were 370,553 slaves in Cuba; and by placing the inaccuracies of that Census, the fresh importations from Africa, and the births during the last six years, against the mortality, it is fair to estimate that the slave population of the island to-day does not exceed 350,000.

The ordinary rate of mortality now among the slaves in Cuba, is put down by competent judges at 2½ per cent., which shows the vast improvement which has taken place in their condition, and in their treatment, as compared with the time when the facility of replacing the negro led to a most barbarous expenditure of life on the planta-

tions. If, then, to this mortality are added the manumissions by will and otherwise, which constantly occur, and which are very numerous, and the periodical epidemics which, like the cholera and typhus fever, decimate these poor people, it requires no great stretch of imagination to see that the gradual extinction of slavery in Cuba is only a question of time, and that, if let alone, it will be unattended by any serious consequences. This I believe to be the view taken by the majority of the intelligent proprietary body in the island.

The Cuban Commissioners, who were invited by the Spanish Government to proceed to Madrid in 1866, to report upon certain matters connected with the island, presented a Report, which is remarkable for its ability and candour.

In treating of slavery and emancipation they propose the following:—

1. The entire suppression of the Slave Trade.
2. A declaration that no one can be born a slave in Cuba, or, in other words, that all slave children who may be born in the island shall be free. These children are to remain under the patronage of their mother's owner till the age of 18 if girls, and 21 if boys, subject to the regulations which may be adopted by the municipalities of the island.
3. A declaration that no one who is not inscribed in the General Registration of Slaves at the date of the publication of the Decree, can be claimed as a slave, and consequently from that date any person who puts his foot on Cuban soil shall acquire his freedom, no matter how he gets there, even though he comes from a slave country.
4. A declaration that no plan of emancipation shall be accepted or decreed without insuring an equitable indemnity to the slave-owners.
5. A declaration that no plan of abolition shall be passed without hearing the Corporations of the island, or the vote of the people at large, giving them clearly to understand that emancipation has been resolved on, and that what is wanted only is the best plan for carrying it out upon this basis.
- 6 and 7. Authority from Government to allow the establishment of a landowner's bank, and to extend to Cuba the same law relating to mortgages as that in force in Spain, with such modifications as may be necessary.

What these two last suggestions of Articles 6 and 7 have to do with the question I am at a loss to understand.

The Commissioners then go on to submit a plan of emancipation, a translation of which I have the honour to inclose herewith.

This plan is simply a proposal of gradual emancipation in seven years by means of a lottery, to be drawn in December in each year.

Deducting from the total number of slaves in the island, according to the census of 1861, those under 7 years of age, and those upwards of 80, who would be declared free at once under certain restrictions, the number of slaves to be emancipated, and for whom indemnity would have to be allowed, would not exceed 274,092, as the ordinary rate of mortality of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is likewise taken off.

The indemnity is fixed at an average of 450 dollars per head, and the whole amount required is estimated at about 118,000,000 dollars, or 24,000,000*l.* sterling, payable in fifteen years, to be raised by a subvention of 50,000,000 dollars out of the revenue of the island, and the balance by a portion of the wages which will be allowed the slave from the moment fortune favours him by lottery, these wages being calculated at 7 dollars a-month, out of which the master would have to pay into the fund 1 dollar, or say 12 dollars the first year, 24 dollars the second year, and so on, increasing 12 dollars per annum up to the seventh year. The indemnity is proposed to be paid at the rate of 50 dollars per annum for seven years after the slave is drawn, at the expiry of which term the owner will be entitled to receive the remaining 100 dollars, provided only that he presents his slave in sound condition, and not incapacitated through bad treatment or excess of hard labour.

By this plan, the master would be certain of an indemnity of 350 dollars for his slave, but he would have to pay into the indemnity fund 252 dollars, so that he would in reality only receive 98 dollars clear, without counting the extra 100 dollars which he would be entitled to in the event above-mentioned of being able to produce his negro safe and sound on receiving his seventh quota of indemnity.

There is no doubt that it is a most ingenious plan, and that it would work well, if, as the Commissioners say, the slave-owners, being convinced, as they now ought to be, that slavery is doomed, would work together honestly and patriotically to carry it out.

Any hasty or violent solution of this vital question would be attended here with most fatal results, and it is to be hoped that the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico will not be dealt with alike as regards emancipation, for whereas the former has such a large

free-coloured and slave population, the latter in 1860 had only 41,738 slaves, of which 13,446 were employed as field labourers, and the remainder as house servants. At the same time there were 40,605 free labourers, of whom 18,830 were white; and in 1865 over 70,000 schedules or licenses were issued to free workmen, so that it is not to be wondered at that the Delegates from Porto Rico should propose the immediate liberation of the small number of slaves remaining there. I attribute the flattering state of affairs in that island to the fact that the importation of slaves from Africa ceased many years ago, and it is not too bold to assert that, but for the continuation of the Slave Trade here, Cuba would now be fully as well prepared for emancipation as her sister Colony.

In whatever manner this may be brought about, there still remains the difficulty of procuring an adequate supply of labour for this island:

It may be argued that, as in Porto Rico, white labour will be found to compete successfully with that of the negro.

As far as concerns the labour in the towns and sea-ports, this has already been in a great measure effected, and perhaps it would be easy enough for white men alone to carry on the cultivation of tobacco and coffee, and even to support the much heavier toil on the sugar plantations, contrary to the general belief that it requires the strength and enduring power of the African to withstand such labour in this climate; but, unfortunately, there is not nearly sufficient rural white population fit for that purpose in Cuba.

European or American emigration must not be thought of so long as Spain indulges its absurd prejudices, and maintains its foolish restrictions against foreigners, instead of doing all in its power to encourage white emigration to Cuba, no matter whence it comes.

Foreign emigrants cannot be expected to seek a home in this island, while the law obliges them to abjure their religion, forswear their nationality, and to submit to endless annoyances, the Spanish Government maintaining that the Treaties between Spain and other countries do not include her colonies.

It is true that the tolerance and good sense of the local government of the island have allowed the precepts of the law to fall into disuse, being, as they are, so contrary to the civilization of the times we live in, but, nevertheless, these illiberal laws do exist, and may be put in force at any moment.

The importation of Chinese coolies continues, and tends in some degree to supply the demand for labourers, but restricted, as it is, to men without their wives and families, it cannot be considered as a permanent or successful immigration.

The reproduction of the races in the island, if the statistics are to be relied upon, shows the proportion to be 17.10 per cent. of whites, 13.40 per cent. of free-coloured, and 9.95 per cent. of slaves, taking the women of each class, between the ages of 16 and 50, at 162,489 whites, 60,525 free black and emancipadas, and 87,782 slaves, and the births at 27,778 whites, 8,122 free, and 8,739 slaves. It may be, therefore, calculated what would be the increase of the negro race under freedom, for whether we take as the basis of our calculation the fecundity of the whites, or that of the free-coloured women, the result is a difference of 6,171 souls in the first case, and of 3,023 in the second case, which the curse of slavery has prevented from being born in Cuba in a single year.

La Sagra says that the births among the free-coloured population in the French colonies were, according to the most carefully compiled statistics, as follows: in Martinique, 96 per cent.; in Guadeloupe, 92 per cent.; in Guane, 86; and in Bourbon, 98 per cent. of the women.

According to the notes published here in 1862, the white and free-coloured population in Cuba increased in that year 11,955 souls, while the slave population decreased 350. What a contrast this is to the data furnished by the French colonies! Were it possible to suppose that these results would be repeated, we should have in Cuba, in the short space of ten years, a diminution of 3,500 negroes, or in other words, the continuance of slavery requires the sacrifice of nearly one human life per day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Plan of Emancipation proposed by the Cuban Commissioners in 1866.

(Translation.)

1. AN annual, gratuitous, and beneficent lottery, to ameliorate the condition of the slaves and to emancipate them, is to be established in the Island of Cuba.

2. The first year's drawing is to comprise all the oldest slaves up to one-seventh of all those alive, the second year's drawing one-sixth, the third year's drawing one-fifth, the fourth year one-fourth, the fifth year one-third the sixth year one-half.

3. Slaves over sixty, and those under seven, years of age shall not be comprised in the lottery. The first have the right to claim their freedom, if they wish it, from the date the law is published, their owners not being entitled to any indemnity. The last, although they acquire their freedom (also without indemnity to their owners), shall remain under the patronage of their owners and shall be obliged to serve them up to the ages of 18 or 21, according to their sex. The aged and infirm must always be taken care of by their owners as the law directs. The corporations or competent authorities of the island will regulate the details for carrying this out.

4. Slaves between the ages of 7 and 18, or 21, according to their sex, who are drawn in the lottery, shall continue under the patronage of their masters until they complete these ages.

5. The ages to be taken from the register are those the slaves will complete before the 1st of January following the lottery which is to be drawn.

6. Each annual lottery shall contain a number of prizes equal to half the numbers entered. At the seventh drawing all slaves remaining shall be considered free. Those who are fortunate will be from that moment coercted in the seventh part of their value, and will be entitled to be, without fail, coercted another seventh part of the same value every succeeding year, so that the seventh year they will be entirely free.

7. The drawing of the lottery will take place at Havana the beginning of December, in order that the result may be carried out from the first of January immediately following, both as regards the payment of the price of coerctation and the payment of wages.

8. The corporations or competent authorities of the island will regulate the manner of proceeding at these drawings, and will carefully explain the requisites and formalities to be observed, and the manner of guarding against abuses.

9. The average value of the slaves for indemnity, and in all that concerns their coerctation and freedom, is fixed at 450 dollars, whatever the age or the condition of the slave.

10. This indemnity shall be paid as follows: 350 dollars in seven annual payments of 50 dollars each for every slave drawn, and the remaining 100 dollars as a premium for each of said slaves which the master presents at the time of receiving the last annuity, and who is not incapacitated in any way from the effects of ill-treatment or excess of labour. These hundred dollars in such case shall be paid in two yearly payments, that is to say, 50 dollars in the eighth year, and 50 dollars in the ninth.

11. The master will pay into the funds of the lottery an amount of wages proportionate to the coerctation of his slave, calculating these wages at 7 dollars a month, so that the first year he will have to pay 1 dollar a month, the second year 2 dollars a month, and so on. After the payment of the last share of indemnity, the master may then treat directly with the freed man.

12. Slaves already coercted (partially free) at the time the lottery is established, shall be also included in the drawings, when their turn comes, according to their age. The indemnity for those who are drawn shall be divided between them and their masters in proportion to the amount of their coerctation, and in consonance with the regulations which may be adopted by the authorities, and which shall likewise give directions as to their wages.

13. At any stage of his coerctation every slave shall have the right to free himself by completing the payment of the 450 dollars fixed by Article 9.

14. The funds of the lottery shall insure to the owner of every slave who is drawn, the payment of the 350 dollars mentioned in Article 10, so that, even if the slave should die or become unserviceable, through no fault of his master, the owner will always recover the 50 dollars per annum up to the sum of 350 dollars. The owner, on his part, must insure the payment into the funds of the lottery of the wages in the progressive scale indicated until he receives the seventh instalment.

15. The wages shall be prepaid half-yearly in the months of January and July.

16. The funds of the lottery in favour of the slaves shall be raised:—

1stly. By a subvention of 50,000,000 dollars to be allowed in the Estimates of the Revenue of the Island, and to be spread over a period of fifteen years;

2ndly. By the proportion of wages which is to be paid in by the owners of the slaves who are drawn.

17. The funds of the lottery may be applied to make good the wages in the case of defaulters (in a compulsory manner), discounting the amount from the indemnity to be paid; but, should an owner fail in paying these wages a second time, his slave may be taken from him and hired to some one else: in which case, after deducting from his wages what may be due to the fund, the balance shall be paid to his owner.

By this plan it is to be hoped that the problem of Abolition of Slavery in the Island of Cuba would be solved with the following advantages:—

1stly. The slaves would not be freed suddenly, but gradually and successively by sevenths.

2ndly. The probability and even the possibility of any estate or undertaking being simultaneously deprived of all its operatives would be removed; for it is scarcely to be presumed that in one and the same drawing of the lottery all the members of the same gang would be favoured by fortune.

3rdly. The lottery would distribute the boon of coerctation proportionally over the whole island.

4thly. The oldest slaves being always the first drawn, it is probable that the greater portion of the slaves now living would attain the enjoyment of their freedom by this means.

5thly. By successive coerctations, those favoured by chance will remain seven years subject to discipline, and their masters would have time to prepare for the change in the system of labour, and to try and win over the labourers and make them attached to the spot.

6thly. The system of coerctation being already established, and having been found to work well, no novelty which might be dangerous is thereby introduced.

7thly. This system calms the impatience of the slaves, because all of them have the assurance of being drawn, and they can indulge the hope of being so before others, for it speaks to them of successive coerctation, and not of immediate freedom, and it does not concede to them any right, but solely invokes charity in their behalf.

8thly. The master would only pay during the first year the very moderate retribution of 1 dollar a month, in the second year 2 dollars, &c., so that even this small outlay would be on a scale proportioned to the sums he

would receive; and, moreover, it would be smallest during the first years, in which the planting of a new system might render any expense irksome, and it would always go on augmenting on a scale little felt, at the same time that he will have had ample time to complete his arrangements.

9thly. Insuring to the proprietors an equitable indemnity, even in the event of the death of the slave, it would furnish them annually with funds wherewith to pay the wages of the new class of labourers.

For all these reasons it is to be hoped that it would not create any perturbation, especially if the slave owners, being convinced, as they now ought to be, that the solution of this question is inevitable, would only co-operate with good-will and with patriotic zeal to carry it out, for in it are comprised the real interests of the present generation and the peace and happiness of those to come.

To make the plan more perfectly understood we annex the following Tables, which exhibit what would be the results. The first, marked A, shows the number of slaves which would be drawn each year, and the amount of their annual coarctation. The second, marked B, shows the series of annual operations of the Indemnity Fund of the lottery during the fifteen years it would require to fulfil its charitable mission.

Annex A.
SLAVE POPULATION in Cuba in 1862.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Approximate Per-centage.
0 to 1	7,397	5,988	13,385	3·60
1 10	26,673	22,239	48,912	13·20
11 12	13,026	10,067	23,093	6·20
13 15	17,047	13,631	30,678	8·30
16 40	105,611	67,745	173,356	47·00
41 60	37,884	22,571	60,455	16·40
61 80	11,240	4,812	16,052	4·35
81 100	2,306	1,109	3,415	0·90
Over 100	126	56	182	0·05
Totals . . .	221,310	148,218	369,528	100

These numbers are taken from the Statistics published by the intendencia at Havana in 1863; but to judge by the numerous errors in those Statistics, which display the careless manner in which they have been got up, it is to be feared that but little confidence can be placed in them.

Taking, however, the total number of slaves in Cuba to be 368,550
And deducting for those under 7 and over 60 years of age 65,638

There will remain a total of 302,912

If the plan to emancipate them in seven years, by means of seven annual lotteries, is accepted, the result would prove as follows:—

Total number of slaves	302,912
Deduct $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. mortality	7,572
	295,340
One-seventh to be drawn	42,191 the 1st year.
Remain	253,149
Deduct $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. mortality	6,328
	246,821
One-sixth to be drawn	41,137 the 2nd year.
Remain	205,684
Deduct $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. mortality	5,142
	200,542
One-fifth to be drawn	40,108 the 3rd year.
Remain	160,434
Deduct $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. mortality	4,011
	156,423
One-fourth to be drawn	39,105 the 4th year.
Remain	117,318
Deduct $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. mortality	2,932
	114,386
One-third to be drawn	38,128 the 5th year.
Remain	76,258
Deduct $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. mortality	1,906
	74,352
One-half to be drawn	37,176 the 6th year.
Remain	37,176
Deduct $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. mortality	929
	36,247
Will be free	36,247 the 7th year.

Summary.	Number Freed.	Indemnity due.
		Dollars.
1st year	42,191	2,109,550
2nd „	41,137	4,166,400
3rd „	40,108	6,171,800
4th „	39,105	8,127,050
5th „	38,128	10,033,450
6th „	37,176	11,892,250
7th „	36,247	13,704,600
	274,092	56,205,100

Amount of indemnity in seven years	56,205,100
„ payable the 8th year	13,261,600
„ „ 9th „	12,829,700
„ „ 10th „	10,751,950
„ „ 11th „	8,716,400
„ „ 12th „	6,720,900
„ „ 13th „	4,783,950
„ „ 14th „	2,898,300
„ „ 15th „	1,431,800
Total indemnity for 274,092 slaves	117,599,700

Annex B.

STATEMENT showing the Yearly Operations of the Lottery for the Emancipation of the Slaves.

First Year:—					Dollars.	Dollars.
Subvention	..	..	..	..	..	5,000,000
First seventh-part of 42,191 slaves	..	..	..	..	..	2,109,550
Net	..	..	..	..	..	2,890,450
Second Year:—						
Subvention	..	..	..	..	..	4,000,000
Wages of 42,191 slaves, $\frac{1}{7}$ th	..	..	..	..	..	506,292
Net	..	..	..	..	..	7,396,742
Second seventh-part of 42,191 slaves	..	..	..	..	2,109,550	
First seventh-part of 41,137 slaves	..	..	..	..	2,056,850	
Net	..	..	..	..	..	4,166,400
Net	..	..	..	..	..	3,230,342
Third Year:—						
Subvention	..	..	..	..	..	4,000,000
Wages of 42,191 slaves, $\frac{2}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	1,012,584	
Wages of 41,137 slaves, $\frac{1}{7}$ th	..	..	..	..	493,644	
Net	..	..	..	..	..	1,506,228
Third seventh-part of 42,191 negroes	..	..	..	..	2,109,550	
Second seventh-part of 41,137 negroes	..	..	..	..	2,056,850	
First seventh-part of 40,108 negroes	..	..	..	..	2,005,400	
Net	..	..	..	..	..	6,171,800
Net	..	..	..	..	..	2,564,770
Fourth Year:—						
Subvention	..	..	..	..	..	4,000,000
Wages of 42,191 slaves, $\frac{3}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	1,518,876	
Wages of 41,137 slaves, $\frac{2}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	987,288	
Wages of 40,108 slaves, $\frac{1}{7}$ th	..	..	..	..	481,296	
Net	..	..	..	..	..	2,987,460
Fourth seventh-part of 42,191 negroes	..	..	..	..	2,109,550	
Third seventh-part of 41,137 negroes	..	..	..	..	2,056,850	
Second seventh-part of 40,108 negroes	..	..	..	..	2,005,400	
First seventh-part of 39,105 negroes	..	..	..	..	1,955,250	
Net	..	..	..	..	..	8,127,050
Net	..	..	..	..	..	1,425,180
Fifth Year:—						
Subvention	..	..	..	..	..	4,000,000
Wages of 42,191 negroes, $\frac{4}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	2,025,168	
Wages of 41,137 negroes, $\frac{3}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	1,480,932	
Wages of 40,108 negroes, $\frac{2}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	962,592	
Wages of 39,105 negroes, $\frac{1}{7}$ th	..	..	..	..	469,260	
Net	..	..	..	..	..	4,937,952
Net	..	..	..	..	..	10,363,132

						Dollars.	Dollars.
Fifth seventh-part of 42,191 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	2,100,550	
Fourth seventh-part of 41,137 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	2,056,850	
Third seventh-part of 40,108 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	2,005,400	
Second seventh-part of 39,105 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,955,250	
First seventh-part of 38,128 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,906,400	
							10,033,450
6th Year:—	Net	..	..	..	..	..	329,682
Subvention	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000,000
Wages of 42,191 negroes, $\frac{5}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	2,531,460	
Wages of 41,137 negroes, $\frac{4}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	1,974,576	
Wages of 40,108 negroes, $\frac{3}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	1,443,888	
Wages of 39,105 negroes, $\frac{2}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	938,520	
Wages of 38,128 negroes, $\frac{1}{7}$ th	..	..	..	..	..	457,536	
							7,345,980
							12,675,662
Sixth seventh-part of 42,191 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	2,109,550	
Fifth seventh-part of 41,137 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	2,056,850	
Fourth seventh-part of 40,108 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	2,005,400	
Third seventh-part of 39,105 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,955,250	
Second seventh-part of 38,128 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,906,400	
First seventh-part of 37,176 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,858,800	
							11,892,250
							783,412
Seventh Year:—	Subvention	..	..	..	..	..	5,000,000
Wages of 1st lot, $\frac{5}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	3,037,752	
Wages of 2nd lot, $\frac{5}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	2,468,220	
Wages of 3rd lot, $\frac{4}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	1,925,184	
Wages of 4th lot, $\frac{3}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	1,407,780	
Wages of 5th lot, $\frac{2}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	915,072	
Wages of 6th lot, $\frac{1}{7}$ th	..	..	..	..	..	446,112	
							10,200,120
							15,983,532
Seventh seventh-part of 42,191 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	2,109,550	
Sixth seventh-part of 41,137 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	2,056,850	
Fifth seventh-part of 40,108 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	2,005,400	
Fourth seventh-part of 39,105 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,955,250	
Third seventh-part of 38,128 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,906,400	
Second seventh-part of 37,176 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,858,800	
First seventh-part of 36,247 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,812,350	
							13,704,600
	Net	..	..	..	..	..	2,278,932
Eighth Year:—	Subvention	..	..	..	..	..	5,000,000
Wages of 2nd lot, $\frac{5}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	2,961,864	
Wages of 3rd lot, $\frac{5}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	2,406,480	
Wages of 4th lot, $\frac{4}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	1,887,040	
Wages of 5th lot, $\frac{3}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	1,372,608	
Wages of 6th lot, $\frac{2}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	892,224	
Wages of 7th lot, $\frac{1}{7}$ th	..	..	..	..	..	434,964	
							9,945,180
							17,224,112
Seventh seventh-part of 41,137 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	2,056,850	
Sixth seventh-part of 40,108 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	2,005,400	
Fifth seventh-part of 39,105 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,955,250	
Fourth seventh-part of 38,128 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,906,400	
Third seventh part of 37,176 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,858,800	
Second seventh-part of 36,247 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,812,350	
First half of premium, 1st lot	..	..	..	..	..	1,666,550	
							13,261,600
	Net	..	..	..	..	..	3,962,512
Ninth Year:—	Subvention	..	..	..	..	..	4,000,000
Wages of 3rd lot, $\frac{5}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	2,887,776	
Wages of 4th lot, $\frac{5}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	2,346,300	
Wages of 5th lot, $\frac{4}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	1,830,144	
Wages of 6th lot, $\frac{3}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	1,338,336	
Wages of 7th lot, $\frac{2}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	869,928	
							9,272,484
							17,234,996

						Dollars.	Dollars.
Seventh seventh-part of 40,108 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	2,005,400	
Sixth seventh-part of 39,105 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,955,250	
Fifth seventh-part of 38,128 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,906,400	
Fourth seventh-part of 37,176 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,858,800	
Third seventh-part of 36,247 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,812,350	
Second half of premium, 1st lot	..	..	..	..	..	1,666,550	
First half of premium, 2nd lot	..	..	..	..	..	1,624,950	
							12,829,700
Net	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,405,296
Tenth Year:—							
Subvention	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000,000
Wages of 4th lot, $\frac{5}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	2,815,560	
Wages of 5th lot, $\frac{5}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	2,287,680	
Wages of 6th lot, $\frac{4}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	1,784,448	
Wages of 7th lot, $\frac{3}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	1,304,892	
							8,192,580
							16,597,876
Seventh seventh-part of 39,105 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,955,250	
Sixth seventh-part of 38,128 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,906,400	
Fifth seventh-part of 37,176 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,858,800	
Fourth seventh-part of 36,247 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,812,350	
Second half of premium, 2nd lot	..	..	..	..	..	1,624,950	
First half of premium, 3rd lot	..	..	..	..	..	1,594,200	
							10,751,950
Net	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,845,926
Eleventh Year:—							
Subvention	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000,000
Wages of 5th lot, $\frac{5}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	2,745,216	
Wages of 6th lot, $\frac{5}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	2,230,560	
Wages of 7th lot, $\frac{4}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	1,739,856	
							6,715,632
							15,561,558
Seventh seventh-part of 38,128 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,906,400	
Sixth seventh-part of 37,176 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,858,800	
Fifth seventh-part of 36,247 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,812,350	
Second half of premium, 3rd lot	..	..	..	..	..	1,594,200	
First half of premium, 4th lot	..	..	..	..	..	1,544,650	
							8,716,400
Net	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,845,158
Twelfth Year:—							
Subvention	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000,000
Wages of 6th lot, $\frac{5}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	2,676,672	
Wages of 7th lot, $\frac{5}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	2,174,820	
							4,851,492
							14,696,650
Seventh seventh-part of 37,176 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,858,800	
Sixth seventh-part of 36,247 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,812,350	
Second half of premium, 4th lot	..	..	..	..	..	1,544,650	
First half of premium, 5th lot	..	..	..	..	..	1,505,100	
							6,720,900
Net	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,975,750
Thirteenth Year:—							
Wages of 7th lot, $\frac{5}{7}$ ths	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,609,784
							10,585,534
Seventh seventh-part of 36,247 negroes	..	..	..	..	..	1,812,350	
Second half of premium, 5th lot	..	..	..	..	..	1,505,100	
First half of premium, 6th lot	..	..	..	..	..	1,466,500	
							4,783,950
Net	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,801,584
Fourteenth Year:—							
Second half of premium, 6th lot	..	..	..	..	..	1,466,500	
First half of premium, 7th lot	..	..	..	..	..	1,431,800	
							2,898,300
Net	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,903,284
Fifteenth Year:—							
Second half of premium of the seventh lot	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,431,800
Remaining over, net	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,471,484

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No. 11.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 20.)

(Extract.)

Cape Town, January 1, 1868.

MY late colleague, Mr. Frere, and myself have on several occasions called the attention of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the arrival, at this port, of vessels conveying coolies from Hong Kong and Macao to Havana, and it is now my duty to report to your Lordship that during the past year (1867) the number of vessels touching here engaged in the same Traffic has been thirteen, and the number of coolies 4,954, as will appear by the annual statement compiled from information obligingly furnished by the Port Captain of this station.

From various sources I have learnt that this emigration is voluntary in nothing but the name, and that great cruelties are practised under the cloak of a legal fiction.

I am informed that most of these coolies are either kidnapped or beguiled to the sea-port under false pretences, and that they are then kept in a cruel bondage, starved, and beaten, until they sign a document stating that they voluntarily engage themselves for the service; they are then shipped off to the vessel, the owners of which pay the Chinese authorities so much per head for each man brought.

I have on several occasions visited these ships incognito, and while in some cases every care was manifested for the welfare of the coolies, still I was informed that constant vigilance was necessary to prevent the vessel being seized by them. In one instance the cabins occupied by the officers and part of the crew were separated from the coolies by strong palisades, through which projected two ship's carronades, loaded with grape, each guarded by a sentry with a slow match burning by his side. The captain's cabin was a perfect armoury of loaded weapons, and altogether the vessel seemed rather more fitted for a prison than a peaceable passenger-ship. In one instance several of the coolies have been shot by the captain for mutiny.

The attention of both my Portuguese and American colleagues has been anxiously directed to this matter, and I consider it my duty to acquaint your Lordship with the reports that have reached me, in order that, should your Lordship deem it necessary, the attention of the British Consuls at the ports of shipment may be drawn to it.

While on this subject, I should state that information has reached me that a somewhat similar traffic is carried on between the East Coast of Africa, Mayotte, and Bourbon. Slaves are procured on the coast, at the Comoro Islands, or Madagascar, conveyed in French bottoms to Mayotte, and shipped again as "engagés" to Bourbon.

The Mohilla dhow, with thirty-seven slaves on board, whose capture I report by this same opportunity, is believed to have been engaged in the same traffic.

Inclosure in No. 11.

Statement respecting Vessels conveying Coolies.

- "GLENLEE," Prussian flag, from Macao to Havanna, with 433 coolies; port of registry, Hong Kong.
- "Eugene and Adele," French flag, from Macao to Havana; port of registry, Marseilles, with 403 coolies.
- "Sagittaire," French flag, from Macao to Havanna; port of registry, Marseilles, with 160 coolies.
- "Henri Quatre," French flag, from Macao to Havanna; port of registry, Marseilles, with 450 coolies.
- "Egmont and Hoori," Belgian flag, from Macao to Havanna; port of registry, Antwerp, with 367 coolies.
- "Nizan," French flag, from Macao to Havana; port of registry, Marseilles, with 256 coolies.
- "Bankote," French flag, from Macao to Havana; port of registry, Bordeaux, with 232 coolies.
- "Newcastle," British flag, from Calcutta to St. Vincent; port of registry, "London," with 500 coolies.

"Neimen," Austrian flag, from Macao to Havana; port of registry, "Trieste," with 402 coolies.
 "Krimpen unde Lik," Dutch flag, from Macao to Havana; port of registry, Rotterdam, with 367 coolies.
 "Corona," British flag, from Calcutta to Jamaica; port of registry, Dundee, with 496 coolies.
 "Oasis," British flag, from Calcutta to Demerara; port of registry, Liverpool, with 664 coolies.
 "Claire," French flag, from Macao to Havana; port of registry, Havre, with 254 coolies.
 Steamer "Natalian" spoke British ship "Jason," of Cape St. Frances, from Calcutta bound to Demerara, with 405 coolies.

No. 12.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 20.)

My Lord,

Cape Town, January 6, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that no case has been adjudicated by these Mixed Courts during the year ending December 31, 1867.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. L. LAYARD.

No. 13.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 20.)

My Lord,

Cape Town, January 6, 1868.

IN pursuance of instructions given to Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Earl of Aberdeen's despatch of the 20th of February, 1843, by which they were directed at the close of each year to transmit a detailed Report of the Judicial Proceedings of this Mixed Commission, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that no case has been adjudicated by the Court during the year ending December 31, 1867.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. L. LAYARD.

No. 14.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 20.)

My Lord,

Cape Town, January 6, 1868.

WITH reference to instructions given to Her Majesty's Commissioners to transmit to the Foreign Office at the close of each year a certified copy of the register of emancipated slaves, emancipated by Decree of this Mixed Commission, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that no vessel with slaves on board has been brought before me during the year ending December 31, 1867.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. L. LAYARD.

No. 15.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 20.)

My Lord,

Cape Town, January 6, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Report drawn up by the Mixed Commission of which I am a member, in compliance with the provisions of Article XI of Annex B to the Treaty of July 3, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, relating—

1. To the cases which have been brought before them for adjudication;
2. To the state of the liberated negroes;
3. To the treatment and progress made in the religious and mechanical education of the liberated negroes.

I have also the honour to inform your Lordship that my Portuguese colleagues are about to transmit a duplicate original of this Report to the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. L. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 15.

Annual Report of the Mixed Commission.

IN pursuance of Article XI of Annex B of the Treaty concluded on the 3rd of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, but which it is stipulated that the Mixed Commissions shall transmit annually to each Government a report relating :—

1. To the cases which have been brought before them for adjudication ;
2. To the state of the liberated negroes ;
3. To every information which they may be able to obtain respecting the treatment and the progress made in the religious and the mechanical education of the liberated negroes.

The Undersigned Members of the Mixed Commission established at the Cape of Good Hope, have the honour to report to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and to the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, that no case has been brought before them for adjudication during the year ending December 31, 1867, and that no negroes have been emancipated by decree of this Mixed Commission since its establishment.

(Signed) EDUARDO H. DE CARVALHO. A. DUPRAT.
E. L. LAYARD.

H. MAILLET, Registrar.

*Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, Cape Town,
Cape of Good Hope, December 31, 1867.*

No. 16.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 20.)

My Lord, Cape Town, January 6, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that no slaves have been emancipated by sentence of this Mixed British and United States' Court of Justice during the year ending December 31, 1867.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. L. LAYARD.

No. 17.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 20.)

My Lord, Cape Town, January 20, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship the following particulars respecting a dhow condemned on the 18th instant in Court of Vice-Admiralty of this Colony as a good prize to Her Majesty's ship "Wasp," commanded by Captain Bedingfeld.

This dhow was detained by the pinnace and cutter of Her Majesty's ship "Wasp" on the 5th of January, 1867, off the Island of Qualy ; and on being searched was found to be fully equipped for the Slave Trade, having also 37 slaves on board. She had no colours or papers, except five Arab Customs clearances of an old date, and was navigated by a crew of eighteen men—Arabs. The master admitted that he was engaged in the Slave Trade, but assigned as an excuse that he had been persuaded into the adventure by one Mohammed Veer Said, a subject of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The slaves were transhipped to Her Majesty's ship "Highflyer" for conveyance to Seychelles to be placed in charge of Her Majesty's Commissioners at that port.

The dhow being unfit for a voyage to a port of adjudication was destroyed, having first been measured and found to be of the burthen of 47 tons.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. L. LAYARD.

No. 18.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received March 26.)

My Lord,

Cape Town, February 1, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of four affidavits respecting the capture of four dhows by Her Majesty's ship "Lyra," commanded by Captain R. A. Parr, on a charge of being engaged in the Slave Trade, and condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty in this Colony, on the 31st ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. L. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 18.

Affidavits respecting Four Dhows captured by Her Majesty's ship "Lyra."

1. APPEARED personally, James Evans, Esq., Acting-Lieutenant of Her Majesty's ship "Lyra," whereof Robert Augustus Parr, Esq., is commander, who, being duly sworn to depose the truth, made oath:—That on the 9th day of February, 1867, the appearer, in the command of the ship's pinnace and cutter, was cruising, by order of Commander Parr, off Pemba Island, when at about 7 P.M. he observed a dhow at anchor in Port Chak-Chak, whereupon he proceeded to board and examine her. That on boarding said dhow, the appearer discovered she was a northern Arab dhow, with a crew of twenty men, all Arabs. That the vessel had no colours, but her master produced the two papers, A and B, hereunto annexed, which being examined by the interpreter, proved to be two different passes granted in favour of two different persons, one by the Sultan of Zanzibar, the other by the Sultan of Muscat; that the master being called on to explain this circumstance, stated at first that the Muscat pass did not belong to him, and that his own pass had been blown overboard; but afterwards asserted that both passes did belong to him, without, however, being able to explain the reason of the difference in names; that the appearer caused a search for further papers to be made, when the papers hereunto annexed, marked Nos. 1 and 2, were discovered; and being examined by the interpreter, were found to be a second pass from the Sultan of Zanzibar, in the name of some third person, and a list of slaves allowed to be conveyed by the crew of the dhow in question, of satisfaction of wages, but not as yet shipped on board; whereupon the said master said that none of the papers on board belonged to him. That on further searching the said dhow, the appearer discovered she was being fitted-up for the Slave Trade. She had one large tank on deck, and another still larger, and two water-casks concealed in the bottom of the vessel under matting, and provisions, which said tanks and casks would contain, when filled, a quantity of water greatly in excess of the requirements of the vessel as a merchant-vessel. That the appearer further found a large supply of cocoa-nuts and dried shark, and an ample supply of cassada root and farinha, the usual slave food, far larger than was necessary for the crew of the vessel; and a like excessive supply of coarse slave-mats. And that the vessel had two slave-privies, rigged as usual over the side. That on making the above discoveries, and having been informed by the interpreter, which information the appearer verily believes to be true, that the said master had offered him a bribe on the discovery of the said list of slaves, not to say anything about it, or not to translate it, the appearer seized the said vessel on the charge of being engaged in the Slave Trade, and set the master and crew on shore at their own request. That the said vessel not being fitted for a voyage to a port of adjudication, was burnt by the appearer, after having been first measured. That she measured 78 feet in length on upper deck outside of plank at stem to outside of plank of stern post, 16 feet in main breadth to outside of plank, 40 feet in girth under keel at main breadth from upper deck to upper deck, and had a poop measuring 15 feet in length, 15 feet in breadth, and 6 in height, and was of the burden of $123\frac{1}{4}$ tons.

2. Appeared personally, Robert Augustus Parr, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Lyra," who being duly sworn to depose the truth, made oath:—That on the 1st day of March, 1867, the "Lyra" being then at anchor off Lamo Bay, they saw a dhow standing to the northward, whereupon the appearer dispatched a boat to intercept and detain her, which was accordingly done at 11:30 A.M. That the appearer proceeded to board and examine her, and found she had no papers or colours, had an Arab crew, ten in number, and was fitted for, and actually engaged in, the prosecution of the Slave Trade, having a slave-deck laid, being watered and victualled for a slaving voyage, and having 18 slaves on board, 10 males and 8 females, adults; that the master of the dhow admitted he was engaged in the Slave Trade, and further that he was on his way for some more slaves, to complete the lading, the vessel being fitted to carry quite 50 slaves. That the appearer thereupon seized the said dhow on the charge of being engaged in the Slave Trade; and having landed the crew, at their request, on the north point of Lamo, burnt the vessel, as unfitted for a voyage to a port of adjudication, after having first measured her. That the slaves being taken on board the "Lyra," and kept there, awaiting an opportunity of delivering them over to Her Majesty's civil authorities, 7 managed to escape to the mainland by dropping overboard and swimming to the shore, to wit, 4 males on the 5th March, 1867; 1 female on the 6th April, 1867; and 2 males on the 12th May, 1867. And that 3 more, a woman and 2 men, who were recognised by Dr. Seward, Her Majesty's Acting Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, as having been carried off from that place, were thereupon handed over to him on his application to that effect. That the remaining slaves were conveyed to Seychelles, and delivered over to Swinburne Ward, Esq., Civil Commissioner, whose certificate, dated the 23rd May, 1867, is hereunto annexed. The said dhow measured 55 feet in length on upper deck from outside of plank at stern post, 13 feet in main breadth from upper deck to upper deck, and was of the burden of $35\frac{1}{4}$ tons.

3. Appeared personally, James Evans, Esq., Acting-Lieutenant of Her Majesty's ship "Lyra," whereof Robert Augustus Parr, Esq., is Commander; and being duly sworn to depose the truth, made oath:—That on the 5th day of March, 1867, the appearer was cruising, by order of Commander Parr, with the ship's pinnace and cutter, between Kwyhoo and Lamo, when at midday they saw a dhow moored close to the beach of Lamo Bay, whereupon the appearer proceeded to board and examine her; that as the boats approached the dhow, her crew were observed to desert her, carrying with them sails and other articles, the last man remaining being the master, who jumped overboard on one side of the vessel as the appearer ascended the other. That the appearer proceeded to search said dhow, and found that she had no colours, nor any papers, except the Arabic paper hereunto annexed, which, by being examined by the interpreter, proved to be a list of slaves apparently conveyed by said dhow on some previous

voyage. That the dhow had four large water-casks, capable of holding a quantity of water greater than was requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant-vessel, a like excessive quantity of slave-mats. Cooking utensils sufficient for the wants of 150 slaves, a slave-privy, rigged over the ship's side as usual, a large supply of paddy and farinha slave food, and a slave-deck partly laid, and capable, when finished, of carrying upwards of 200 slaves. That the said dhow was thereupon seized on the charge of being engaged in the active prosecution of the Slave Trade, but proving on inspection to be in a decayed state, and unfit for a voyage to a port of adjudication, she was burnt, after having been first measured. That said dhow measured 70 feet in length on upper deck, from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post, 18½ feet main breadth to outside of plank, 37½ feet in girth under keel at main breadth from upper deck to upper deck, and had a poop measuring 18 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 5 feet in height, and that she was of the burden of 115 tons.

4. Appeared personally, James Evans, Esq., Acting-Lieutenant of Her Majesty's ship "Lyra," whereof Robert Augustus Parr, Esq., is commander, who being duly sworn to depose the truth, made oath:—That on the 21st day of April, 1867, the "Lyra" being then at anchor off Zanzibar, the appearer was dispatched by Commander Parr, in the cutter, to search for a slave dhow, of which information had been received. That at midnight, near French Island, the appearer saw a dhow standing towards Booboooboo, whereupon deponent pulled parallel with her, keeping in the shade of French Island to escape observation. That the said dhow, on getting off Booboooboo, hove-to and commenced taking in a cargo of slaves; that before she had completed her shipment, a pistol was accidentally discharged in the cutter, which gave the alarm. The crew of the dhow immediately began to drive overboard the adult slaves, while those still on shore were carried off. That the appearer then made a dash at the dhow, and secured her, with part of the slaves still on board, but deserted by her crew; that on examination the vessel had neither papers nor colours; that she had a slave-deck ready laid, and was completely equipped, provisioned, and watered, for the active prosecution of the Slave Trade, and was fitted to carry 200 slaves; that the slaves secured on board were 26 in number, 16 males, and 10 females, all (some three or four adults excepted), children of tender years, who stated they had been stolen, and all in a state of nudity; that the said dhow was thereupon seized on the charge of being engaged in the active prosecution of the Slave Trade, and, being unfitted for a voyage to a port of adjudication, was destroyed, after having been measured; that one of said female slaves having the small-pox (of which she died), was landed at Zanzibar, and another, who was identified and claimed by its parents, was also landed at that place, and put under the custody of Dr. Seward, Her Majesty's Acting-Political Agent and Consul, and the remainder, 24 in number, were conveyed to Seychelles, and there delivered over to Swinburne Ward, Esq., Her Majesty's Civil Commissioner, whose certificate thereof, dated 23rd day of May, 1867, is hereunto annexed. That said dhow measured 28 feet in length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post, 18 feet in main width to outside of plank, 35 feet in girth under the keel at main breadth from the upper deck from side to side, and had a poop measuring 17 feet in length, 15 feet in breadth, and 7 in height, and was of the burden of 116½ tons.

No. 19.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 9.)

My Lord,

Cape Town, April 3, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, an extract from one of the local newspapers, respecting the arrival at this port of the "Esperance," a French vessel, conveying coolies from Macao to Havana.

Though sailing under French colours, the owner and captain would appear from their names to be Englishmen.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. L. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 19.

Newspaper Extract.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH COOLIE SHIP.—The ship "Esperance" put into Table Bay on Wednesday afternoon for water and supplies. She is from Macao, bound to Havana, with 300 Chinese coolies. Ten deaths from dysentery occurred during the voyage, and one man was killed on account of mutinous conduct. Captain Noel of the vessel reports that fifteen days after leaving Macao, the passage having gone on all right up to that time, the vessel was going along under a full press of canvas, when suddenly towards afternoon a fresh breeze sprung up, which increased so rapidly as to necessitate nearly all sail being taken in as fast as possible to prevent being dismasted or capsized. Captain Boyce (owner of the vessel) who then commanded the ship, seeing that he could not get the sails in with his own crew, ordered his chief officer (now captain) to let up fifty of the coolies from below to help in shortening sail. Upon getting the men up, they were all distributed about the ship in gangs, each being placed at the yards, halyards, and other ropes connected with the lofty sails, and without delay all were clewed up; the ship's crew, with one or two exceptions, were then sent aloft to furl the sails, and to reef the topsails. The men had no sooner got on the yards than the gang of coolies, about fifteen in number, who had been stationed at the mizenmast on the poop, left the place and rushed down the companion in a body, others making an entrance through the main-deck doors into the cabin. The captain, who was at the wheel at the time, seeing the men going into the cabin, immediately guessed their intention, left the ship to govern herself; called to the men aloft to come down with all speed, and then rushed down after them, sword in hand, if possible to prevent them getting the arms, which they were trying to do. Upon going into the saloon he found the fellows just getting out the guns, swords, and pistols, and seeing that it would be a case of life or death with him, he made a rush at them, cutting right and left. Those who had not succeeded in getting arms went out; but others who had swords made a stout resistance, and stood up to fight with Captain Boyce, who placed himself up against the cabin bulkhead with a determination to fight to the last, in the hope of some of the crew coming down. He

succeeded in cutting down one or two, but still there were seven or eight left who fought madly, being led by one who appeared to be a most desperate villain, and who used his sword with some knowledge, making it as much as the captain could do to defend himself; and he was about giving up, when some of the crew came down to his assistance. They still however fought, and would not leave the cabin. By this time the captain had two severe wounds, and was bleeding badly, but he still fought. The other men drove all the coolies out except the ringleader, who stuck to the captain. While so doing, he gave him a bad wound in his breast; but before he could finish his victim, one of the crew came up, and with a heavy blow knocked the villain down, and afterwards run him through with a sabre. They then all returned to the deck, with the exception of the captain, who was badly wounded, and the doctor, who remained to dress the wounds. Upon deck everything was in confusion, the coolies all knocking about looking for sticks and bits of iron to fight with. The crew, however, made an attack upon them; and those who were not cut down were forced to surrender, and were immediately all put down under the grating. They endeavoured to force it up again, but were soon frightened from it, the grating being surrounded by men with loaded guns. The vessel having been put square and under easy sail, the crew who could be spared went aft, and after holding a consultation with the officers, it was decided to shape the course for Anjer. The body of the dead Chinese was then brought up, and, after being shown to the others as a warning, committed to the deep. Upon arrival at Anjer the captain was taken on shore, and after lying in a precarious position for fifteen days, had somewhat improved, when he sent for his chief officer, and, after placing him in charge of the vessel, ordered him to leave at once for Havana, via Table Bay. She left the next day, after a stay in port of sixteen days. The captain was still very unwell, and would as soon as his health would permit, leave for Batavia, to proceed from thence by steamer to England. While at Anjer the coolies were examined, when it was found that many were wounded, but none seriously. The vessel leaves to-morrow.—M. E. J. D'ASTRE, Agent.

No. 20.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received August 10.)

My Lord,

Cape Town, June 30, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that no case has been adjudicated by these Mixed Courts during the half-year ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. L. LAYARD.

No. 21.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 21.)

My Lord,

Cape Town, October 1, 1868.

ON the 1st of October last I had the honour to forward to your Lordship the usual Annual Report on the Slave Trade existing on the East Coast of Africa. Since that date no captures have been brought for adjudication to this Court, nor has any report reached me from the naval authorities on this station of any cases of slavery.

I briefly alluded to reports which were in circulation regarding the system of slavery carried on in the Transvaal Republic, under name of "imboeking." I regret to say that during the past year these rumours have received confirmation from many sources, and it is pretty generally felt in this and the sister Colony of Natal that they are to a very great extent true.

Horrible barbarities have, it is said, been committed by commandoes sent out under the sanction of the Transvaal authorities. Parents have been ruthlessly shot down in order to render children destitute, to give a colour to the pretence that they are thrown upon the Government, by whom they are "imboeked," or apprenticed, to the very persons who bring them in.

The subject has been brought to the notice of the Legislature in both Colonies. In Natal some strong condemnatory Resolutions were passed. In the Legislative Council here, it seems to have been left in the hands of the High Commissioner. Full particulars I have given your Lordship in my despatches of the 2nd of July, and the 3rd and 18th of August last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. L. LAYARD.

LOANDA.

No. 22.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received January 13, 1868.)

(Extract.)

Loanda, November 26, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that an attempt was made towards the end of last month, to ship slaves from this coast. It appears that the Portuguese vessel "*Pepito*," whose former name was "*Paqueto do Havre*," fitted out for this speculation at the expense, I was informed, of Leivas, was in the act of taking her cargo of slaves on board at a place between Mangue Grande and Mangue Pequeno, the native name of which, I now hear, is Maza Mandombé, and not Maza Engombé, as I wrote it in my letter to the Governor-General, when what was supposed to be the smoke of a man-of-war steamer was reported by the man on the look-out at one of the mastheads. The captain thereupon scuttled his vessel and ran her ashore, he and his crew leaving in the boats. They found their way to Ambriz, whence, with some of his men, the Captain arrived here in the mail steamer "*Don Pedro*," on the 5th instant. Directly the captain and crew left the "*Pepito*" the natives set to work to obtain as much plunder as they could out of her, and then set fire to her, destroying, thereby, such evidence as would have best served for identifying her as the "*Pepito*."

The first I heard of this affair was on the 7th, and in the afternoon of the same day, I received confirmation of the report from another quarter, when I at once repaired on board Her Majesty's ship "*Bristol*" to acquaint Commodore Hornby with the particulars of this attempted embarkation as I had just heard them, and in the evening, I communicated them verbally to the Governor-General, who came on board to dinner. On the following day I communicated to his Excellency what further information I had been able to obtain since our conversation on the previous evening, and I requested that the movements of the captain might be watched, or, if possible, if any excuse could be found for it, that he might be at once arrested, lest he should effect his escape before sufficient evidence could be collected to justify his being put on his trial.

On the same day, the 8th, the Portuguese schooner of war "*Conde de Penha Firme*," under the command of Lieutenant F. J. F. do Amaral, an exceedingly intelligent and active officer, was sent by the Governor-General to the place indicated, to find out the facts of the case, and gain as much information as possible on the subject.

On the morning of the 9th, the "*Bristol*" took her departure for Cabinda. The Commander-in-chief intending *en route* to visit the spot where the "*Pepito*" was said to have been burnt.

On the 10th, the Portuguese corvette "*Duque de Palmella*" left the port with the Juiz de Direito, Senhor Bettencourt on board, to see if any evidence could be established to identify the "*Pepito*" and to collect all the particulars he was able, he being the bearer, at the same time, of secret news from the Chefe of Ambriz. The corvette returned on the 14th, having left Senhor Bettencourt at Ambriz to prosecute his inquiries. After her arrival I called on the Governor-General, when he told me what information he had received by her.

It is with much satisfaction that I have to report to your Lordship that three seamen of the "*Pepito*" were arrested. They were sent prisoners on board the corvette "*Duque de Palmella*;" but, as that vessel left immediately after on the 16th, I have not heard whether any information has been obtained from them, or whether they are to be put on their trial. I cannot but regret that the captain has not yet been apprehended. I do not know who is to be blamed for allowing him to escape, but I feel bound, in justice to the Governor-General, to exonerate him from all culpability on that account, for he, on the contrary, was most anxious to secure him; and your Lordship, I

feel sure, will not withhold your approbation and praise so justly due to his Excellency for the prompt and vigorous measures he adopted.

No. 23.

Lord Stanley to Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 23, 1868.*
I HAVE received your despatch of the 26th of November last, reporting the circumstances attending the destruction of the Portuguese vessel "*Pepito*" whose former name was the "*Paquete do Havre*," whilst engaged in shipping a cargo of slaves between Mangue Grande and Mangue Pequena, and I have to acquaint you that I approve your proceedings as reported in your above-mentioned despatch.

I have at the same time to instruct you to express to the Governor-General the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the energy with which he has acted in his endeavours to bring to justice the master and crew of the vessel engaged in this slave-trading transaction.

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 24.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 4.)

My Lord, *Loanda, December 23, 1867.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I this morning called on the Governor-General, when his Excellency informed me that the name of the captain of the "*Pepito*" or "*Paquete do Havre*" was Joaquim Ferreira, that of the mate, Manuel da Matta.

I take this opportunity of correcting a slight error in my despatch of the 26th ultimo. The crew of the "*Pepito*" came to Loanda in a launch, and did not accompany the captain in the steamer.

With reference to the three seamen who were apprehended, as reported to your Lordship in my despatch above alluded to, his Excellency informed me that they had made some statements which he should transmit to Lisbon by this mail; and he hopes that his Government will be able to find out more than we know here about the matter. In the meanwhile the three men remain prisoners on board the corvette "*Duque de Palmella*."

The captain of the "*Pepito*," I am sorry to say, has not been apprehended, nor can it be expected now that he will be: at all events, not in Loanda.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD HYDE HEWETT.

No. 25.

Mr. Egerton to Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 27, 1868.*

HER Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon having, by Lord Stanley's instructions, communicated to the Portuguese Government an extract from that part of your annual Report dated the 1st of October last, in which you state that the conveyance of negroes under the name of "*libertos*" still continues, on a smaller scale, from the Province of Angola to the Portuguese Islands of Principe and San Thomé, I am now directed by his Lordship to transmit to you the accompanying translation of a note from the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs,* by which you will perceive that the Portuguese Minister takes exception to your statement on this subject, and affirms that the instructions of the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty for putting a stop to the illegal importation of "*libertos*" into the islands in question, are faithfully carried out; and I am to state that Lord Stanley would be glad to receive any observations which you may have to offer upon the Portuguese Minister's note.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. C. EGERTON.

* Class B, Inclosure in No. 47.

No. 26.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received March 5.)

My Lord,

Loanda, January 1, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report that no case was brought for adjudication before the Court of Mixed Commission established in this city during the half-year ended the 31st December, 1867.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD HYDE HEWETT.

No. 27.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 12.)

My Lord,

Loanda, March 21, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a letter which I addressed to the Governor-General expressing the acknowledgment of Her Majesty's Government for his Excellency's endeavours to bring to justice the master and crew of the slave-vessel "*Pepito*," in compliance with the directions conveyed to me in your Lordship's letter of 23rd January.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD HYDE HEWETT.

Inclosure in No. 27.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner to the Governor-General of the Province of Loanda.

Sir,

Loanda, March 16, 1868.

YOUR Excellency's sentiments regarding the Slave Trade and those persons who have for so many years past been attempting to frustrate the humane endeavours of our respective Governments to suppress that Traffic, which is now held in such abhorrence by civilized nations, have long been known to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and they have been duly kept informed of the manner in which, on many occasions, your Excellency has used, towards the extinction of the Slave Trade, the power with which by your high and important position you are invested.

In the case of the "*Pepito*," which attempted in the month of October last to effect a shipment of slaves near Mangue Grande, and whose master and part of the crew subsequently found their way to this city, your Excellency had another opportunity, which you did not allow to escape you, of proving by the prompt and energetic measures you then adopted to endeavour to secure them and bring them to trial, the sincerity of the professions of antipathy to the Slave Trade, which you have made both in public and in private since your arrival in this province. Her Majesty's Government are not insensible of the effect that such determined measures must have on those who have persisted in continuing the Slave Trade, as well as on others who, though engaged for the present in licit commerce, may still be haunted by a lingering desire to return to that degrading avocation, and it is, Sir, with the greatest satisfaction that I have now the honour, in obedience to instructions received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to express to your Excellency the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the energy with which you acted in your endeavours to bring to justice the master and crew of the slave-vessel above alluded to.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD HYDE HEWETT.

No. 28.

The British (Acting) and Portuguese Commissioners to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 12.)

(Translation.)

Sir,

Loanda, March 24, 1868.

THE Portuguese and British Mixed Commission established in Loanda, in compliance with the instructions in Article II of Annex B of the Treaty of 3rd July, 1842, has the honour to acquaint you with the following:—

During the year 1867, no case relating to the Slave Trade was brought before the Mixed Commission.

There are now no liberated negroes under the charge of the Board of Superintendence in the manner agreed on by Article III of Annex C of the above-mentioned Treaty, as on the 2nd April, 1867, the only six who were then so were emancipated.

Mr. Watson Vredenburg, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, having on the 26th April gone away on leave of absence, the Undersigned, Edward Hyde Hewett,

Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, took charge and entered on the exercise of the duties of his office on the 3rd July, 1867, according to the stipulations of Article X section 2 of Annex B of the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842.

This is all which presents itself to us to report to you.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed

JOAQUIM GUEDES DE CARVALHO E MENEZES,
Commissioner on behalf of Portugal.
EDWARD HYDE HEWETT, *Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Acting Commissioner.*

No. 29.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord,

Loanda, July 1, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report that no case was brought for adjudication before the Court of Mixed Commission during the half-year ended the 30th June.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD HYDE HEWETT.

No. 30.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord,

Loanda, July 8, 1868.

HAVING read in the Blue Books on the Slave Trade, presented to Parliament last year and this, the correspondence which took place with the Portuguese Government when they requested Mr. Vredenburg's removal from Loanda, on the plea that the relations between him and several authorities in this province had on many occasions assumed an acrimonious character, I trust I may be excused for laying before your Lordship, as evidence in his favour, the accompanying translation of a letter I received from the Governor-General in acknowledgment of the one I addressed to him on the 16th March last, copy of which I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship in my despatch of 21st March.

Although the Governor-General does not in this letter directly name Mr. Vredenburg, your Lordship will readily perceive the reference made to him. The high eulogium passed by his Excellency contrasts strangely with the charge made by Senhor Cazal Ribeiro.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD HYDE HEWETT.

Inclosure in No. 30.

The Governor-General of the Province of Angola to Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Palace of the General Government, Loanda, April 22, 1868.

I RECEIVED with much satisfaction the despatch which your Excellency addressed to me under date of the 16th March last, communicating to me the instructions which you received from your Government to address yourself to me to acquaint me with the manner that the British Government recognised the measures which were employed to prevent any attempt at the Slave Trade, and particularly with regard to the precautions which were adopted with reference to the subject of the vessel "*Pepito*" wrecked on this coast to the north of Ambriz.

It is highly flattering to me the appreciation in which the English Government hold my services, and it is the more pleasing to me when I remember that I have only wished to employ all the means possible in the part which I have to fulfil for the maintenance of the Treaty respecting the abolition of the Traffic in Slaves celebrated between the two countries so allied and friendly.

The excellent harmony which has existed between me and the different British functionaries whom I have met during my government in this province, and the repeated proofs of consideration which I have constantly received from them, have been to me sufficient evidence of how much my good intentions are recognised, and of how much advantage accrues to both nations when their employés co-operate with the best accord possible for the attainment of an end so useful to society, and still more it has caused me to acknowledge the good selection which the British nation makes of its employés, who have so worthily represented and do represent it in this province.

This harmony, so useful to the two nations, and so gratifying to me, believe firmly will continue to exist between me and the different British functionaries with whom I may have relations during the time that the Portuguese Government retain me in this province as their Delegate.

Thanking you for the pleasing expressions which your Excellency addressed to me, reciprocated on my part with the highest consideration which I render to you, your Excellency may remain certain that I shall make known to a higher authority the subject of which your letter treats.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO ANTONIO G. CARDOSO.

No. 31.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord,

Loanda, July 15, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I have been informed that the French have extended their territory considerably to the south of the Gabon lately, having taken possession as far as Cape St. Catherine, which is situated about two degrees south of the equator. This country includes Cape Lopez and that part of the coast whence for so long a period negroes have been exported, by means of large native-made canoes principally, and carried to the Portuguese Islands of Prince's and St. Thomas. I have every hope now that the slave or liberto trade (whichever it was) that used to be carried on there, will effectually and for ever be stopped.

Looking at the acquirement of this territory by the French as affecting the Slave Trade, it is certainly a matter of congratulation to those opposed to that Traffic; but with regard to the interests of those commercial houses, which have trading establishments there, perhaps it will not be so much approved by foreign agents as it may be by the French ones.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD HYDE HEWETT.

No. 32.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 4.)

My Lord,

Loanda, July 29, 1868.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 27th February, which was not received until May, I do myself the honour of placing before your Lordship the following observations on the note of the Portuguese Minister, Senhor Cazal Ribeiro, translation of which was inclosed in the above-mentioned despatch.

Referring to me, Senhor Cazal Ribeiro, according to his note says: "This officer asserts that the conveyance of libertos to the Islands of San Thomé and Principe, not only from the coast opposite those islands, but also from the ports of Angola, still continues, &c." There are two errors in this short excerpt. In the first place I mentioned only San Thomé as the place to which the libertos were conveyed from Loanda, and in the second place I did not say a word about any other port or ports of this province than this one.

Senhor Cazal Ribeiro draws Mr. Lytton's attention to the vagueness of the character of my statement, and particularly notes that I have pointed out no fact or furnished any clue, and further on in his note he seems not to know exactly, judging from the questions he asks, to what I alluded. With great deference to the Portuguese Minister I did point out a fact, and an important fact, "that the introduction of negroes from this port to the Island of San Thomé under the name of libertos still continues;" but I did not deem it necessary in an annual Report to enter into minutiae or furnish clues. The want, however, of explicitness, or the absence of evidence to support it, will not make the fact less real, nor will the simple denial of it counterbalance the testimony of Her Majesty's Commissioners, Mr. Vredenburg, and the late Mr. Gabriel.

To prove the fact, however, I have compiled from the "Boletim Official" a Table, which I do myself the honour of inclosing herewith, showing the vessels (with their rig, tonnage, and crew) which left Loanda between the 1st October, 1866, and the 33th September, 1867, conveying "passageiros de prôa" (under which denomination the libertos are embarked), and the number of them each vessel took. Others than libertos, principally convicts having served their time, are also conveyed as "passageiros de prôa," but the number of them is not very great, and they seldom or never go except in

the mail steamers. The Governor-General informed me that these steamers now no longer carry "libertos," but I believe that rule did not apply during the period to which the Table refers except as regards the two under the British flag, "Norfolk" and "Yorkshire." His Excellency also told me that whenever I saw in the "Boletim Official" that a vessel had ten "passageiros de prôa," I might always take it for granted that they were all libertos.

With regard to the interrogatories Senhor Cazal Ribeiro puts, enquiring to what my statement referred, it would seem that he did not remember that the Report was made to your Lordship, who, I presumed, after the long correspondence which has been kept up during the last six or seven years on the subject of this liberto trade, could have no possible doubt to what I alluded by the expression, "the introduction of negroes from this port to San Thomé under the name of libertos;" but had the Portuguese Minister done me the honour of noticing more precisely what I wrote, he would have discovered, beyond doubt, the particular kind of trade that part of my Report to which he takes exception alluded to, for I mentioned that its initiation took place "during the administration of this Provincial Government by Senhor Calheiros."

Another mistake which I remark in the note is, that Senhor Cazal Ribeiro says that I "express a doubt as to the sincerity of the earnestness of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government in suppressing all unlawful traffic." This is so widely different from the meaning the words I really did use in my Report convey, that I beg respectfully to draw your Lordship's attention to it. I find that I express myself as follows: "I cannot imagine, if there existed any real desire on the part of the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty to suppress this Traffic, that there would be much difficulty in discovering, if not already known, those implicated in this kidnapping." I had previously been writing on the importation of blacks to San Thomé from here, and to the same island and Principe from the coast about Cape Lopez. It will be seen that I did not use the words "all unlawful Traffic." According to the view entertained by His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, the exportation of libertos to San Thomé is not opposed to the spirit of their Treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade, nor unlawful, for by the restrictions placed upon it that Traffic has been actually legalized by them.

Senhor Cazal Ribeiro mentions that on the 20th May he made known to Sir A. Paget the instructions which had been issued to the Governor-General of Angola upon the subject. Not having been myself made acquainted with those instructions, I cannot tell what they were, or whether they have been rigorously carried out, but that the conditions enumerated in Article V of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, are at Loanda disregarded in this trade in libertos, I will proceed to point out.

By the first provision of this Article, no Portuguese subject, except he be a settler, removing definitively from his residence in a Portuguese Possession on the coast of Africa, can be accompanied by more than two slaves, being *bond fide* household servants; it is only when removing definitively with his family that the settler is allowed to be accompanied by ten, also to be *bond fide* household servants. In the system as now established, the settler, though not proceeding with his family, takes libertos to the number of ten. The fifth provision of the same Article is as follows:—"That the passports abovementioned shall enumerate each of the persons on board the vessel, and shall state their names, sex, ages, and occupation, their last place of residence, and the place to which they are going." In the cases of libertos a separate passport is obtained for each one, in which the particulars exacted by this Article in the exportation of household slaves should of course appear; but in many instances the names are those just received by these so-called libertos—their ages are unknown, and their occupation certainly not that of household servants, whatever it may be described as.

That this expatriation is unpopular among the greater portion if not all of the slave-population of Loanda has been already reported; and that the system has a decided appearance of Slave Trade is but too evident. Although of late I have not heard of these wretched creatures being forced on board in chains, yet until quite recently libertos were sent a short time before embarking, on some frivolous charge, to be imprisoned, in order that they should not run away when their time came.

As regards the negroes imported into San Thomé and Principe, from the country about the Rivers Nazareth and Canea and Cape Lopez, in their cases, of course, they can have no passports. There is no evidence that they are not free, except the fact of their going to these islands, for none would go of their own free-will; and yet on their arrival they are deprived of their liberty and reduced to a state of bondage.

It would be curious to ascertain the Portuguese definition of "colono," and in how

many instances those proceeding hence in that character would come under the head of "settler," in the English acceptation of the term. Also if the "colono," before his departure, had been permanently residing at Loanda, and, if so, what period of residence has been hitherto sufficient to be considered "permanent" (I am supposing that as the "colono" is accompanied by ten libertos, he is proceeding with his family), or if ever it had been found more convenient for vessels carrying libertos to go to the Gaboon first to discharge cattle, instead of making a direct voyage, as by the fourth provision of the Article of the Treaty, in the case of household slaves, is obligatory.

With respect to the libertos, it is only for a certain period that their services belong to the "colono;" then, upon the termination of that time, he should, in justice to them, be bound to return them whence he took them, otherwise they become, against their will, exiles for life, without having been convicted of any offence.

To ascertain some of the many abuses of this description of Slave Trade, it would be well to discover, if possible, how long, previous to their embarkation, these blacks are registered as libertos. Whether their former masters have sold them on the condition of their being sent away? how long they have been passed over to the "colono" before their departure? and for what period they remain in his service after landing? if at any time any of them were, or are employed by him in household occupations, &c.

These and many other particulars it would be proper for His Most Faithful Majesty's Government to know. They should make a thorough and searching inquiry to ascertain the real working of the system they have adopted for supplying the Islands of San Thomé and Príncipe with labour. I must suppose that they have not a correct knowledge of all the abuses to which the present system gives rise, or it would have been abolished long ago. Their policy is founded on wrong principles, and so long as it partakes so much of the Slave Trade, will certainly never succeed.

In the concluding part of his note Senhor Cazal Ribeiro says, "It is not by fostering suspicion and mistrust among themselves that the authorities of both countries can effectually combine for the destruction of the last vestiges of the Traffic; it is by rivalling each other in zeal, and inspiring mutual confidence, that their functions will be advantageously discharged." This cannot be denied; but for how many years were the British authorities here loaded with contumely and abuse for zealously and faithfully discharging the duties imposed upon them for the extinction of the Slave Trade; and on which side has there been a want of zeal, I would ask?

When the death gasps of the Slave Trade were evidently drawing to a close, this new foe, the liberto trade, started into life. Nurtured and protected by those whose every assistance we had a right to count on, it still exists to the present day, and we have not succeeded in stamping it out. Whether the immense proportions it assumed in its infancy alarmed its fosterers, or whether they feared worse consequences than its annihilation if allowed the same latitude as at first it enjoyed, certain it is that the Portuguese Government did place some restrictions on its operations, but how the restrictions may be disregarded has been too often witnessed by those who have been long here.

Although the victims of this liberto trade are now comparatively few, their wrongs must be acknowledged; their grievances redressed; and Portugal should no longer hesitate or delay to do her duty, and, proving the sincerity of her earnestness to suppress not only the Slave Trade but also this miserable offshoot of it, by abolishing the present system of exportation of libertos, adopt a plan savouring less of the original Slave Trade; one which would remove all suspicion which may attach to her of sacrificing her honour to the interests of two small islands, and of encouraging or countenancing in any way a trade so similar to the one which by the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, she bound herself to assist in suppressing.

It is not a question to me of any philanthropic feeling for the black race, but of the Government of a country complying with the letter and spirit of its Treaty engagements.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD HYDE HEWETT.

Inclosure in No. 32.

TABLE showing the Number of "Passageiros da Prôa" taken from Loanda to San Thomé, and the Names of the Vessels conveying them, between the 1st October, 1866, and the 30th September, 1867; compiled from the "Boletim Official."

	Name of Vessel.	Description.	Tonnage.	Number of	
				Crew.	"Passageiros da Prôa."
1866					
Oct. 4	Zaire*	Merchant steamer	51	20	
5	Dondo	Palhabote	18	6	10
8	Martinho de Mello† ..	Government transport ..	73	10	
23	Lili	Caïque	33	12	10
24	Maria†	Brig	182	14	10
26	Norfolk*	Merchant steamer	40	14	
27	Flor de Maio†	Caïque	30	10	10
Nov. 9	Adelina Patti	Lugger	230	11	10
10	Esperança	Three-masted schooner ..	25	8	10
29	D. Pedro*	Merchant steamer	72	14	
1867					
Jan. 7	Quatro Irmãos	Brigantine	173	10	11
10	Yorkshire*	Merchant steamer	46	5	
20	Zaire*	Ditto	47	15	
Feb. 21	D. Antonia*	Ditto	41	25	
Mar. 2	Bom Jesus	Caïque	66	8	8
22	Maria e Eduardo† ..	Palhabote	35	7	10
22	Norfolk*	Merchant steamer	41	22	
Apr. 21	Nossa Senhora do Cabo ..	Three-masted schooner ..	22	9	10
29	Bom Jesus	Caïque	66	8	10
29	Zaire*	Merchant steamer	48	13	
May 18	Maria†	Schooner	108	9	10
22	Tejo*	Merchant steamer	47	11	
June 17	D. Antonia*	Ditto	42	10	
26	Avisador	Palhabote	47	7	10
28	Flor de Loanda†	Barque	238	14	10
July 11	Esperança	Three-masted schooner ..	25	9	10
21	Bom Jesus	Caïque	66	8	10
24	D. Pedro*	Merchant steamer	48	10	
28	Flor de Maio	Caïque	30	12	12§
Aug. 22	Yorkshire Star*	Merchant steamer	47	8	
Sept. 9	Dondo	Palhabote	12	8	10
12	Lili	Caïque	33	10	10
19	Zaire*	Merchant steamer	43	9	
	Total				377

* Belonging to the subsidized line of steamers. With the exception of "Norfolk" and "Yorkshire," two British steamers, the others most probably carried 10 libertos each, as "passageiros da prôa," with the exception of the last.

† The number of "passageiros da prôa" is ominous; but in the Boletim it was not stated that she would touch at St. Thomé.

‡ Conveying cattle to the Gaboon, touching at San Thomé.

§ Not called "da prôa" in the Boletim.

No. 33.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 4.)

My Lord,

Loanda, September 18, 1868.

BEFORE my departure for England, I had the honour to report that a certain Leivas was the only person who then systematically made the Slave Trade his usual calling. I may now add that I know of no other person who, during the last three years, has attempted to ship a cargo of slaves. On my return, I made it my business to learn what had become of the slaves that Leivas had collected for shipment, but had been unable to embark in consequence of the capture of the vessels that had been sent out for their conveyance. I also furnished Commander Johnstone, of Her Majesty's ship "Myrmidon," with the necessary information as to their whereabouts, and requested him to endeavour to ascertain how they had been disposed of. The result of my inquiries, which have been confirmed in every respect by the intelligence obtained by Commander Johnstone, is to the following effect:—

After the destruction of the "*Pepito*" in October of last year, the slaves collected

CLASS A.

E

for shipment in her, were permitted to go at large; they were taken possession of by the various negro Chiefs and Kings in the neighbourhood, and were by them kept in slavery, but it is stated that if a vessel arrived for the purpose of shipping them, they could be collected again within a short time. It is said, however, that Leivas has suffered such severe losses, not only by the capture of his ships, and the great expense of maintaining so many slaves for so long a period, but also by the refusal of the planters in Cuba to pay him a very large sum of money due for previous shipments, that he has determined to save the small remnant of his fortune, and relinquish the Slave Trade. It is certain that the barracoons no longer exist, or are empty, and the whole of the slave-trading Agents are engaged in large and very profitable trading operations. I was informed by an American merchant here, who trades almost entirely with England, that he had given credit to José Netto, the most active and intelligent of the slave traders, for the amount of 8,000*l.*, and that he would not have trusted him for a penny were he not certain that Netto had given up slave-trading. The same gentleman informed me that he had latterly visited Emboma, the principal slave-trading depôt in the Congo; that he found the slave barracoons filled to overflowing with palm-oil, ground-nuts, and other produce. The Slave Trade is there considered as entirely extinct, the negro Chiefs who were formerly engaged in procuring slaves for shipment being now occupied in the planting of ground-nuts, and the manufacture of palm-oil. The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that, notwithstanding these favourable reports, were there a demand for slaves, they would still be furnished in any number; but I also think that from the total disorganization of the system, the dishonesty of the purchasers in Havanna, and the severe regulations now in force in Cuba, the probability of the revival of the Slave Trade is very remote.

There is a circumstance connected with the "*Pepito*" which, I think, should be made known to your Lordship. It has always been stated here as a fact which admitted of no doubt, that in consequence of the bond which was given prior to a vessel's departure, no ship that cleared from a Portuguese port was ever engaged in Slave Trade; nevertheless the "*Pepito*," as I have been informed, sailed from Oporto whence, she cleared for Rio Grande, in Brazil with a cargo of wine, but the pipes which were supposed to contain wine were filled with water. Her original name was the "*Paquete do Havre*." When she left Oporto she was called as I have been told the "*Adelaide*," and that name was changed for "*Pepito*" on her arrival on the coast.

I was informed in Lisbon that some of the crew of the "*Pepito*," who had been sent to that city by the Governor-General, had made most important revelations, and his Excellency told me that he was induced to send them home in consequence of the information that he personally had obtained from them. The Portuguese Government might, I should imagine, easily ascertain who were the persons engaged in this transaction, and cause them to be prosecuted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. VREDENBURG.

No. 34.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to Lord Stanley.—(Received December 2.)

My Lord,

Loanda, September 30, 1868.

IN accordance with my instructions I have the honour to transmit a Report on the Slave Trade, embracing the twelve months ending to-day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. VREDENBURG.

Inclosure in No. 34.

Annual Report on Slave Trade.

TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE.—In the month of October of last year, the smoke of a steamer was descried from the mast-head of the "*Pepito*" while that vessel was in the act of shipping a cargo of slaves at Maza Mandombé. The steamer proved to be the Portuguese contract mail-ship "*Zaire*," but was thought by the Captain of the "*Pepito*" to be one of Her Majesty's cruisers; and to avoid what appeared to be certain capture, he ran his vessel ashore and destroyed her, after re-landing such of the slaves as had already been received on board. They, with the others that had been collected for shipment, were allowed to go at large, and the greater number were taken possession of by the Negro Chiefs and Kings in the neighbourhood. No other attempt has been made during the last twelve months to send slaves across the Atlantic from any part of the coast to the southward of Cape Lopez.

SLAVE TRADE TO SAN THOME AND PRINCIPE.—The practice of sending slaves to the Island of San Thomé under the name of libertos still continues, but on a much reduced scale. I am not acquainted with the instructions to the Governor-General on this question (if they are new), which Senhor Casal Ribeiro states in his note to Mr. Lytton of the 28th of December last, that he communicated to Sir Augustus Paget on the 20th of May 1867; but I am satisfied, whatever may be their tenor, that the Governor-General carries them out in their integrity.

Whether they are in conformity with the Slave Trade Treaties between Great Britain and Portugal is not for me to determine, even had I the means of forming an opinion. With regard to the Slave Trade carried on between the coast to the southward of the Gaboon and the Islands of San Thomé and Principe, I was in August last informed by Rear-Admiral Danriac, Commander-in-chief of the French Naval Forces on this coast, that, under Treaties with the various Kings and Chiefs, he had taken possession of the territory in question, and that his principal motive for so doing was to put an end to the Traffic in Slaves between that district and the islands above mentioned. The craft employed for the transport of slaves are small, and the number conveyed on each trip is necessarily limited; but they amount, in the aggregate, to a considerable number.

Loanda, September 30, 1868.

(Signed) W. VREDENBURG,
Her Majesty's Commissioner.

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

No. 35.

Commodore Hornby to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Bristol," at Cabenda, September 27, 1867.

I REGRET to have to report that the Niger expedition of this year has been attended with greater loss than those of the last three seasons. The loss seems to be due to the unusual lowness of water in the river, to the consequent grounding of the ship, and the exposure to which the crew were subject in getting her off. These circumstances are exceptional, and I hope will not put an end to the annual trip.

2. I would suggest that next year the "Pioneer," having received her new boiler, might accompany the "Investigator" as far as Ibo, thus obviating the risk that attends the grounding of a single vessel on her passage through the Delta.

3. I have no information to add to that contained in Lieutenant A. E. Kay's report of proceedings of the 26th of September, and in the letter to me of the 1st of September from Mr. Lyons McLeod, Her Majesty's Consul for the Niger, copies of which are herewith inclosed; but I beg to bring Mr. Kay's conduct to their Lordships' very favourable notice, for it appears to me that the rescue of the vessel under difficult circumstances, and with very limited means, was due to his courage and pertinacity, and that the ascent of the river after such grievous mishaps would not have been continued except by a very persevering officer.

4. I trust their Lordships will mark their approval of the conduct of the petty officers and non-commissioned officers named in the margin,* who are especially reported for their zeal and bravery by Lieutenant Kay, and will note the favourable mention he makes of others.

James McCarthy is the man to whom I referred in my letters of the 12th of April and 1st of September, 1867, and for whose retention in the service I have again especially written.

5. I have ordered the Senior officer in the Bights to inquire from his Excellency, Captain Glover, if he can negotiate the ransom of the Benin Boy, John Brown, who was left behind at Imblamah, and failing that, to desire Lieutenant Henry Hand, during his approaching visit to the oil rivers in the "Oberon" to try to do so through Her Majesty's Consul, and any Chiefs of the Bonny, Brass, or Benin branches, who may have dealings with the Imblamah villages, for though it is clear he might have returned to the "Investigator" had he wished to do so, I presume it is not desirable to leave in captivity, however mild, any person who was imperilled while serving in one of Her Majesty's ships.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. PHIPPS HORNBY.

* Charles Fitzgerald, Gunner's Mate; James McCarthy, Carpenter's Mate (African); John Rayner, Corporal, Royal Marine Light Infantry,

Inclosure 1 in No. 35.

Lieutenant and Commander Kay to Commander Peile.

Sir,

"Investigator," September 26, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to report the proceedings of Her Majesty's ship under my command.

On the 26th July I left Lagos Roads in tow of Her Majesty's ship "Espoir," at 1 P.M., arriving off the mouth of the Nun on the afternoon of the 27th, at 7.30 P.M. I sent "Vindictive's" pinnace (which had been towed down for coaling ship), per signal to "Espoir," for coal, at the same time I represented to you that it would be dangerous and almost impossible to receive coal, as, owing to the state of the sea, the ship was battered down, straining and leaking very much; therefore, the coaling was deferred until the next morning.

July 28.—The state of the sea being the same, I asked your permission to purchase coal from the factory inside the river, which being granted, I weighed at 9 A.M., in company with "Espoir," to make out the entrance of the Nun. At 9.30, the "Espoir" having anchored, I proceeded over the bar, which was a particularly good one, there being scarcely a breaker, and, keeping the marks on as per Glover's Chart, anchored at 11 A.M. off the factory at Arkassa and made arrangements with the agent of the West African Company in charge of the factory to supply us with thirty tons of coal, ten of which were to be reserved for us until our return, after sending the pinnace (which I had permission to take up the river) to English brigantine "Cecil" to fill up with coals, at 2 P.M. I weighed, and proceeded out over the bar towards "Espoir," fired a gun, and hoisted signal "coal," to acquaint you that we could be supplied. Observing a gun fired from "Espoir," and a signal to proceed, I recrossed the bar and proceeded alongside "Cecil," lashed ship, and commenced coaling. Received on board $21\frac{1}{2}$ tons of coal; draught of water of the ship then being, aft, 6 feet 6 inches; forward, 5 feet 6 inches.

6 A.M. of the 29th, cast off from "Cecil" and proceeded under steam, with pinnace in tow astern, up the river, entering Lewis' Creek at 8 A.M., but grounded, it being dead low water. At 10 A.M. ship floated, when we proceeded; the weather was very foggy and with deluges of rain at intervals. At 6.10 P.M. stopped, and anchored for the night off Bassa Creek.

July 30.—6.10 A.M. weighed and proceeded under steam up the river, arriving off Angiama at 8.30 A.M. King Affroma came off; he declared King M'Lawah was dead and that he was his successor: to him I delivered the present which I had received from the Administrator of Lagos, and proceeded, anchoring off Baramberi at 6.40 P.M.

July 31.—6.10 A.M., weighed and proceeded. At 10, passed the five hostile villages of Imblamah; after passing the natives fired seven guns, which we supposed was meant for a salute. 11.45 A.M., ship suddenly grounded on a sand-bank; stopped and backed engines, the feed pump, becoming choked with sand, drew fires. Before the ship struck the last soundings called were $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, speed about 4 knots. I immediately loaded the pinnace with coals from the forecandle, to lighten the ship. Two canoes, in the meantime, came alongside wishing to trade, and making gestures for drink; but, being too much engaged, I sent them away. I then laid out starboard bower-anchor and hawser astern, and tried to heave the ship off; but the anchor coming home on two different occasions, and the hawser carrying away twice inboard, it being very rotten, I then ran a warp out to a tree on shore, laid out bower anchor with two shackles of cable, hawser being bent to second shackle on port quarter, hove taut on this; but, finding buoy of cable washed under by the tide, I under-ran it and rebuoied. I then deemed it advisable to lighten her forward, having still a great quantity of coal on the forecandle. It being some distance from the hostile villages, I sent pinnace to land about four tons of coal close down to the water, and left a krooman in charge of it. On the pinnace returning I went in gig to her to again rebuoie anchor, and a second shackle of cable, it having come unbent. Having performed this, and when about to return on board, a very heavy fire of musketry was opened on us and the ship, in the immediate vicinity of the coal. At the first volley every krooman disappeared overboard from the pinnace, leaving myself and gunner's mate to haul her alongside. I hailed the ship to open fire with howitzer, and rifles to cover the boat, which was done immediately. Arriving on board I observed the krooman whom I had left in charge of coals floating in the stream and a native swimming after him cutting at him with a sword. Sent Mr. Mallary, Sub-Lieutenant, in gig to pick him up, (covering the boat from the ship) on both of which a heavy fire was kept up. The feed pumps now being cleared, I got up steam for full speed and backed astern, heaving it on the cable. The ship being still hard aground, and water falling, stopped engines. Towards sunset the fire from the natives ceased; I then gave pinnace another load of coal, hove taut again, and went astern full speed; but with no success. I stopped engines and banked fires for the night; hawser having again carried away, rebent it and commenced heaving overboard coals off the forecandle. I then issued ten rounds of ammunition, and armed the kroomen and all others, cooks, &c., with cutlasses, boarding-pikes, and tomahawks, in case the natives should attack the ship during the night. The casualties on this day were (1st), Tom Lewis (krooman), severely wounded in head, back, and side with sword cuts and slug shots; (2nd) Tom Dandy (dangerously), bullet wound in knee. I kept the men armed during the night on deck under cover; but all was quiet on shore.

August 1, 5.30 A.M. —Weighed bower anchor, and laid it out right astern; hove taut, and backed astern full speed, but found ship would not move. At 7 A.M. tried again, and while so doing, a heavy fire was opened on us from the shore, mortally wounding Wm. Grando, engineer's servant, shot in the abdomen. Ship being still hard aground, and the fire from the natives wounding another of my men (Ben Coffee, krooman), bullet wound in the arm, I stopped the engines, and commenced heaving overboard everything heavy from forward, including our own provisions, and a great quantity of provisions and supplies belonging to Mr. Consul McLeod, which he was taking up for his twelve months' stay at Lukoja; cases of wine, ale, porter, belonging to the ward room mess, and those purchased for the ship's company as medical comforts (the whole time firing from the shore continuing). The kroomen behaving with great cowardice, I was obliged to draw my sword on some to make them work. I ordered Mr. Mallary, Sub-Lieutenant, to attend forward while I, with gunner's mate, fought the port howitzer, the white men covering us with rifles. Observing numerous large canoes coming up the river on the opposite shore, I opened fire with starboard howitzer, imagining they were carrying the news up to the hostile village of Agberi. This had the effect of clearing both sides of the river. I hove taut continually, using engines as requisite. Water still falling, stopped, and sent every one below under cover, as when the natives saw no men on deck they ceased firing. After the men's dinner, commenced lightening ship by heaving overboard everything heavy, including coals from bunkers, but the kroomen, not understanding anything said to them, hove overboard everything that came within their reach.

Hove on cables at intervals, and used engines but with no better result. The crew were mustered at their quarters, and their arms inspected ready for any emergency.

August 2, at 3 A.M., fired on a canoe close into the bush. At daylight began heaving on cable, and backing, which was continued at intervals throughout the day. For the better security of my men, I lined the

port awning curtain with wadmiltill and blankets. At 9 A.M. Wm. Grando died from wound received on the previous day. I now sent kroomen over the side to dig a trench, and clear away sand from the ship's bottom, heaving on cables at the same time. At 2 P.M. the natives commenced a heavy fire, which I returned, when it ceased for a short time. At 2:20 committed to the stream the remains of the late Wm. Grando. At 3 o'clock the natives again began firing on us, this time with great guns and muskets, which was kept up until sunset. The first gig was shot through and sunk; immediately hauled her round on starboard side, and repaired her; two large shots passed through lower part of funnel, one through after part of boiler casing, and another lodged in the hull on port bow; these shots appeared rather larger than those contained in our case. The blankets which were put up were riddled. This afternoon I returned the enemies' fire occasionally, preserving my ammunition as much as possible, their firing ceasing at sunset; no casualties.

Fitted-out pinnace should I be obliged to abandon the ship. Men at their quarters as usual, armed. Water still falling.

August 3.—As on previous days, hove at intervals on cables, but the ship still being hard aground, and the only weight amidships, my coals also getting short, drew fires, and blew out boiler, thereby lightening the ship somewhat, intending to set my kroomen at work to dig the sand clear of the ship. I now hove overboard private gear belonging to myself and doctor, also a quantity belonging to Mr. Winterbottom (clerk in charge), also gear brought up for a merchant at Lagos.

At about 2 P.M. I heard the natives on shore hailing, and showing a white flag. I displayed my white handkerchief, and a canoe with four men came alongside. They informed us, by means of an interpreter that they now wished for peace, which I of course agreed to. They said that another steamer on her passage up the river had grounded close to for three days, and that for a present they had dug her out, and wished me to allow them to do the same. I accepted their offer. At their request I sent a few presents to their Chief, and they departed. Hove taut again, but anchor coming home, laid it out afresh in pinnace, backed by stream anchor, and hove taut. 6 P.M.—Canoe returned with thanks from Chief, promising to send twenty men to dig ship out the next morning. Men slept armed. All quiet on shore.

August 4, 6 A.M.—Commenced trying to heave ship off again, but the after capstan was beginning to get very weak. My men after four days' hard work and exposure, were gradually succumbing to the fatigue; I therefore gave them a little rest. At 7 A.M. a canoe came off with a fowl as a present from the Chief, at the same time other canoes pulled freely round the ship, the greater number of them containing females, by which I thought all hostility was at an end. My kroomen were employed trying to clear sand away from the ship. At 1 P.M. a considerable number of natives in canoes came alongside to dig the ship off, hands on board heaving on cables; but the number of natives increasing, and as they made no progress whatever, but a great deal of noise, it also getting late, I deemed it advisable to send them away, and to have an interview with the Chief on shore. About 4 o'clock I landed in gig, and had a palaver with the Chief; about 400 natives being present. On my inquiring their reasons for molesting us, they answered that I would not return their salute, or stop to trade, and that I landed coal without asking their permission. I informed them that I did not trade, not being a merchant-vessel; also that I was going to King Massaba with the Consul, or head white man of the river. That I did not come to make war but peace (why I did not salute in return was, that having still to pass several more villages marked hostile, they might imagine that I was firing at them). The palaver terminated by the Chief still promising to send me twenty men early the following morning to give us assistance, offering a large canoe to put any heavy gear in to lighten the ship, and that I might land anything I pleased. He also said he would pay me a visit himself. I then returned on board; the natives retired into the bush. I noticed that the whole of them were armed with muskets and swords. Fearing there might be treachery, I kept the men prepared as on previous nights.

August 5, 4 A.M.—Lighted fire and got up steam, the kroomen having succeeded in clearing away a considerable quantity of sand. At 6 o'clock hove on cables and backed astern full speed, but after capstern giving out still more, stopped engines, and brought cable to foremost capstern with a purchase on the after one. Ship still hard aground, draught of water aft, 7 feet; forward, 4 feet. Amidships hard aground. A canoe was continually going to and fro between the ship and shore concerning presents to be given the Chief for helping to float the ship, also requesting two white men to be sent as hostages for the twenty he would send, and as a guarantee for the present promised. I would not agree to this, when another request was made for ten bags of cowries and one black man as hostage, also wishing to see me again. I was on the point of going, although he said he would visit me; but being strongly advised by Consul McLeod not to trust myself on shore again, I decided in remaining on board, but sent five bags of cowries, the other half to be paid when the ship floated, and John Brown, Benin boy, volunteered to go as hostage, and went on shore in a canoe with them. But no sooner had they landed and got under cover, than a terrific cross fire with large guns and muskets was opened on us. I returned it with case-shot, and diaphragm-shell from howitzers and with rifles, but after a short time sent my men below under cover, giving them a shell now and then, which, when they burst among them screams were heard as though some had been killed or wounded; their fire also slackening, and eventually ceasing about 3:30 P.M. John Brown still remains in the hands of the natives. We have generally been fired on, when they observe any work going on, and now it is my opinion that all the palaver was for nothing else than to give them time to bring down more guns and ammunition, and that all they came on board for, was to see what damage they had done and also to observe our strength. Kept prepared during the night, should any thing happen.

August 6, at 1 A.M.—Hove taut, backing with engines, but with no success. At 4 o'clock made another trial. Lightened ship in every possible way, as the enemy had evidently received reinforcements, and their firing of yesterday being heavier than we had heretofore experienced; among other articles I was compelled to heave overboard, spare engine-gear, Government cowries, &c., correct list of every thing being entered in the ships log. Kroomen still clearing away sand, and hands on board heaving on cables, which was continued during the day. The natives being quiet, though heavy guns were fired down the river, but the ship did not move in the slightest degree. Men as usual slept at their quarters.

12. August 7, 6 A.M.—Hove on cables and purchases, backing astern, but having only half a ton of coals remaining, drew fires. The anchor coming home, sent pinnace to weigh it, but the buoy rope standing, hove taut again, the anchor holding. At 10:15 A.M., the natives suddenly opened a heavy cross fire with large guns and rifles, it was returned by howitzer and rifles occasionally. At 11:12 the foremost howitzer was dismounted by recoil. At 11:13 a similar accident happened to the after one, and by 11:15 both guns had been mounted and fired. At 11:45 a fire was opened from opposite shore, which was very soon silenced. Finding the enemy were laying their guns so as to rake us as much as possible, I was obliged to cut away part of the port bulwarks so as to enable me to train my gun further aft. At 12 o'clock, Moses Johnson, Consul's servant, received a bullet wound in the arm whilst speaking to the Consul. At 2 o'clock observed a canoe pulling for the ship, holding up a white umbrella. I showed my white handkerchief, but a heavy fire was opened on me from the shore, which ceased at 2 P.M. When they observed the canoe approaching the ship, I allowed the canoe to come alongside, and the man

who was in charge of it, informed me that he had been sent by his father who was Chief of a town near Onitsha to inquire the reason of the natives firing on us. We told him the circumstances, and he left the ship to palaver with the natives, and try and restore John Brown to us, but shortly returned, not having been successful. Our intercessor said, the "Thomas Bazley" was at Onitsha loading. About 4:30 P.M. he left the ship, being called by the natives on shore, and did not return. All quiet during the night, men slept armed. The ship this day received the following damages: one shot through fore-mast, two on port-bow, one through head of mainmast, after dead-eye of fore rigging shot away, and ridge rope of awning; a musket ball shattered one of the glasses of standard compass.

August 8, at 6 A.M., hove taut, but with the usual result, kroomen still over the side clearing away sand. 4 P.M., the anchor came home; I laid it out afresh with four shackles of cable, and found the hawser of backing anchor (stream) had parted and buoy rope carried away; I dragged for it but could not recover it, owing to the strong current; the anchor being laid out, hove on cable. This evening exercised the crew at repelling boarders, as the natives having been quiet all day I thought, perhaps, they were planning a night attack, but we were not disturbed. Men slept armed.

August 9, 6 A.M., hove on cable, but was not successful in starting the ship. Draught of water about the same; if anything, the river was falling. At 10 o'clock the man that had come down the river to palaver with the natives came on board, and told us that the whole of the previous day he had been engaged in our cause, but could not persuade the natives to give up my man. John Brown appeared abreast the ship seemingly quite well, and had not been robbed of his clothes. A bottle of rum and some cloth was offered to me by those who had opened fire on us, but I would not accept it. Having reason, by his asking me for so many presents to suspect this man, who called himself a friend, I refused to give anything more, as the man was made a prisoner when hostage, and not during the fight. He then left the ship. I employed my kroomen, as usual, digging away the sand, and got port bower anchor aft, ready for backing the one down. All quiet during the night; men still sleeping armed.

August 10, 6 A.M.—Hove on cable—result the same. 9:20, hove again, when ship slightly started; water aft had increased from 6 feet to 10 feet; forward, 3 feet 8 inches; bower anchor coming home. I weighed it, and backed with port bower, with 1 shackle of cable, and laid starboard anchor out anew with 3 shackles of cable. I then hove taut, and to my delight a heavy torrent of rain came down at 1:45 P.M. Hove again, and found ship still gradually going off until 2 o'clock, when she floated. I then got a spring on the cable, unshackled it, weighed the starboard anchor, and shackled on port cable, to that of backing anchor, shortened in to 12 fathoms, and lit fire, and got up steam immediately; then I sent pinnace on shore for the coals that were landed, but before reaching a heavy fire was opened on boat and ship with muskets and great guns. I returned this with rifles, but ship being swung stern on to the shore guns would not bear. Most of the kroomen again jumped overboard from the pinnace when fired on, which was only got alongside by the exertion of the gunner's mate. I then weighed, steamed out into the stream, and anchored, as I thought my best chance of getting back my man would be, if possible, to seize some of the natives when passing on the other side of the river. I proceeded in gig at 4 o'clock towards a canoe with six men in it, but who deserted her and fled into the bush as I approached. I then took possession of the canoe and tried to tow her alongside, but the current setting me down within range of the enemy's guns, who, when they observed this, immediately opened fire. I was obliged to sink the canoe and return to the ship. Before sunset I fired three shell rockets from pinnace into the nearest hostile village, at 45 degrees elevation, but they all fell a long way short, which they answered by firing two guns. We were now anchored out of the range of their guns, but as I thought they might make last attempt to take the ship by boarding at night I kept my men armed.

August 11.—At 5:30 drew the fires forward, and in a quarter of an hour weighed, and proceeded to where coal was landed. At 6:30 stopped and anchored, and sent pinnace in charge of Mr. Mallary for the coal, which was brought off safely, everything being quiet on shore. Having cleared the pinnace at 11 A.M. weighed, and proceeded off the hostile villages of Imblamah with a flag of truce flying at the fore, anchoring at 11:20. Numerous white flags were shown in answer to ours through the interpreter. I demanded my man, and assured them if they refused I would destroy all their villages. They brought John Brown down to the beach, who hailed the ship not to send a boat. I then sent gig with Mr. Mallary close to the shore, and asked John Brown to jump into the river and she would pick him up, which, however, he refused to do. After a great deal of deliberation on the part of the natives they sent him in a canoe with six men to the distant shore. I immediately sent gig over, but John Brown did not attempt to make his escape. Finding they would not give him up, and not being in the least alarmed about his safety, he being a Benin man, I weighed and proceeded up the river, determining on my return to recover him if possible. I noticed that earthworks had been thrown up quite recently abreast their villages, and large trees thrown down as a protection, as though they evidently expected to be punished when we got off. They were quite prepared for fighting, their women and children being sent away, and the men mustered in strong force with their arms. At 5 P.M. the water shoaling, I stopped and anchored off Truro Island, and went in the gig to sound at 5:10. I weighed and proceeded, anchoring off Grass Island in 5 fathoms at 6:30, and banked fires for the night.

I now take this opportunity of bringing before the notice of the Commander-in-chief, and that of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, the valuable services rendered me the whole time the ship was aground, especially during the six days I was under fire, by Mr. Consul McLeod, who assisted me in every possible way, day and night; also when Mr. Mallary, sub-lieutenant, was otherwise engaged, he at once volunteered to command the foremost howitzer, which he did in a most efficient manner: in fact, I cannot sufficiently express my deep sense of gratitude for the great services rendered myself by Mr. McLeod. It also gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to testify to the gallant conduct of the late Mr. Mallary, sub-lieutenant, throughout the whole time; and the behaviour of all my officers gives me the greatest satisfaction, and deserves the highest praise. Amongst my crew I beg to bring to your special notice the zeal and bravery of Charles Fitzgerald, gunner's mate, John Rayner, corporal, R.M.L.I., and James McCarthy, carpenter's mate (African), and hope that their conduct on this occasion may be rewarded.

August 12.—At 6 A.M. weighed, and proceeded slowly up the river, which was very low, and soundings called very irregular. At 10 o'clock the ship touched the ground slightly, but backed, and sent the gig to sound, when having discovered a passage, I proceeded a short time afterwards. I saw a canoe, showing a pilot tack, making for the ship. I stopped, and allowed the man to come on board. 11, proceeded, but finding this so-called pilot knew very little about the river, was guided mostly by my lead; anchoring off Ebo about 12:50 P.M. During the afternoon, the Chiefs from Odaghi and Ebo and their wives came on board. I delivered the present to the King of Ebo, which seemed to please him very much. On my asking if I could obtain wood, he promised to have a quantity alongside by noon the next day. He was also kind enough to give us a bullock, provided I would shoot it. I thanked him, and the Chiefs left: and a canoe returned at once with a load of wood, for which one bag of cowries was paid.

August 13.—At 7 A.M. I landed, accompanied by assistant-surgeon, and shot the bullock, returning on board at 10. Having received wood, and the bullock having been brought off, weighed and proceeded slowly up the river at noon. At 4.20 P.M. I grounded suddenly on a sand-bank, between Egboma and Akra Ugidi. I sent gig to sound, and laid out starboard bower-anchor and cable on starboard bow, hove ship off, and proceeded, at 4.40, anchoring off Akra Ugidi in 3 fathoms; at 6.30 P.M. banked fires.

August 14.—At 6.10 weighed, and proceeded slowly up the river, and at 8 o'clock stopped, and anchored off Osomari. The Chief came on board, and I presented him with his gift. At 10 A.M. weighed and proceeded, and when off Oko village about 2 P.M. ship touched; backed engines, and proceeded by lead. At 4.10 stopped, and anchored off Onitsha, and found here West Africa Company's steamer "Thomas Bazley." I landed with assistant-surgeon, visited the Chief, and gave him the present, for which he appeared very grateful. I learnt, both from Bishop Crowther and Mr. Lewis, general agent for the West Africa Company, that the river had never been known to be so low for the last ten years; and Bishop assured me that rocks and sand-banks were now showing that had not been seen during that time. Mr. Lewis also told me that the "Bazley" had been for nine days on shore close to Shuter Island at the same time we were under similar difficulties, and that he had found the water falling daily, as we did lower down until the 10th August. To show, for instance, how low the river is this year, I may here mention that Lieutenant and Commander Jones' marks on a tree at Onitsha, to which his hawser was made fast last year, is now quite 20 feet above the present high-water mark; and men on board the ship, who had been here before, say, that last year they landed fifty yards inshore of the present landing-place. During our stay at Onitsha, Bishop Crowther came on board and paid me a visit. I remained here four days to give my men rest, some already having felt the fatigue which they had suffered. I purchased five tons of coal and two cords of wood from the West African Company, and also medical comforts for the sick in lieu of those thrown overboard, and proceeded up the river on Monday morning, August 19th, at 7.15 A.M., anchoring the same night at 6.30 off Omodemo, finding the river very intricate and low on my passage.

August 20.—6.15 weighed, and proceeded, 1.30, soundings being very irregular; stopped, and sent gig to sound; having found the passage, proceeded, anchoring off Arka Island, 6 o'clock, in six fathoms, and sent the kroomen in pinnace to cut wood, returning at 9 with a boat load.

August 21.—6.30 weighed, and proceeded up the river, and stopped and anchored off Idda in six fathoms at 10 o'clock. I landed, and presented the King with his gift, with which he was highly delighted, and offered me a bullock, which I accepted, shooting it in the course of the day; but owing to the distance we had to go, and the trouble the kroomen had getting it down to the ship, I could not sail that night. 5.30 P.M., we experienced a very heavy tornado accompanied with rain from the westward.

August 22.—6.30 weighed and proceeded, and about 11 o'clock ship touched ground off Atta Koliko. I laid out a warp in tree on shore, backed engines, and ship floated; anchored in 2½ fathoms. I then went in gig to find passage, and at 11.30 weighed and proceeded up the river, anchoring at 4.40 P.M. close to Maconochie Island in five fathoms, as the weather was so thick, I could not proceed further with safety.

August 23.—6.30., weighed and proceeded up the river, passing Beaufort Island about 9 A.M. Some of the rocks were observable off the Island at 1.20 P.M. Stopped and anchored off Lukoja in 4 fathoms, when Mr. Fell, the Government Agent, came on board, and was accompanied on shore by Mr. Consul McLeod. (It is with the deepest regret I have to inform you that Mr. Mallary, sub-lieutenant, who had been complaining for two or three days prior, departed this life at 9.45 P.M. on Saturday, 24th August.)

Sunday 25.—In the afternoon, landed funeral party to inter the remains of the late Mr. Mallary (Sub-Lieutenant), Consul McLeod being kind enough to procure firing party.

Monday, August 26.—At 10, Consul came on board, and at 10.20 landed officially, saluted him on leaving with seven guns.

Having taken in 13½ cords of wood, I weighed and proceeded in the afternoon of the 29th with Consul McLeod, Mr. Fell, Government Agent, and suite, on board, for Egga and Rabba, anchoring that evening at 6.15 off Dagake, in 4 fathoms, banked fires. At the representation of Assistant-Surgeon that the crew were not in a fit state to proceed up the river, I determined on returning to Lukoja and to the mouth of the river as quick as possible, informing the Consul of my intentions.

August 30.—At 6.30 weighed and proceeded down the river, anchoring off Lukoja at 9.15, when Consul McLeod and suite left the ship; I here handed over to Consul McLeod presents for Chiefs in the river above Lukoja. It is again with regret I have to report the death of Henry H. White (leading seamen), which occurred at noon on Sunday, September 1, his remains being interred in the evening.

Having received the Consul's official despatches, and got starboard bower anchor aft, and one shackle of cable, I weighed and proceeded at 10 A.M., on September 2, down the river. The Consul saluting me on leaving, which I returned, anchoring that afternoon at 4.30 P.M. off Idda, stokers feeling fatigued.

September 3.—At 6 weighed and steamed slowly down the river, found water had risen nearly 20 feet; anchored at 6.10 off Onitsha, and communicated with Bishop.

September 4.—At 7.45 weighed, steaming slowly down the river; passing Ebo at 2 P.M.; and at 6 observed the steamer "Thomas Bazley" coming up the river; anchoring off Truro's Island at 6.15, in company with "Bazley," communicated with her, Mr. Lewis informed me they were fired on from a bush off Stirling Island.

September 5, 6.20.—Weighed, and proceeded slowly down the river. On going up the river I informed the natives, after getting off shore, that I would destroy their villages if they did not deliver my man up; but this I find on returning I could not accomplish, owing to the sickness that prevailed on board at the time, all my white hands, with the exception of two stokers, being laid up. I therefore hoisted a white flag, and steamed slowly by, being somewhat apprehensive of the fate of John Brown. I expected when they saw this, they would have brought him down to the beach, as they did on a former occasion; but in this I was disappointed. On passing each village fired guns and muskets across the river, the natives also exhibiting signs of defiance and insult.

At 3 passed Angiama; 6.45 stopped and anchored, ship on swinging to her anchor parted her cable, let go kedge astern, but through the carelessness of John Salem (leading seaman) in not making fast the line it run out, anchor and line being lost, after slewing ship's head down the river, which was done with great difficulty, river being so very narrow. At 7, let go bower anchor astern, and veered to one shackle just above Sunday Island.

September 6.—Weather having cleared up a little, at 9.20 weighed and proceeded very slowly; 11 passed Lewis' Creek, depth of water, 10 feet 6 inches deepest; 11.40 stopped, and transported bower anchor from stern to forehead, which being done, proceeded and anchored off Akassa at 12.45. I made arrangements immediately with the West African Company's agent for an anchor in lieu of one lost on the previous day, which I received from the English schooner "Manchester." At 4 o'clock in the afternoon banked fires, several cords of wood still remaining on board.

Having received 8½ tons of coals from the factory at Akassa, I weighed, and proceeded under steam, with

pinnacle in tow astern, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 9th. arriving off Lagos at 5 o'clock on Wednesday the 11th September, fired a gun and hoisted pilot jack: 5:35 fired another.

September 12.—At 6 fired a gun, and hoisted pilot jack: 7:30, pilot coming on board, weighed, and proceeded into the river, anchoring off the old dockyard at 9:20. I have again painfully to state another of my white men, William Burgess (ordinary), departed this life at 11:30. His remains being interred in the cemetery at 5 P.M. I at once sent all my white men who were sick to the military hospital on shore, and I am most happy to state that since entering the hospital a most favourable change has taken place in some of the worst cases.

In conclusion, I have respectfully to submit that I have, since my arrival here, laboured under great difficulties, everyone, myself included, being laid up with fever; and therefore I accepted, with many thanks, the offer of a native clerk from his Excellency the Administrator to copy my letter. Under these circumstances, I trust you will be good enough to overlook any mis-spelling or any other discrepancies.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALBERT E. KAY.

Forwarded for the information of the Commander-in-chief.

(Signed) U. S. L. PEILE, *Commander,*
Senior Officer, Bights Division.

"*Espoir*," Lagos, September 30, 1867.

Inclosure 2 in No. 35.

Consul McLeod to Commodore Hornby.

Sir, Lukoja, September 1, 1867.

I BEG leave to thank you most cordially for the services of Her Majesty's ship "Investigator" in conveying me from Lagos to Lukoja.

The Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Investigator" will, doubtless, inform your Excellency, in his letter of proceedings, of the circumstances under which he reached this place on the 23rd ultimo.

Having wooded and provisioned the ship, Mr. Fell, who was instructed by the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, M.P., to introduce me to King Massaba, went on board, together with myself, on the 29th ultimo: and the "Investigator" immediately proceeded up the river for the purpose of conveying me to Rabba.

On the evening of that day, the Assistant-Surgeon made a requisition to the Commander on account of the sickness of the crew, to return; and agreeably with his instructions from the Senior Officer of the Bights, the Commander deemed it his duty to comply therewith. At the time this requisition was made, all the white men, and I may add also the officers, including the Commander and the doctor, with the exception of Mr. Winterbottom, Assistant-Paymaster, were sick, and many of them completely prostrated.

At the request of the Captain, and in his company, I visited the sick men, and I was under the impression that more than one of them would die before they left the river.

Lieutenant-Commander Kay, R.N., has, in my humble opinion, your Excellency, done everything in his power to carry out the pacific objects of the expedition.

During the eleven days the "Investigator" was aground in the Delta, prepared for action night and day, six days of which were passed in action with the pirates of Inhimblama, the "Investigator" was defended by the courage of her Commander; and I trust that my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on your representation as Commander-in-chief, will acknowledge the services of that officer, by whose gallantry and courage Her Majesty's ship "Investigator" now remains on the list of the Royal Navy. The Sub-Lieutenant, Mr. Mallary, after the fire was first opened from the shore, as soon as the Captain got on board, dashed off in the gig and saved a krooman, who, wounded by the natives on shore whilst he was in charge of the coal, was being rapidly carried away by the current of the river. The Assistant-Surgeon remained on deck, by night and by day, assisting with his rifle, until, on the evening of the second day, he was ordered by the Commander to remain below for the purpose of attending to any casualties that might occur.

Mr. Winterbottom, the Assistant-Paymaster, was throughout on deck the whole time, and did good execution with his rifle; or, when not so engaged, was passing up shell to me from the cabin for the supply of the guns. Mr. Smith, the Second Engineer, assisted in the working of the guns; and when the lock of the after-gun was destroyed, refitted the same under a heavy fire.

On the 2nd of August, the enemy having brought up their heavy guns, and planted them in position on both banks of the river and on the nearer bank, placing guns to rake us on the bow and quarter, with canoes in the bush ready to board us in case of silencing our fire, it became absolutely necessary for Commander Kay, in order to save Her Majesty's ship, to risk the lives of those under his command, and the "Investigator" replied with effect to the enemy from both banks of the river.

To bring the after howitzer to bear so as to silence a gun which was raking us on the quarter, it was necessary to cut away the bulwarks; and this was coolly done by McCarthy (African), carpenter's mate. In performing this service he injured himself both on the hand and foot with his saw. The doctor supplied me with two bandages, and having bandaged up McCarthy's hand and foot, I asked him if he were game enough to go forward and cut away the bulwarks, so as to bring the foremost howitzer to bear upon a gun which was then raking the fore part of the ship.

He answered immediately that he would follow me anywhere. He proceeded to the fore-castle, and under not only a severe, but I consider at times terrific fire, which was aimed at this gun, he cut away the bulwarks, whilst I covered his head with a plank, and assisted me to bring the howitzer into position. During this time the gun which I wished to silence hulled the ship above water-mark, just under the howitzer, crippled the foremast, and wounded the head of the main-mast in two different places, also striking the funnel, and completely raking the ship.

The howitzer being laid in position, and Sub-Lieutenant Mallary at that time reaching the fore-castle from aft, where he had been commanding the party covering the Captain at the after howitzer, I requested him to fire the gun, then loaded with shell, which he did most admirably. I believe this shell dismounted the gun on shore, and a second after it reached its destination it burst, and must have done considerable havoc to the enemy, from the yells which we heard from the shore.

My object in alluding to this circumstance is simply to bring especially under your notice the gallant conduct of McCarthy, and if it had been my fortune to command the "Investigator," I should have brought his name under your notice, as the Commander-in-chief, in the hope that you would recommend this African to the

CLASS A.

F

Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as deserving of the "Victoria Cross" for his valour and coolness displayed in action.

Herewith, I inclose you a list of articles which Mr. Fell has kindly made out for me, as absolutely necessary to maintain my post in this climate during the ensuing year; everything belonging to me, with the exception of my uniform and clothes, together with one small cask of claret, one case of sparkling hock, and two cases of candles having been thrown overboard, in hope of lightening, and thereby saving Her Majesty's ship "Investigator" from the pirates of Inhimblamah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. LYONS Mc LEOD.

Inclosure 3 in No. 35.

List of Things required by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Lukoja, his supplies having been thrown overboard from Her Majesty's ship "Investigator," when aground, to lighten the vessel, and when attacked by the Pirates of Imblamah.

*Beer and porter.	Tea.
Champagne or sparkling hock.	Coffee.
Brandy.	Sugar.
Port.	Sauces and pepper (an assortment).
Sherry.	*Sardines and haddocks, &c.
Bitters (not orange).	Tobacco or cigars.
Hollands gin.	Lucifers.
*Flour.	

Those marked * need not be sent unless the "Investigator" returns.

No. 36.

Commodore Hornby to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Bristol," at Ascension, December 1, 1867.

DURING the first ten months of this year it seemed that the measures taken in Cuba to prevent the importation of slaves had stopped the demand for them on this coast, but in the last days of October, or early in November, an attempt was made by, I believe, one Solares, living at Ambrizette, to ship a cargo in a brigantine near Snake's Head, some thirty miles south of the Congo River. About seventy slaves had been embarked, when the smoke of a cruizer was supposed to be seen: the brigantine was immediately run on shore, and broke up very shortly, the negroes being removed inland.

2. In the middle of October a report was current on the coast of a change of the Governor-General of Cuba. I cannot say positively that this attempt was consequent on that report, but the coincidence gives weight to the assertion that is so constantly made by the legal traders as well as the slave-dealers, viz., that the slightest breath from Cuba has more influence on the Slave Trade on these coasts than the movements or efforts of this squadron.

3. With the exception named, I believe no very serious attempts have been made to carry slaves across the Atlantic, seven or eight vessels have been closely watched in consequence of their suspicious appearance, but in most cases they proved their honesty by sailing in reasonable time with legal cargoes.

4. The well-known "*Dahomey*," which was taken in 1866 by the "*Espoir*" with three slaves and spare water-casks on board, but was released from Loanda, is again moving about the coast, and with her consort, the "*Aguia*" would probably ship if they could get away easily, or were sure of a market.

They occupy one cruizer and her boats to watch them.

5. The number of vessels trading in the Bights increases marvellously, one or more seem to be always in sight as we move along the coast, and the rapidity of the increase proves the great productive power of the country now that the Slave Trade is slack.

6. The increase of trade on the South Coast, and especially in the Congo River, has been equally large. Early in the year, the Chiefs were beginning to feel the pressure of poverty; they could no longer get goods for their slaves, they were obliged to use them in another way, viz., the production of palm-oil and pea-nuts, and in the collection of india-rubber, &c.: the consequence has been a perfect glut of those articles, and the European traders found themselves deficient of goods wherewith to purchase, while the chiefs were never so rich. It does not follow that these Chiefs are at all inclined to prefer trade in goods to trade in slaves; on the contrary, I am told, and believe from what I see, that Africans prefer one piece of cloth now to the certainty of getting ten

pieces a month hence. But this advantage has possibly been obtained now that the old slave-dealers, who are established on the South Coast, and who are now the great brokers between the European merchants and the natives, have made very large profits during the year. Some say more than they ever made by exporting slaves, and it may be hoped that these men will adhere to what they see must eventually be the more lucrative business, though the gambling of the Slave Trade is very attractive to them; at all events, they are at present largely increasing their factories at Punta da Lenha and Embomma.

7. Another feature of this year has been the launch of a small steamer in the Congo by the Dutch firm of Kerdyk and Pincoffs. I believe they were encouraged to make the venture by seeing the ease with which this ship's launch steamed to Embomma, and I have no doubt that their example will be speedily followed by the English and French merchants trading in the river. These steamers will keep their cargoes entirely beyond the reach of the small river-pirates who have occasionally been so troublesome, and should the Slave Trade continue dull for a little longer there seems a good prospect of this fine river rivalling the Bonny in the security and profit of its trade.

8. The expedition of the "Investigator" up the Niger was unfortunate this year, from accidents which probably will not recur; but the trade carried on by the "Thomas Bazley" has, I hear, been as profitable as ever; and as the presence of one of our vessels in the upper waters is a great help to the traders, I hope an annual trip may be continued.

9. I possess no information on the export of libertos from Loanda to St. Thomas', beyond what I have received from the Acting Commissioner, Mr. E. H. Hewett, who will make his own statement to the Foreign Office; but every cruiser that has been stationed in the neighbourhood of Cape Lopez continues to report a perpetual passage of slaves in small numbers from the rivers which there join the sea, to St. Thomas' or Prince's Islands. This trade is carried on in canoes, the slaves being bought at some distance from the coast. The French Admiral succeeded in catching one of these canoes between the Nazareth River and the Gaboon in May, and confirms what I had previously heard of the Traffic: but it is very difficult, if not impossible, to stop it; the whole coast, for a distance of ninety miles, being lined with creeks and lagoons, in which the canoes can move north or south out of sight of the cruisers. If these keep near the shore, which is the best plan against ships, the canoes move according to circumstances, and put to sea when the coast is clear. If the cruiser keeps to sea, her masts will always be visible from the canoe before the canoe can be seen, and so the latter will almost always escape. There is no Consul or Consular Agent at either island. If there were, he might materially check the trade by collecting information of the different arrivals.

10. This Report is to the 16th November from the South Coast, and 19th November from the Bights.

11. The losses by death and invaliding in the squadron between 1st October, 1866, and 30th September, 1867, have been as follows, viz.:—

Deaths.—24 whites, 9 kroomen and Africans: of these 9 died.

Invalided.—137: 38 were cases of officers; and of the 38, 4 died on the passage to England.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. PHIPPS HORNBY.

No. 37.

Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"Rattlesnake," at Jellah Coffee, January 19, 1868.

THE "Oberon" has returned to her station in the Bights, having conveyed Mr. Consul Livingstone on his periodical visit to the oil rivers, and subsequently visited the Benin River, to ascertain the state of affairs there. Lieutenant Shortt reports, that the Agents of the firms in the river represented to him that trade was completely at a stand-still in consequence of the hostilities in which the Chiefs are engaged. They were of opinion that if the Chiefs could meet on board a British ship of war, they would settle their differences, and peace would be restored.

On the 13th instant I dispatched the "Greyhound" (with the "Investigator," the only vessel we have here that can cross the Benin bar, in tow), to Benin, instructing

Captain Stirling to take measures for the protection of British life and property, if necessary, and to use his influence in reconciling the contending Chiefs, but on no account to mix in their quarrels; and I trust his presence in the river will have the desired effect.

No. 38.

Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"Rattlesnake," at Lagos, January 29, 1868.

I REQUEST you will be pleased to move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform me whether it is their intention that the annual expedition up the River Niger should be undertaken this year in order that the necessary preparations may be proceeded with.

2. The residents in this country are strongly of opinion that these expeditions are of great utility in opening up the river for trading purposes, besides convincing the natives that we have the power of protecting our merchants; and they seem anxious that the periodical visits of a ship of war should not be discontinued.

3. Should their Lordships decide upon dispatching the expedition, I would respectfully suggest that both the "Investigator" and the "Pioneer" should be employed on the service, so that one vessel could aid the other in any contingency, or protect her should she ground on any of the numerous shoals in the river, as was the case with the "Investigator" last year, when she remained aground, exposed to the fire of a hostile tribe for eleven days, notwithstanding that every effort was made to get her off.

No. 39.

Commander Parry to Commander Brett.

Sir,

"Speedwell," off Mangué Grande, December 13, 1867.

I BEG to report that on the 10th instant the cutter of Her Majesty's ship under my command boarded a brig, name and nation unknown, which was run ashore and set fire to, in order to escape capture, at a point on the coast about two miles north of Black-water Point.

One slave-copper was found on board, besides the usual coppers for ship's company.

On being run ashore the ship was fired and ninety-six slaves which were on board at the time, were seized by the neighbouring native Chiefs.

The natives state that at the time, there were 700 slaves on the beach ready for embarkation; that these were marched to a barracoon close to the beach, about five miles north of Mangué Grande; and that on our anchoring off that place on the evening of the 9th instant, they were all marched inland.

The slave-boiler and about sixteen fathoms of chain cable (1-inch) are now on board, and it is my intention to send them to St. Helena for condemnation by the first opportunity.

There being a heavy surf on the occasion, the canoe in which an attempt was made to embark the ship's company's coppers was capsized and the coppers lost.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. V. JONES PARRY.

No. 40.

Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Rattlesnake," at Lagos, January 29, 1868.

REFERRING to your letter of the 23rd ultimo on the subject of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Benin River, caused by the hostilities which are being carried on between the native Chiefs, and desiring me by direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to take the necessary steps for the protection of British interests, I beg

leave to report that before receiving your letter I had despatched the "Greyhound" with the "Investigator" in tow to the river, instructing Captain Stirling to proceed in the latter vessel to Benin and ascertain the exact state of affairs there. If necessary, he was to take measures for the protection of British life and property, and, if an opportunity offered, endeavour to induce the Chiefs to settle their differences amicably.

2. Copy of Captain Stirling's Report of his proceedings on this occasion is transmitted herewith. The attempt to establish peace between the Chiefs has not succeeded, but I hope it will lead to a cessation of hostilities. In a few days Mr. Consul Livingstone will probably visit the river. I shall place the "Investigator" at his disposal, and perhaps he may be more successful in inducing the Chiefs to come to terms.

3. Our Treaty with the Chief of the Benin River, dated 4th April, 1851, expressly provides that British merchant-vessels arriving in the river shall pay Comey or Custom to the Chief for the privilege of trading therein, and that, in the event of trade being stopped upon any pretence the Chief is liable to a fine. Our merchants have, however, altogether ceased to pay the Comey, and it follows that the Chief can no longer be considered liable to the fine. I think this is much to be regretted, and I shall request Mr. Livingstone to use his influence in restoring the observance of the provisions of the Treaty.

4. It will be seen from Captain Stirling's Report that no danger to either British life or property is to be apprehended, and when cargo-boats can travel a distance of 130 miles on the river without fear of molestation, it appears to me that the country cannot be considered in that state of general anarchy and confusion it is represented

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. DOWELL.

Inclosure in No. 40.

Captain Stirling to Commodore Dowell.

Sir,

"Greyhound," off Lagos, January 17, 1868.

IN accordance with your orders of 13th instant, this ship and "Investigator" proceeded to the Benin River, off which they anchored on following evening.

Next morning the "Investigator" conveyed me into the river, where I dispatched an invitation to the Chiefs to meet for the purpose of settling their differences on neutral ground, *i.e.*, in my presence, under the British pendant; also an invitation to the principal agents of mercantile houses to be present on the occasion.

The representatives of all the English firms, *viz.*, of Horsfall, Harrison, Steward and Douglas, and Thompson, at once came on board, and in the course of the day the Chiefs Alluma and Jennomi also appeared; but as Jerry of Jacqua pleaded the impracticability of his attending a palaver on such short notice, I postponed the general meeting until the following day, and at 8 P.M. "Investigator" withdrew to the roads.

Yesterday morning "Investigator" again crossed the bar, and anchored abreast of the factories, and, after much delay, the Chief of the river attended on board, where were assembled to meet him all the British agents, his principal antagonist, Alluma, and two other Chiefs, Jubuffi and Jennomi, everybody in fact that it seemed desirable to bring together, except perhaps a second-rate disturber of the peace, named Effie, who declined attending. I informed the assembly of the object of my visit, *viz.*, that I was sent to afford them an opportunity of settling their differences amicably between themselves, as it was reported that such was their desire, but not to interfere between contending parties.

There then ensued rather a stormy debate between the Chiefs, wherein there appeared much mutual crimination and continual contradiction. I felt it impossible to form an opinion as to the merits of the case; but the principal feature seemed to be, that Jerry had (rightly or wrongly) stopped Alluma from trading with a certain market, and, owing to the consequent contentions, the said market had become practically closed to all.

It was nearly sunset before the meeting broke up, but no satisfactory understanding had been arrived at, and indeed it appeared hopeless to arrive at any. Alluma, it is true, declared for peace, and offered to send his sons to Warrée to "chop ju-ju," a ceremony which is said to be necessary on such occasions, which I am told is tantamount to making oath, and without which no declaration is of binding obligation.

This, I say, Alluma was willing to do, if Jerry would do the same.

Jerry, however, while he over and over again turned to me, and promised "the captain of man-of-war" that he would fight no more unless he was attacked, yet firmly declined to join his opponent in complying with the aforesaid native custom. This refusal on the part of the head Chief seemed to be regarded as an evasion, and there appeared to be general dissatisfaction with his conduct, and so the palaver ended.

With regard to the Treaty, I may remark that Jerry is perfectly acquainted with the provisions of it, for before he came on board the "Investigator" he sent a copy of it by his interpreter for my inspection, and also a document relating to his election as Chief of the River, which bore date three days previous to the Treaty. But, inasmuch as the traders informed me that no comey is now paid, that it was stopped at the suggestion of Commander Robinson of Her Majesty's ship "Mullet" about a year ago, on account of the unsettled state of the river, and difficulty in shipping ore, and that since that time no custom has either been offered or claimed, it appears to me that the principal provisions of the Treaty have fallen to the ground by mutual consent, and that the Chief of the River can in no way be made responsible for stoppage of trade, especially when it is the consequence of a state of war, which is common to all nations.

With respect to the mercantile agents I shall now make some observations. These gentlemen appear to wish for a ship of war to be stationed at the Benin River during the present unsettled state, to afford them protection.

I explained to them that compliance with such a request would be at once declined, and that all the protection they ought to expect from a cruiser should be an asylum in the event of actual danger, and safe conveyance from the disturbed neighbourhood. I also took occasion to remark that, from their own showing, they had been very premature in their previous application for the presence of a ship of war, and had used very strong expressions which there seemed little ground for. British lives and property were represented to be in jeopardy, whereas they now confessed to me that, although fighting had been going on for fifteen months, not a hair of their heads had been touched, and their cargo vessels can pass to and fro to Warré (a distance of 130 miles) without fear of molestation. The only actual danger appears to be that a few spent bullets from fleets of canoes contending on the river; but if people voluntarily continue in the neighbourhood of war they surely must accept the risk incurred. An old building on the beach belonging to one of the firms, but which, as I understand, had been vacated by them, and left in charge of the Chief, is said to have been destroyed, but, inasmuch as (besides this) not an atom of British property appears either to have been touched or even threatened, I think the said destruction must be capable of satisfactory explanation. The only danger therefore seems to me to be very remotely prospective, and the nearer approach of it may probably depend more on the conduct of the traders themselves towards the natives than upon anything else.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES STIRLING.

No. 41.

Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"Rattlesnake," at Accra, February 20, 1868.

THE "Jaseur" having conveyed Mr. Consul Livingstone to the old Calabar River to collect the fine imposed by him on King Archibong, and subsequently to the Benin River, to endeavour to restore order amongst the Chiefs, will return to Fernando Po with the Consul, and then proceed to join the South Division, relieving the "Mullet."

The "Investigator" has been towed to the mouth of the Benin River, to enable Mr. Livingstone to cross the bar. She will be towed back to Lagos by the "Jaseur."

No. 42.

Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"Rattlesnake," at Sierra Leone, March 3, 1868.

IN continuation of my last general letter, dated the 20th ultimo, I beg leave to report that I arrived at Cape Palmas on the 26th February. Finding there were no kroomen to be had there, I continued to Grand Sesters, where I met with the like want of success. It then remained for me either to go on to Sierra Leone to procure these men, or to proceed to Ascension without them. I decided on adopting the former course, and reached this port yesterday. Having entered the kroomen, I shall sail to-night for Ascension, returning to Jellah Coffee about 5th April.

The Senior Officer of the South Division reports, that about the 18th December last, a disturbance had occurred at Sandano, about thirty miles to the northward of the Congo, between Europeans and natives, originating in a quarrel between the employés of the merchants and a party of natives, in which one of the servants was shot. A general mêlée ensued, when a Portuguese gentleman and some others were wounded. The merchants appear to have taken the law into their own hands, and, in retaliation, destroyed several of the native villages.

Everything is quiet there now, the natives having sued for peace. No further disturbances are anticipated.

I am informed that the French men-of-war "Zenobie," screw-frigate, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Vicomte Fleuriot de Langle, "Renaudin" and "Adonis," screw gun-vessels, and "Arabe" and "Pigmée," paddle-vessels, have recently been here, on their way from the Gaboon River to Goree, where the Admiral expects to meet his successor.

No. 43.

Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Rattlesnake," at Lagos, April 7, 1868.

IN the event of an expedition being sent up the River Niger this year, I have to request their Lordships' instructions as to the manner in which the customary presents for the native Chiefs are to be procured, whether they will be sent from England or purchased at Lagos, under the direction of his Excellency the administrator, as was done last year.

2. Should the latter course be adopted I beg that the Secretary of State for the Colonies may be requested to forward the necessary instructions to Lagos by the mail leaving England on the 10th proximo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. DOWELL.

No. 44.

RETURN of Ships furnished with Warrants for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

Class.	Names.	Guns.	Commanding Officers.	Stations.
Armour-plated ship .	Royal Alfred .	18	Captain Hon. W. C. Carpenter ..	North America and West Indies.
4th	Constance ..	35	Captain Hugh T. Burgoyne, V.C. .	Ditto.
Ditto	Phœbe ..	30	Captain John Bythescia, V.C. ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Doris ..	24	Captain Henry C. Glyn ..	Ditto.
6th	Jason ..	17	Captain Charles M. Aynsley ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Niger ..	13	Captain James M. Bruce ..	Ditto.
Armour-plated ship .	Favorite ..	10	Captain John D. M'Crea ..	Ditto.
Sloop	Sphinx ..	6	Captain John E. Parish ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Barracouta ..	6	Commander Geo. D. Bevan ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Niobe ..	4	Commander T. K. Mackenzie ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Royalist ..	3	Commander Loftus F. Jones ..	Ditto.
Double-screw gun-vessel ..	Philomel ..	3	Commander Jas. H. Coxom ..	Ditto.
Gun-vessel ..	Mullet ..	5	Commander Edward Kelly ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Dart ..	5	Commander Marcus Lowther ..	Ditto.
Gun-boat ..	Britomart ..	2	Lieutenant Arthur H. Alington ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Heron ..	2	Lieutenant Lewis B. Solly ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Cherub ..	2	Lieutenant Spencer R. Huntley ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Minstrel ..	2	Lieutenant M. B. Medlycott ..	Ditto.
4th	Narcissus ..	35	Captain John Wilson ..	S.E. coast of America.
Sloop	Greyhound ..	5	Captain Charles Stirling ..	Ditto.
Composite gun-vessel	Beacon ..	4	Commander Edward T. Parsons ..	Ditto.
Steam-vessel ..	Oberon ..	3	Lieutenant John Shortt ..	Ditto.
Gun-boat ..	Doterel ..	2	Lieutenant Wm. G. Scott, Sup. .	Ditto.
Ditto	Spider ..	2	Lieutenant F. W. Prosser ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Linnet ..	2	Lieutenant C. P. Bushe ..	Ditto.
4th	Octavia ..	35	Captain Basil S. de R. Hall ..	East Indies.
Sloop	Spiteful ..	6	Commander B. L. Lefroy ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Dryad ..	4	Commander Philip H. Colomb ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Daphne ..	4	Commander G. L. Sullivan ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Nymph ..	4	Commander Thos. Baradiston ..	Ditto.
Gun-vessel ..	Vigilant ..	4	Commander Ralph A. O. Brown ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Star ..	4	Commander W. S. de Kantzow ..	Ditto.
6th	Racoon ..	22	Captain Richard Purvis ..	Cape of Good Hope.
Sloop	Petrel ..	3	Commander Hon. E. G. L. Cochrane	Ditto.
6th	Rattlesnake ..	17	Captain W. M. Dowell, C.B. ..	West Coast of Africa.
Ditto	Dane ..	6	Captain Sir M. Mac Gregor, Bart. .	Ditto.
Sloop	Vestal ..	4	Commander Jas. E. Huuter ..	Ditto.
Double-screw gun-vessel ..	Plover ..	3	Commander J. A. Poland ..	Ditto.
Gun-vessel ..	Myrmidon ..	4	Commander H. B. Johnstone ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Lee ..	5	Commander C. W. Andrew ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Speedwell ..	5	Commander J. P. J. Parry ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Jaseur ..	5	Commander C. F. Hotham ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Pandora ..	5	Commander Wm. Spratt ..	Ditto.

No. 45.

Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

July 5, 1868.

EVERYTHING is quiet on this part of the Station, excepting on the Gold Coast, where affairs are still very unsettled. The "Dart" remains at Cape Coast Castle to preserve neutrality and to protect British life and property.

The "Pandora" arrived at Sierra Leone on the 26th May, and, at the urgent request of his Excellency the Governor-in-chief, had accompanied him to Bulama Island, where his Excellency represented that serious interruption to British trade had occurred.

The "Pandora" returned to Sierra Leone on the 7th June, and was about to proceed to Jellah Coffee, from whence she will be sent to relieve the "Dart" at Cape Coast Castle.

Both the "Investigator" and "Pioneer" are now in the Lagos River preparing for the coming Niger expedition. I shall not dispatch them until after the arrival from England of the mail-steamer of the 24th June, due here on 20th July, in which I trust their Lordships will have sent out the Assistant-Surgeons applied for in my letter of 13th April last. The presents for the Niger Chiefs arrived here on the 2nd instant. I have not, however, yet had an opportunity of examining them.

The "Antelope" was at Bathurst on the 6th June on her way to Gibraltar. His Excellency, Vice-Admiral Patey, the administrator, had requested Lieutenant Buchanan to take him to McCarthy's Island (about 200 miles up the Gambia), but his request had not been acceded to, as Lieutenant Buchanan considered it would be attended with danger to the ship.

No. 46.

Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"Rattlesnake," Lagos, July 4, 1868.

HAVING now held the command of the West Coast of Africa station for a period of seven months, during which time I have visited all the places where slaving has of late years been carried on, as also the principal ports and factories at which reliable information could be procured concerning that trade, I have much pleasure in representing to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that it is the universal opinion amongst those who are best able to judge, that the Slave Trade as an organized business no longer exists.

The demand for slaves has decreased to such an extent that, with the exception perhaps of the Island of Cuba, it may be said to have entirely ceased, and the legal trade along the whole coast has so largely increased, and is becoming still more developed every month, that all the old slave dealers, finding their occupation gone, have, I believe, with one single exception, given up their barracoons and turned their attention to legitimate trade; acting principally as "middle men" between the licit traders and the natives.

The exception to which I have alluded is a Portuguese named Leivas. This man, I am informed, held a contract originally to send a large number of slaves to Cuba, the last batch of whom, numbering from 200 to 400 people, he succeeded in shipping in October last. The attempt to run them proved a failure however, for the smoke of a cruiser being perceived, the slaver was run ashore under Snake's Head and deserted, the slaves having been landed and removed into the interior, where they still remain. There can be no doubt that Leivas would gladly make another attempt to ship these slaves, as he does not receive payment for them until they have absolutely sailed from the coast; but it is reported that he has lost all his money, and is now acting as head clerk or manager in a mercantile house in Brazil, and I do not anticipate that he will be able to charter another vessel for this purpose.

I have recently visited St. Thomas to make inquiries as to the truth of the report that slaves were shipped in small numbers in canoes in the neighbourhood of Cape Lopez and conveyed to that island. It is possible that some few cases of this description may have occurred, but the law against the importation of slaves in this manner is stated to be very stringent, and any breach of it severely punished; and I was assured that neither now, nor for some time past, has there been any such Traffic.

Domestic slaves under the name of "libertos" are sent over from Loanda in conformity with the Government regulations; but these, I am informed, are liberated when they have completed a certain number of years service—ten years is the limit I believe.

In the Bight of Benin, the Portuguese barque "Dahomey" and a small brigantine, both suspicious vessels, have been cruising for months collecting palm-oil and kernels.

The former of these vessels was captured by the "Espoir" in March 1866, but was not condemned, and either of them would, without doubt, ship a cargo of slaves from any part of King Dahomey's coast if an opportunity offered, but they have been very strictly watched, and here as on the south coast the slave-dealers have engaged in regular trade, and therefore the probability of slaves being collected and shipped is daily becoming less.

Of course I am not prepared to assert that if our blockading squadron were entirely withdrawn occasional cargoes of slaves might not be shipped, but I do believe that the Slave Trade as a permanent traffic is at an end on this coast, and will never be revived.

The squadron under my command has recently been reduced to eight 'cruizers in addition to the "Rattlesnake," bearing my broad pendant, the store ship, and the depôt ships at Ascension, and Jellah Coffee. This force will, I trust, be sufficient to enable me to maintain the blockade of those parts of the coast where shipments may still be attempted, and afford the requisite protection and arrangement to the legal traders.

No. 47.

Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Rattlesnake," at Cape Coast Castle, July 17, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter from his Excellency the Administrator at Lagos, requesting me to nominate an officer of the squadron under my orders to proceed up the River Niger to undertake temporarily the duties of the Niger Consulate at Lukoja, should Mr. McLeod, the Consul, be dead, or in such a state of health as to necessitate his leaving his Consulate; and inclosing copy of a despatch from Lord Stanley anticipating the contingency, and authorizing the Administration to select some competent person to take temporary charge of Mr. McLeod's duties until some other arrangements could be effected by the Foreign Office.

2. I was very much averse to this proposal, but his Excellency having represented that he had no judicious person at his disposal in Lagos, and Lieutenant Henry Dixon, Royal Marine Light Infantry, of the "Rattlesnake," having volunteered for the service, I reluctantly consented to allow that officer to be lent to the "Pioneer," one of the vessels about to proceed up the Niger, in order that he may be available if required; and I have given directions to the officer commanding the expedition to leave Lieutenant Dixon at Lukoja in charge of the Consulate should Mr. McLeod have died, or to place him at Mr. McLeod's disposal, should he find it absolutely necessary to leave the river on account of ill-health.

3. I trust their Lordships will approve of my proceedings herein.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. DOWELL.

No. 48.

Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Rattlesnake," at Cabenda, August 9, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Niger expedition, consisting of the "Pioneer" and "Investigator" under the command of Lieutenant Henry S. Sandys, proceeded into the river on the 30th ultimo, having been towed from Lagos to the Nun entrance of the Niger by the "Danaë" and "Plover."

2. They arrived off the Nun on the 23rd ultimo, but the weather was so unfavourable, a heavy swell running and breaking furiously on the bar, that it was not until

CLASS A.

G

the 30th that the expedition was completed to the requisite quantity of coals and provisions.

3. On the 30th ultimo, however, the "Pioneer" and "Investigator" had each been supplied with forty tons of coals (including the quantity landed as a reserve to enable them to return to Lagos, and completed to upwards of seventy days provisions, and on that day they finally proceeded into the river, the "Danaë" proceeding to join me at this anchorage, and the "Plover" returning to the Bights.

4. The heavy swell prevailing rendered it unsafe for the "Plover" to attempt to cross the bar as I intended.

5. Inclosed is copy of the instructions I have issued to Lieutenant Sandys for his guidance in conducting the important duty intrusted to him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. DOWELL.

Inclosure in No. 48.

Orders addressed to Lieutenant Sandys.

By W. M. Dowell, Esq., C.B., &c., &c.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having directed that an expedition shall proceed up the River Niger in order to communicate with Her Majesty's Consul at Lukoja, and also with the view to afford encouragement and support to the British traders who have established themselves in the river, I hereby nominate you to command the expedition, which will consist of the "Investigator" and "Pioneer" and order and direct you to proceed forthwith on board the last-named vessel lent from the "Rattlesnake."

2. The Senior Officer of the Bights Division will convoy the expedition to the Nun entrance of the Niger and arrange for its coaling and provisioning.

On your parting company with him, you are to take the "Investigator" and "Pioneer" under your command and proceed with them in execution of the orders contained herein, to Lukoja. It will be your especial duty in the meantime to ascertain the wants of both vessels, and to see that nothing which can contribute to the success of the expedition is neglected, observing that the vessels must be ready to leave Lagos immediately after the arrival of the mail due from England on the 20th instant.

3. You will place yourself in communication with his Excellency the Administrator at Lagos, who can afford you much valuable information with reference to the service you are required to perform, and from whom you will receive the presents sent out by Her Majesty's Government for the several Kings and Chiefs of the river, and which will have been made up in separate parcels and addressed under his Excellency's supervision. These presents you will endeavour to deliver personally to the respective Chiefs to whom they are addressed, acquainting them that they are sent out by Her Majesty the Queen as tokens of the good-will she bears towards them.

4. You will receive from his Excellency any despatches and supplies he may desire to send to Her Majesty's Consul at Lukoja, and also any presents he may wish to send to the Chiefs of the river. And any merchants or other persons for whom his Excellency may request passage, are to be received on board either the "Investigator" or "Pioneer."

5. It is desirable that friendly relations should be cultivated with the tribes living on the banks of the river at and above Lukoja, and that communications be opened with the adjoining countries for purposes of trade. You will accordingly visit such places, and take such steps as may appear most likely to further these objects, paying due attention to the wishes of the Consul so long as they do not conflict with these orders, but remembering that no requisition he may make can relieve you of the responsibility attaching to the safety of Her Majesty's ships and their crews.

6. You will be especially careful of the health of the ships' companies, and the instructions contained in the Station Order Book, page 5, Article 30, are to be most strictly observed, excepting that carbolic acid is to be used for the bilges instead of chloride of zinc, and observing that a free use of this deodorant cannot but be beneficial.

7. Should any serious sickness attack the crew of either vessel, you are to dispatch her immediately to Lagos, remaining yourself in the vessel which continues healthy until the object of the expedition has been achieved.

8. If the crews continue healthy, you may remain in the river for sixty days, provided your provisions will last so long, and leave sufficient for your return to Lagos, and that there is no indication of such a fall in the river as would render your descent dangerous, and are then to return here.

9. A supply of coal will be left at Akassa sufficient to carry both vessels to Lagos.

10. You are, when ascending the river, and also on your return, to press through the Delta of the Niger as quickly as possible, and you will not remain longer than is absolutely necessary.

11. The officers and men are to understand that the expedition is not sent up the river for trading purposes, and you will impress on them the necessity of abstaining altogether from trafficking with the natives for the purposes of gain. There will, of course, be no objection to their purchasing in moderation such articles as they may desire to procure as specimens of native produce or manufacture.

12. You are as far as practicable, without delaying the expedition, or unduly exposing the men to the effects of the climate, to obtain correct soundings where the river shallows, with a view to ascertaining whether there is sufficient depth of water to admit a vessel of the "Plover" class (draught about 10½ feet) navigating it as far as Lukoja with safety.

13. You are to avoid all collision with the natives, and unless attacked, or as a last extremity to protect Her Majesty's property, you will not resort to force.

14. You are to keep a journal of your proceedings herein, which you will transmit for my information, and for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

15. The senior officer of the Bights Division will be instructed to arrive here about the date you may be

expected to return from the river. On meeting him you will relinquish the command of the expedition, and proceed on board the "Danaë" for passage to Ascension.

16. You will communicate the purport of these instructions to the officers commanding the "Investigator" and "Pioneer."

Given under my hand, this 11th day of July, 1868.

(Signed) W. DOWELL.

To Henry Stair Sandys, Lieutenant,
Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake."

By command, &c.
(Signed) W. J. C. Row, *Secretary*.

No. 49.

Lieutenant Sandys to Commodore Dowell.

Sir, "Pioneer," Lagos, September 24, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 30th July the requisite reserve and deck-cargo of coal for the ships having been landed at Akassa, at noon the "Pioneer" and "Investigator" crossed the Nun bar (the "Investigator" towing the coal-boat), and I assumed the command of the Niger Expedition. The coal stores, &c., were at once got on board, the ships being ready by noon of the 31st, when I proceeded for Louis Creek, arriving there at 1 P.M., in passing through the creek, with a young flood, 9 feet was the least water obtained, and I have no doubt that at high-water the "Plover" could pass safely through the creek. I anchored at 6 P.M., having made good 24 miles.

Proceeded at 5.45 on August 1st, anchoring at 6.20 P.M., having made 34 miles. During the day I delivered the presents at Aredo, Opu-puroma, Angiama, and Asasi. Proceeded at 5.35 on August 2nd, and stopping at Kpituna endeavoured to induce the Chief to come off for his present, but neither would he come nor would any of his people. It seems that these people belong to the same tribe as Imblama and are afraid of reprisals. In passing Stirling Island, the "Investigator," taking the inner channel, unfortunately grounded (in a place where 3 fathoms are shown), and remained fast until noon of 3rd August, when she came off without damage.

Proceeded up the river at 7 A.M. on the 4th, in passing the Imblama white flags were hoisted at each village, and but few of the inhabitants were to be seen, they evidently feared an attack. Anchored at 5.45 P.M., having made 23.5. Proceeded at 5.30 A.M., on August 5th. At 10.45, on the water shoaling suddenly and the engines being stopped, the "Pioneer" drifted on a point and remained fast, but floated at 9.30 A.M., on the 6th, unfortunately, in cutting the stern anchor (which had come home) the pin caught under the rudder and (there being no woodlock) unshipped it, carrying away the lower pintle. Unshipped the rudder and fitted a new pintle, which was completed at noon of the 8th, when the rudder was shipped with great difficulty, but the woodlock made could not be got into its place.

Proceeded at 11.30 A.M. on the 9th August, stopping at Ebo for 2½ hours to deliver the presents.

Anchored at 6.10, having made 5 miles.

Proceeded at 5.45 on August 10th, anchoring to sound twice during the day.

Anchored at Osomari at 6.10 P.M., having made 23 miles. Proceeded at 5.45 on the 11th, having delivered the present for the Chief of Osomari. Anchored at Onitsha at 3.50 P.M., having made 19 miles. On the 12th, I went to visit the King of Onitsha and to deliver the present, Bishop Crowther, Mr. Lewis, the West African Company's agent, and several of the officers accompanying me. During the visit much ill-will was expressed towards the missionaries, and on the whole the meeting was very turbulent. The King grumbled at his present, which he said was not sufficiently large. After we left, the King sent a message to the Bishop to the effect that they were then making a law to turn the missionaries out of the country: violence, however, was not apprehended.

Embarked wood in the day.

Proceeded at 7 A.M. next day, anchored to sound twice during the day. Anchored at 5.20, having only made 13 miles. I find that the "Pioneer" when burning wood only, is all but useless, the "Investigator," on the contrary, steams as well with wood as with coal, I, therefore, ordered the "Investigator" to cease burning coal, reserving it for the "Pioneer," which ship does well with wood and coal together.

Proceeded at 5:40 on the 14th. Took the ground at 6:30, but the ship came off easily on heaving on anchors.

Anchored at 5:50 P.M., having made 19 miles.

Proceeded at 5:30 A.M. on the 15th, delivered the presents at Adamagio. Anchored at 5:20 P.M., made good 19 miles.

Proceeded at 4:50 A.M. on the 16th. Anchored to sound once in the day. Anchored at 6 P.M., having made 24 miles.

Proceeded at 5:45 A.M. on the 17th. Anchored at 5:50 P.M., having made 26.5 miles.

Proceeded at 5:30 A.M. on the 18th, arriving at Lukoja at 12:20 P.M.

I find from the Consul, that since the "Investigator" left the river last year, Lukoja has been subjected to constant attacks from a band of men under the Chiefs of Semikojja, Abagi, and Agabodoko, who established themselves on the opposite bank of the river, and that they only left three weeks previous to our arrival.

Only a small supply of wood is to be obtained, the unsettled times having kept the people from leaving the town.

On the morning of the 21st I received a letter from the Consul (Inclosure No. 1) requesting me to proceed up the Binuwe to Atipo for the purpose of arresting Semikojja.

With this request I at once complied, the Consul unmistakably considering the arrest of Semikojja necessary to the protection of British Trade.

At 11 A.M. I started for Atipo, arriving there at 5:50 P.M. I had no chart of the Binuwe, but found the navigation tolerably easy. On our arrival at Atipo, the Consul's messenger came on board with the information that he had not been able to see Semikojja, and that the Chief of Atipo refused to hold any communication with the Consul. A messenger was again dispatched, but the people on shore threatening to fire, he was unable to land. With a view to operations, I sounded the creeks leading to the village of Atipo.

At 9 A.M. on the morning of the 22nd, I received a requisition from the Consul, to the effect that it was necessary for the safety of Lukoja and British trade that Semikojja should be arrested, or those harbouring him punished; therefore, wishing me to place the ships in a position to attack Atipo, then, should display be of no avail, to burn the town (Inclosure No. 2).

With this request I complied, and, having taken every precaution to protect the men from the poisoned arrows of the enemy by means of barricades, &c., at 10 A.M. I proceeded in the "Pioneer," and, entering the upper creek leading to the town, anchored about eighty yards from the shore, the "Investigator" covering this movement. When the "Pioneer" was in position, on the signal to close, the "Investigator" took up a position astern of "Pioneer."

Semikojja was then demanded; the answer being that he would not come, and that they were ready for fighting.

Thus, finding that all pacific measures were unavailing, at 10:45 I opened fire on the town, the enemy at first replying with showers of arrows; these, however, soon ceased on their finding that their missiles failed to reach the ships.

Owing to the heavy rain of the previous night, our rockets and shell failed to fire the houses, and without that our native allies (under Abagi, Chief of Shuntako) refused to land.

Observing a clearer spot at the lower creek, I ordered the "Investigator" to proceed to the lower creek, and then to endeavour to persuade our allies to land under cover of our guns; the excuse for not landing at the upper creek being, that the bush was too thick, and full of enemies.

On entering the lower creek, the "Investigator" was assailed with showers of arrows, but a sharp fire soon drove the enemy into the bush; again, however, our native allies refused to land. I therefore ordered the firing to cease, and ordering "Investigator" to pick up the launch (which had been anchored off), I proceeded in the "Pioneer" to attack the lower town, a quarter of a mile below.

At 3 P.M. "Pioneer" opened fire on the town, quickly driving the inhabitants into the bush, when our allies dashed on shore, and soon set fire to the houses; so soon, however, as our fire ceased the enemy returned, opening a heavy fire on our allies, who, though but five minutes on shore, lost four killed and five wounded, three of the latter, although a known antidote to the poison was administered, died from the poison.

At 3:43, on being joined by the "Investigator," the village being entirely destroyed, I proceeded down the river, being unable, however, to reach Lukoja that day, owing to the heavy rain and thick weather. At 7 A.M. of the 23rd I arrived at Lukoja.

No quantity of wood being procurable, we were compelled to cut wood for both the ships.

Completed wooding on the evening of the 26th.

I subsequently heard that the upper town of Atipo was almost destroyed and many people killed.

At 6.30 A.M. of the 27th August I proceeded for Egga, anchoring at 6.15 P.M., having made 30.5 miles.

Proceeded at 5.35 A.M., of the 28th. Touched at Ologendo at 1 P.M., but on sending all hands aft and going astern she came off easily without damage. Anchored at 5.50, having made 34.5 miles.

Proceeded at 5.45 A.M. on the 20th, arriving at Egga at 1 P.M., having made 13 miles.

Remained at Egga Sunday, 30th August. Started for Bidda on the morning of the 31st in two boats, passing up the Tsheutshegga River, and arriving at Wanangi (the nearest town to Bidda) at noon of the 2nd September; here we slept, and at noon of the following day (3rd September) started for Bidda, escorted by King Masaba's head Chief, head slave, and many followers.

Arrived at Bidda 1.45, and were at once received by the King, who inquired after our welfare, and then in person conducted us to our compound, a fine roomy one, with good houses; here a large supply of provisions of every kind awaited us.

On the morning of the 4th we visited the King, but being their Sunday, he declined to receive the presents. Consul McLeod informed the King of his intention to return to England, and introduced Lieutenant Dixon, R.M., as his successor. The King said he wanted two white men to remain at Lukoja.

At 8 A.M. of the 5th we visited the King, and delivered the presents for last and this year. With these he was immensely pleased, blessing Her Majesty the Queen, and wishing her long life and prosperity.

The King then inquired of the Consul what he intended to do with those Chiefs who attacked him. The Consul replied, that he hoped to be able to punish them.

The King also wished to know if anything was to be done to the people who killed Consul Fell; and on being replied to in the negative, said he would himself avenge his death when the dry season came on. In the evening we had a short interview with the King, but merely to show him the present for Omaroo, his nephew, and heir to the throne.

On the morning of the 7th we had an interview with the King, when he asked me to carry two ostriches and two rams for Her Majesty, also a horse and some rams for Governor Glover. I, of course, consented to do so.

The King then asked, whom I intended to leave as a companion to Lieutenant Dixon at Lukoja. I replied, that at present I could say nothing about it.

It was my intention to have started for Egga on the evening of the 8th, but there being no carriers nor horses, and the King begging me to stay, I consented to wait until the following day.

At noon of the 9th, we started for Wunangi, the King escorting us outside the town. At 2.30 P.M. we started in the boats for Egga, arriving there on the following day.

Waiting at Egga for the presents from the 10th to the 12th, when they arrived; both ostriches in a dying state, from ill-treatment received. I much regret the loss of these birds, which were both fine ones.

In future expeditions I would recommend that the vessels should proceed up the Kadunia River, which joins the Kwora about fifteen miles above Egga; by this route a point about thirteen miles from Bidda could be reached, thus saving the long cruise in the boats, which has rendered all of our party more or less unwell.

Proceeded at 10.30 A.M. of the 12th, anchoring at 6 P.M., having made fifty-three miles. Arrived at Lukoja at 10 A.M. of the 13th September.

On the 14th September I received a letter from Lieutenant Dixon, Acting-Consul at Lukoja, requesting that Mr. Black, Sub-Lieutenant, might be allowed to remain at Lukoja as his companion (Inclosure No. 4). With this I complied, having called for the opinion of the Assistant-Surgeon of this ship on the subject, a copy of whose Report I inclose (Inclosure No. 5), Mr. Black being a volunteer.

On the 15th of September, on a requisition from himself, I ordered a medical survey on Consul McLeod, a copy of the surgeon's Report forwarded (Inclosure No. 6).

Also on the 15th, a letter from Consul McLeod, stating that Abaji and Agabodoko had established themselves on Beaufort Island, with the avowed intention of preventing the passage of the "Thomas Bazley" and "Myrtle," and of again attacking Lukoja when the ships left, and calling on me to attack and dislodge them (Inclosure No. 3).

With this request I complied, fully appreciating the danger of their opening fire on the passing ships, which of necessity must pass close to the shore; also of the disastrous effects on British trade of another attack on Lukoja.

On the morning of the 16th instant, Consul McLeod came on board the "Pioneer," and at 9.45 I proceeded down the river for Beaufort Island, Bishop Crowther on board the "Investigator."

On arriving at Beaufort Island, according to my orders previously given, the "Investigator" proceeded to attack the village on Little Beaufort Island, I myself in the "Pioneer" attacking the two villages on Beaufort Island itself. At 10.40 the ships opened fire, the "Pioneer" being about 100 yards from the shore. The "Investigator," not being able to approach nearer than 250 yards, showers of arrows were sent off at "Pioneer," but without damage, very few reaching the ships; only one gun opened on the "Pioneer," but it was instantly silenced. Four guns were lying on the shore close to the ship; these the enemy tried to drag away with the intention of mounting them, but our rifle fire effectually prevented that, several men falling in the attempt.

At 11.15 the upper village being on fire in three places, I ceased firing; and at 12.30 dropped down to the lower village, setting fire to it. The upper village was almost burnt, the lower one only partially so; our supply of rockets being small, I was unwilling to expend more, and was, therefore, unable to complete the destruction of the lower village.

At 1.15 I dropped down below the island, having to pass very close, the natives from the bush keeping up a fire of arrows. At 3 p.m. being joined by the "Investigator" she having destroyed the village on Little Beaufort, I proceeded down the river; anchored at 6 p.m., having made thirty-eight miles.

Proceeded at 5.40 a.m. on the 17th, arriving at Onitsha at 3.50 p.m. having made seventy-one miles.

At the request of Bishop Crowther I remained one day at Onitsha, he being somewhat doubtful of the safety of the mission people. The Bishop had a palaver with the chiefs, and trusts that better times are at hand.

Proceeded down the river at 6 a.m. of the 19th, anchoring at 6.10 p.m., having run ninety miles.

Proceeded at 4.45 a.m. of the 20th arriving at the Nun at 3.10 p.m., having run seventy-one miles.

The 21st was occupied in embarking coal.

At 11.15 the second whaler of this ship was unfortunately drifted on the "Investigator's" warp, and Jack Andrews, a krooman, being dragged overboard with it, was drowned; the rest of the boat's crew only being saved by cutting the warp. The body of the deceased has not been recovered.

At 7.45 a.m. of the 22nd I crossed the Bar, "Investigator" following. At 10 the "Investigator" signalled that the pinnace was lost; I immediately closed, so as (if possible) to take measures for her recovery, but on seeing Lieutenant O'Brien I deemed this to be impossible.

It seems that in crossing the inner part of the Bar, the pinnace suddenly swamped and sunk; the ship was at once stopped, and the towing hawser hove on, but without avail. The ship was now drifting into the lee-breakers (I myself observed this and was at a loss to account for it); the hawser was therefore cut and the boat sank. I much regret the loss of this boat, whose services during our stay in the river have been invaluable.

At 10.45 proceeded for Lagos, arriving off the bar at 9 a.m. of the 24th; the "Investigator" making the best of her way, as per orders, crossed the Bar at 8 a.m.

At noon crossed the bar, and anchored in Lagos River, and now await the arrival of the senior officer.

The ships were fifty-four days in the river, and though there have been nine cases of fever in the "Pioneer," and twelve cases in the "Investigator," I consider that, on the whole, the crews have been tolerably healthy.

I beg to forward herewith a set of my private charts, which I have carefully corrected; I regret that sheet 5 was by mistake omitted when the charts were sent out. These charts will show that there is sufficient water for a vessel of the "Plover" class to ascend the river as far as Lukoja; and as the river was low when the soundings were corrected, I can safely say that nowhere will less water be obtained. The entrance through Louis Creek will be the only difficulty, but I am pretty certain that at high water the "Plover" could pass through the creek.

I would venture to make the following suggestions relative to the Niger Expedition (if any) of 1869:—

1. Should the "Plover" ascend the river, she should be on an even keel; the great danger in grounding in the river being the running-up of the ship when resting on the flat flooring, it is most difficult to get her off.

2. The "Plover's" furnaces should, if possible, be fitted for burning wood by lowering the furnace bars to give more draft; if the proper fitments are made, the bars could be lowered in a few hours when wood required to be used.

3. Proper Canadian axes should be provided (if necessary from England); those purchased at Lagos this year being almost useless. Cross-cut saws would also be most useful.

4. I would suggest that an arrangement be made with the West African Company, Limited, to supply coal inside the Nun Bar to the ships of the expedition; this would not only save much wear and tear to the ships, but much discomfort to the crews; the long stay outside the Nun Bar this year having been most detrimental; the heavy rain and constant rolling being very trying.

5. That the same fitments be made in the furnaces of the "Pioneer" as suggested for the "Plover."

The behaviour of the crews has been most exemplary.

In conclusion, I would beg to bring to your favourable notice the Lieutenants in command of the "Investigator" and "Pioneer," to whose prompt assistance and ready compliance with my wishes, I am much indebted.

I would also recommend to your notice Mark Netton, chief gunner's mate of this ship (passed for gunner) and William Rose, boatswain's mate of "Investigator," both of whom have come under my personal notice, and I consider them most worthy of advancement.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. STAIR SANDYS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 49.

Consul McLeod to Lieutenant Sandys.

Sir,

Lukoja, August 21, 1868.

ON the departure of Her Majesty's ship "Investigator" last year, the Chiefs Simokoja, Abagu, and Agabodoko, together with the people of Aboko, by whom the Bishops of the Niger had been piratically seized, and subsequently released by the late Mr. Fell under my orders, invested Lukoja, demanding the Bishop's ransom of 1,000*l*.

From 31st October until 27th July last Lukoja was invested by a piratical force, under Semikoja and his allies, but, on the latter date, I succeeded in driving Semikoja away. He has taken refuge in a town called Atipo, up the River Binuwe, and is only awaiting the departure of Her Majesty's ships this year to renew his demand for the ransom of the Bishop of the Niger.

To prevent the trade being not only paralyzed but actually destroyed, this as it was last year, by these piratical Chiefs, I have the honour to request that, with the force under your command, you will assist me in apprehending Semikoja.

I have already sent to him demanding his unconditional surrender, when his life will be spared; but should he not surrender, I have the honour to request that you will render me active co-operation in apprehending this pirate Chief, and thereby keep open the trade of these rivers, which has been established by the sacrifice of a large amount of British life and treasure.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. LYONS Mc LEOD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 49.

Consul McLeod to Lieutenant Sandys.

Sir,

"Investigator," off Atipo, August 22, 1868.

FINDING that Semikoja will not surrender himself, and also that the Chief of this town will not communicate with me, and being convinced that for the safety of Lukoja and the protection of the British trade, either Semikoja should be arrested, or, failing which, a lesson should be taught to those who protect him, I have the honour to request that, now that all pacific measures have failed, you will place the vessels under your command in a position to attack Atipo.

Should this measure fail to bring about the desired result, I must request that you will burn the town thus harbouring Semikoja.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. LYONS Mc LEOD.

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 49.

Consul McLeod to Lieutenant Sandys.

Sir,

Lukoja, September 15, 1868.

HAVING done everything in your power at Atipo for the capture or punishment of Semikoja, one of the piratical Chiefs, who, with 1,200 men, have for nearly nine months endeavoured to obtain possession of the factory here, and having learned that Abugu, another of these piratical Chiefs, has taken up a position on Beaufort Island, and fortified the same, with the determination not to permit the steamers "Thomas Bazley" and "Myrtle" to pass down the river, and with the intention of renewing the attack at Lukoja, so soon as Her Majesty's ships leave the river. I have the honour to request that, under these circumstances, and especially having in view the safety of Lukoja and British trade in the ensuing twelve months, that you will attack, and endeavour to dislodge Abugu, with the force under your command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. LYONS McLEOD.

Inclosure 4 in No. 49.

Acting Consul Dixon to Lieutenant Sandys.

Sir,

"Pioneer," Lukoja, September 13, 1868.

HAVING been appointed to do duty as Acting Consul at Lukoja during the absence of Consul McLeod, I have the honour to represent to you that, having already suffered somewhat from diarrhœa and a slight attack of dysentery since my arrival in the river (of which you are yourself aware), I feel that I am not asking too much when I request that a white companion (which has been on previous occasions allowed) may be permitted to stay at this place with me. I would call your attention to the fact that King Masaba on several occasions, in your presence, requested that two white men should remain at Lukoja; also that the King Masaba asked you what other white man you intended leaving as my companion; and as Sub-Lieutenant Black, R.N., has volunteered to stay with me, I have the honour to request that you will allow him to remain.

I have the honour to request, further, that you will be pleased to order two stands of Snider arms, with 2,000 rounds of ammunition, to be supplied to Sub-Lieutenant Black and myself; and also that we may be furnished with one revolver each, together with any quantity of ammunition that can be spared from the stores on board Her Majesty's ships under your orders.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DIXON.

Inclosure 5 in No. 49.

Messrs. Doyle and Gosham to Lieutenant Sandys.

Sir,

"Investigator," Lukoja, September 15, 1868.

IN compliance with your orders of to-day's date, we have been to the Consulate, and made a careful examination as to the state of health of Consul McLeod, and we beg to report as follows:—

That Mr. McLeod is suffering from chronic dysentery, and we consider that an immediate change of climate is absolutely necessary for the restoration of his health.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

P. O. C. D'OYLE, Assistant Surgeon, "Investigator."
ANTH. GOSHAM, "Pioneer."

Inclosure 6 in No. 49.

Dr. Gosham to Lieutenant Sandys.

Sir,

"Pioneer," Lukoja, September 14, 1868.

IN obedience to your order of this day's date, I have the honour to inform you that I deem it advisable that an educated person be left with Lieutenant Dixon during his stay at Lukoja, not only as a companion, but also as an attendant in case of sickness; Lieutenant Dixon's health at the present time being very precarious, having suffered from repeated attacks of dysenteric diarrhœa.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ANTHONY GOSHAM, M.D., Acting Assistant Surgeon.

No. 50.

Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Rattlesnake," at Ascension, October 30, 1868.

I HAVE very great satisfaction in reporting, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the safe return of the "Pioneer" and "Investigator" from the River Niger. The two vessels arrived here on the 19th instant, in tow of the "Danae" having returned to Lagos on the 24th ultimo, after a stay of fifty-four days in the "Niger."

2. I forward herewith, for their Lordships' information, Lieutenant Henry S. Sandys' Report of the proceedings of the expedition under his command, and his journal and also copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Lyons McLeod, Her Majesty's Consul for the Niger and Tchadda districts.

3. The expedition has been entirely successful, and no loss of life has occurred with the exception of a krooman of the "Pioneer" who was accidentally drowned.

4. I attribute the good health enjoyed by the crews during their stay in the river, mainly to the great care taken by Lieutenant Sandys to avoid all unnecessary exposure and to his not permitting the vessels to anchor near villages and unhealthy creeks and to the cleanliness observed on board.

5. I trust their Lordships will approve of the measures adopted by Lieutenant Sandys, on the requisition of Mr. Consul McLeod, against the villages of Atipo and Beaufort Island, to punish the hostile Chiefs who had retired thither; and I hope that the chastisement inflicted on these Chiefs will have a salutary effect on the natives, and put an end to the desultory warfare which has interfered so seriously with the trade of the river.

6. Under the circumstances, I have approved of Sub-Lieutenant Black, belonging to the "Plover" and lent from that ship to the "Pioneer," having been left at Lukoja as a companion to Lieutenant Dixon, Royal Marine Light Infantry, the Acting Consul, although I regret that there should have been no other person available for this duty but an officer of Mr. Black's rank.

7. The conduct of the officers and ships' companies of the two vessels appears to have been highly creditable throughout, and Lieutenant Sandys speaks in grateful terms of the prompt assistance and ready obedience he invariably received from Lieutenant J. H. O'Brien, commanding the "Investigator," and Acting Lieutenant Augustus P. Whipham, of the "Pioneer." I have much pleasure in forwarding his recommendation of Mark Metton, chief gunner's mate of "Pioneer," and William Rose, boatswain's mate of the "Investigator" to their Lordships.

8. In conclusion I trust I may be permitted to request that their Lordships will be pleased to take the conduct of Lieutenant H. Sandys into their very favourable consideration with a view to his promotion. He has upon all occasions proved himself to be a zealous, energetic, and most intelligent and trustworthy officer.

9. The accompanying charts are those which Lieutenant Sandys used during the expedition. He has carefully corrected them as far as possible, and, with his notes, they afford much valuable information. I forward them in order that the Admiralty charts may be amended when necessary, and I request that the Hydrographer of the Navy may be instructed to forward sets of the corrected charts to this station for use in future expeditions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. DOWELL.

No. 51.

Commodore Dowell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

"Rattlesnake," at Sea, Lat. 5° 52' N., Long. 14° 5' W.,
November 25, 1868.

Sir,

WITH reference to former correspondence on the subject of the detention of Manuel Vacca (a native of the Congo District), at Ascension, as a prisoner of war, and your letter of the 11th May, 1866, which leaves the question of his ultimate release at the discretion of the commodore commanding the station, I request you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I am of opinion the time has arrived when this man may be allowed to return to the Congo without detriment to the trade of the river.

2. Manuel Vacca was captured in November 1865; since then the aspect of affairs in the Congo District has materially altered; the Slave Trade has been wholly discontinued or suppressed, and legal trade has increased immensely, and may now be considered firmly established, consequently the reasons for detaining Vacca a prisoner no longer exists.

3. When in the River Congo in June last, I intimated to the agents of some of the firms established there, my intention of releasing Vacca, and I have recently received from these persons a letter protesting against this measure, on the grounds that his return would be attended with danger to themselves and their property.

CLASS A.

H

Copy of their letter and my reply are forwarded herewith.

4. I shall again visit the Congo in the course of the next two months, and should I find the state of trade, and the feeling of the natives such as I anticipate, I shall, on my return to Ascension in February next, liberate Manuel Vacca, and cause him to be received on board the "Rattlesnake," for conveyance to his home, unless I receive contrary instructions from their Lordships.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. DOWELL

Inclosure 1 in No. 51.

Messrs. Carr and others to Commodore Dowell.

Sir,

Punta de Sinha, August 7, 1868.

WE, the Undersigned, merchants established, and traders in the River Congo, having heard that by your order the pirate, Manuel Vacca, was going to be sent back to this river, avail ourselves of the presence of Commander Andrew of Her Majesty's ship "Lee," to apply to you, and most respectfully beg to represent against such a step, the consequence of which would be no less than the immediate risk of our lives and property as soon as the said Manuel Vacca should appear again in the river; and considering, at the same time, that great part of this trade is carried on by English firms, and also that the navigation in the river has become much safer since his capture: we hope you will attend our reasonable demand.

We remain, &c.

(Signed)

THOMAS CARR, *in charge of Factory of Messrs. Chutton and Cooks.*
A. CONGUYAINE, *Chef de Factorerie Français.*

J. SAIMICA, DANMEZ, SASTIGU, AND CIE., *de Havre.*

AUGUSTO ALVES DA CARVALHO DA CASANDO.

TAYLOR, LAUGHLAND, AND Co., *of Glasgow.*

A. U. C. MONTEIRO, *Commerciante no Rio Zaire.*

ANTONIO JOSE MACHADO E FIGUEIREDO.

MANUEL JOSE LOPES GUINO.

H. P. ALU.

MORUE AND RAMOY.

ISAAC AMZALAK, *Merchant of Loanda and Congo.*

NETTO. V. VALENTI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 51.

Commodore Dowell to the Merchants and Traders established in the River Congo.

Gentlemen,

"Rattlesnake," Ascension, November 14, 1868.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 7th August last, and signed by several of the merchants and agents in the River Congo, protesting against the return of Manuel Vacca, now a prisoner at Ascension, to that river.

In reply, I have to point out to you that, when Manuel Vacca was taken prisoner more than three years ago, the trade of the Congo was conducted entirely by launches and sailing-boats; that the Slave Trade was hardly at an end; and that in every village on the banks of the river the natives considered European vessels and property lawful plunder: there is little doubt that, under these circumstances, Manuel Vacca had the power of obstructing trade in a considerable degree.

At the present time the state of affairs is entirely changed. Legal trade has increased immensely; it is carried on to a considerable extent by steam-vessels, and this, with the constant traffic of sailing-vessels up and down the river, would necessarily render abortive any attempts at piracy on the part of the natives in their canoes.

It is not the intention of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to retain Manuel Vacca in permanent imprisonment. On the contrary, he is to be released whenever the trade of the Congo has so far increased as to render his return innocuous; and I am of opinion that the time has arrived when he may be liberated without in any way endangering the traffic of the river.

Even if circumstances did not preclude his resuming his former piratical habits, the lesson he has received by his three years' imprisonment would probably effectually deter him from again attempting to commit depredations; and I consider that a compliance with the request contained in your letter, viz., that I would retain Manuel Vacca at Ascension as a prisoner for life, would not only be inhuman, but contrary to the orders I have received from Her Majesty's Government.

A report has reached me that the merchants in the Congo have threatened to offer a reward of 200*l.* for the life of Manuel Vacca, should he return to the river; but I cannot for one moment believe that any community of European merchants could so far forget themselves and be guilty of an act which would be discreditable in an African Chief.

When Manuel Vacca is released, one of Her Majesty's ships will, as a precautionary measure, be constantly stationed in the Congo, with orders to take summary proceedings against him, and the villages which might join him, in any attack on European property.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. DOWELL.

EAST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

No. 52.

*Commander Garforth to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*Sir, "Penguin," *Sindy River, November 16, 1867.*

IN compliance with the slave instructions, I have the honour to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that while at anchor at Sindy River, Coast of Africa, on the 16th November, 1867, I captured a Soree slave-dhow.

This dhow had a full cargo of slaves on board on the arrival of the ship, and they were landed and driven inland to avoid capture. Considering this vessel to be engaged in the unlawful Traffic of Slaves, and not being able to tow her into any port of adjudication, I caused her to be destroyed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND GARFORTH.

No. 53.

*Lieutenant and Commander Martin to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*Sir, "Penguin," *off Rasul Kyle, April 26, 1868.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 26th instant, being at anchor off Rasul-Kyle, I weighed and proceeded in chase of an Arab dhow which, on observing that she was pursued, immediately ran on shore and landed her cargo of slaves.

I again anchored, and manning and arming boats (although there was a dangerous surf running) succeeded in rescuing 162 negroes, who, I believe, formed the entire cargo.

The dhow was quickly destroyed by the surf, and the whole of the slave-provisions being lost, I proceeded on the following morning for Aden to land the negroes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. J. MARTIN.

No. 54.

*Lieutenant and Commander Martin to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*Sir, "Penguin," *Lat. 2° 0' N., Long. 45° 17' E.,
April 13, 1868.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 13th of April, 1868, whilst cruising off Magadoxa, I chased two dhows, which immediately made for the land, and, being at the time close in shore, succeeded in landing their cargoes of slaves, and driving them into the interior beyond our reach, and although pursued for some distance by my boats' crews, I was unable to liberate any. The dhows, however, were destroyed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. J. MARTIN.

No. 55.

Lieutenant and Commander Martin to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Penguin," at Zanzibar March 27, 1868.

IN accordance with the directions contained in the "Instructions for the Suppression of the Slave Trade," I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I dispatched two boats to overhaul a dhow lying in the harbour of Zanzibar.

She had on board 9 slaves, viz., 6 males and 3 females, besides papers of a recent date in Arabic, showing that 40 slaves were to have been shipped in her for the northward.

On those grounds I seized her, being convinced she was engaged in the unlawful Traffic of Slaves.

The dhow was taken the same day into the Vice-Admiralty Court of this place and condemned, and afterwards destroyed by fire by order of the before-mentioned Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. J. MARTIN.

No. 56.

Commander Brown to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Vigilant," at Aden, May 9, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that on the 23rd day of April, 1868, at 6.30 P.M., Lieutenant J. H. Bainbridge, was sent on board a northern Arab dhow, who considering her suspicious, brought the master and five men on board to be more maturely examined before me. Four of the men stated they were slaves, and gave information as to where slave-irons were to be found.

I took the slaves on board, and sent the crew on shore in compliance with the "Instructions for the Suppression of the Slave Trade."

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. BROWN.

No. 57.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received June 16.)

Sir,

Admiralty, June 15, 1868.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Stanley, that Commodore Heath has informed them, in a letter dated 21st May, that Her Majesty's ship "Penguin" reached Aden on the 2nd May, captured one full slaver (162 slaves) and three empty ones. She sailed for England on the 9th, and on the same day the "Vigilant" arrived, having captured one empty slaver.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY G. LENNOX.

No. 58.

The Secretary to the General Post Office to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

General Post Office, June 16, 1868.

I AM directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the following remarks are found inserted in the official journal of the contract mail-packet "Carnatic" on the 27th April last, the "Carnatic" being at the time on her voyage from Suez to Bombay.*

"2 P.M.—Observed an Arab dhow, without any sail up, on port bow, steered towards her,

* Position at noon :—Latitude 14° 10' north, longitude 51° 56' east.

"2.10 P.M.—Stopped, and sent chief officer in cutter, to see if they wanted anything.

"2.25 P.M.—Chief officer returned, and reported her to be a slaving-dhow, with from 70 to 80 slaves on board, most of whom appeared to be boys, up boat and proceeded full speed."

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. TILLEY.

No. 59.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received June 30.)

Sir, *Admiralty, June 29, 1868.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that Commodore Heath has reported, by letter dated the 4th instant, that during a short cruize the "Spiteful" captured six dhows, with 107 slaves, on the Arabian coast, and the "Argus," which was away from Aden twenty-four days, succeeded in capturing two dhows, with 129 slaves near Ras Ali Besh Quail, on the East African Coast.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY G. LENNOX.

No. 60.

Commander Lefroy to Commodore Sir L. Heath.

Sir, *"Spiteful," at Merbat, May 9, 1868.*

I HAVE the honour to report the following circumstances to you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:—

At 4.15 P.M. yesterday whilst steaming into this anchorage a dhow was sighted to the westward and chase was immediately given, but although several shots were fired close across her bows, she would not lower her sail, and the crew ultimately succeeded in running her on shore through a heavy surf when within 500 yards of the ship, and about 6 miles from this town, where there were three friendly Arab flags flying at the time.

Boats were immediately lowered and sent on shore to save the lives of those who were swimming about in the water, and also to cut off the retreat of the slaves who were seen leaving her in numbers, and of whom they succeeded in capturing 4 males and 6 females.

A midshipman and five seaman, who had gone some little distance inland in pursuit of the above, were suddenly surrounded and made prisoners by a great number of Arabs, who wounded two severely,* one of whom escaped, belonging to a hostile hill tribe, who must have come down to the coast on hearing the firing from the ship.

In the meantime, Ali Ben Mahomet Merbat, the Chief man of this town, had marched a number of his men round to the place where the stranded slave dhow was, and on his hearing of the officer and men being taken prisoners, he did all in his power to save their lives and get them back, which he only succeeded in doing by paying 150 dollars, as he said that if he did not get them back he knew that the English would blame him for the whole affair, and I not thinking it right that this man should suffer for the offence of another tribe, have ordered the paymaster of Her Majesty's ship under my command to repay him the amount, viz., 32l. 10s. sterling.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. L. LEFROY.

No. 61.

Commander Maxwell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *"Dryad," Seychelles, September 12, 1868.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 4th instant at 8 A.M., while cruising on the North-West

* *Sic in orig.*

Coast of Madagascar for the suppression of the Slave Trade, in pursuance of orders received from Commodore Sir L. G. Heath; and then being about ten miles off the entrance of Boyanna Bay, and proceeding to south-west under sail and easy steam, wind light off the land, a dhow was observed from the mast-head close under land standing to north-east.

2. Immediately shortened sail, and proceeded in chase under steam, when the dhow observed us; she hauled to the wind and stood for the rocks just to the east of the entrance to Boyanna Bay; but the wind falling she was unable to reach them. Closing the dhow we observed her hoist Arab colours, and communicate with the shore by means of her boat.

3. Having approached as near as I could with prudence, I dispatched Lieutenants Allen and Nicolson in the two gigs to board and examine dhow. Lieutenant Allen on boarding found the dhow to be full of slaves, and that the master had deserted her with a portion of the crew, leaving no papers behind him, nor any means whereby we could discover either the port of embarkation or the destination. Having anchored the dhow, Lieutenant Allen left Lieutenant Nicolson in charge, and returned on board to report to us the state in which he found her, sending a boat a-head to sound. I then steamed slowly in to close dhow, and anchored in $4\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms within a quarter of a mile of the reef that runs out from east point of Bay.

4. I then towed the dhow alongside with the boats, and took on board from her 192 slaves (47 men, 35 women, and 110 children), many of them almost in a state of starvation, though there was plenty of food on board her.

5. All the boxes were cleared out, and the master had evidently taken all portable valuables. Having cleared dhow of slaves I weighed and towed her five miles off the land, and there burnt her. I landed the crew the same evening under Cape St. Andrew, except one man who could speak a little English, and who volunteered to remain and interpret for the slaves. From him I afterwards learnt that the dhow was from Shangazi (Antonio River) for Comoro; and having had light winds was drifted down on the Madagascar coast, and was going to put in for supplies.

6. Next day, the 5th instant, have completed the time allotted on that cruising ground, I left the coast for the port in order to land the slaves, and shall put the case into the Vice-Admiralty Court at Aden.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. H. MAXWELL.

No. 62.

Commodore Sir L. Heath to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "Octavia," at Trincomalee, September 25, 1868.

IN reply to your letter and its inclosures, I have the honour to state that Passandava Bay was visited last month by Her Majesty's ship "Nymph," and that Commander Barnardiston there found and destroyed three dhows fitted for the Slave Trade, which have since been condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar; and I have further to state that the "Daphne" left the Seychelles on the 20th August, with orders to communicate with Mr. Pakenham, Her Majesty's Consul for Madagascar, and then to visit such ports as Commander Sullivan might think proper for the suppression of the Slave Trade, calling at Mohilla and Johanna on his way to Zanzibar. The "Daphne" will therefore, in all probability, have visited Diego Suarez.

I may add, that on the very day, 22nd September, 1867, mentioned by Mr. Pakenham as that upon which 200 slaves were landed in Passandava, a full dhow was captured off Cape St. Andrew's by Her Majesty's ship "Penguin."

2. The "Dryad" and "Spiteful," besides the "Daphne," have been off the coast of Madagascar within the last two months.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. G. HEATH.

No. 63.

Commodore Sir L. Heath to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"Octavia," at Trincomalee, November 26, 1868.

I FOUND here Her Majesty's ship "Spiteful," which vessel captured a slave dhow off Cape St. Andrew's, on 7th September. So soon as she has refitted she will proceed to Mergiu and its neighbourhood, where some petty acts of piracy have been committed.

The "Nymph" arrived at Bombay on 2nd November, having driven a slaving-dhow on shore in latitude 1° north. She was docked on the 16th November, and will proceed as soon as refitted to the neighbourhood of Zanzibar, to act for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

The "Dryad" reached Aden on the 24th October, and was about, at the request of the President, to visit Perim, whence she will return viâ Aden to Bombay.

The "Daphne" having visited Tamatave, Mayotta, Johanna, and Mohilla, and having captured in the end of September two slaving-dhows in Roovooma River, arrived at Zanzibar on 12th October.

EAST INDIAN STATION.

No. 64.

Commodore Sir L. Heath to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Octavia," Annesley Bay, March 23, 1868.

IN accordance with the Slave Trade instructions, I have the honour to forward the annual Report for the year 1867.

2. I gather from the documents left with me by Rear-Admiral Hillyar, whom I relieved at the end of July last, that up to that date the principal events connected with the Slave Trade which had occurred during the year were the receipt of instructions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to send for adjudication before the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar all vessels detained in the vicinity of Zanzibar on suspicion of slave-trading ; and of instructions to the effect that the Sultan's claim to extra-territorial waters could not be allowed.

3. A list of captures made during the year is annexed. The number is small as compared with the captures in 1866, owing, probably, to the removal of the cruisers in the autumn for service in Abyssinia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. G. HEATH.

Inclosure in No. 64.

RETURN of Vessels Captured on the ground of Slave Trade or Piracy, by the Squadron employed in the East Indies for the Suppression of Slave Trade, during the Year ending December 31, 1867

Name and Description of Captured Vessel.	Flag under which Captured Vessel was Sailing.	Names of Masters and Owners of Captured Vessels.	Number of Crew.	Date of Seizure.	Where Captured.		Name and Rank of Captain, and Name of Capturing Vessel.	Number of			Before what Court adjudicated, and on what Charge.	Decreeal part of Sentence, whether Forfeiture or Restitution.	How Captured Vessel was Disposed of.	Remarks.
					Lat.	Long.		Slaves captured.	Died before adjudication.	Emancipated.				
Name unknown. Dhow.	None	Not known	18	1867 Jan. 6	8° 30' S.	89° 30' E.	Lieutenant Pattison. Captured by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Wasp."	37	..	37	Not yet had any opportunity of bringing her before any Court.	Not known	Burnt	The receipt for slaves landed at Seydlitz was forwarded to the Consul of Good Hope, when informed by Captain Pasley that the ship was ordered home last April.— <i>Remark inserted in Return by Captain Belin.</i>
Ditto	Arab	Unknown.	Not known. Deserted.	Jan. 8	Port George.	Pemba.	Captain Pasley, Her Majesty's ship "Highflyer." By boats of above ship, under Lieutenant Fellowes.	..	..	117-3	Court of Vice-Admiralty at Aden. Slaver.	Forfeited	Destroyed.	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	Jan. 9	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto	..	..	106	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto	Unknown	20	Feb. 9	Chak Pemba, Chak Island.		Commander Robert A. Parr, Her Majesty's ship "Lyra."	..	..	123-57	Not yet adjudicated	Not yet adjudicated	Burnt.	
Ditto	None	Ditto	10	Mar. 1	Off Lamo.		Ditto	18	..	35	Ditto	Ditto	Scuttled.	7 slaves deserted at Zanzibar.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Unknown.	Mar. 5	Lamo.		Ditto	..	..	115	Ditto	Ditto	Burnt	The crew of this dhow deserted, taking her sails with them.
Ditto	Arab	Unknown.	Not known. Deserted.	Mar. 21	Keelwa.	Livinga.	Captain Pasley, Her Majesty's ship "Highflyer." By boats of above ship, under Lieutenant Wilking in charge of boats.	2	..	160	Court of Vice-Admiralty at Aden. Slaver.	Forfeited	Destroyed.	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	Apr. 1	Port Dumford.		Ditto. Acting Lieutenant Wilking in charge of boats.	..	..	42	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	Apr. 5	Quilite River.		Ditto. Lieutenant F. Fellowes in charge of boats.	..	..	67	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
"Sabala." Dhow.	Ditto	Unknown	39	Apr. 7	Off Ras Gomaney.		Ditto	..	..	236	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
Name unknown. Dhow.	Ditto	Maama	32	Apr. 18	6° S. 49° 37' E.		Captain Pasley, Her Majesty's ship "Highflyer." By boats of above ship, under Lieutenant Wilking in charge of boats.	7	..	167	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	None	Unknown	Not known.	Apr. 22	Zanzibar.		Commander Robert A. Parr, Her Majesty's ship "Lyra."	26	..	116-44	Not yet adjudicated	Not yet adjudicated	Burnt	Crew deserted this dhow, on being boarded by boats. Not fit to bring to a port of adjudication.
Ditto	Arab	Ditto	16	May 20	14° 20' N. 51° 0' E.		Commander E. Garforth, Her Majesty's ship "Penguin."	216	..	194	Aden. Trafficking in slaves.	Forfeiture; slaves for use of colonies.	Ditto	
Ditto	Unknown	Ditto	Not known.	Aug. 4	Off Mongahlo.		Captain Pasley, Her Majesty's ship "Highflyer." By boats of above ship, under Lieutenant F. Fellowes.	..	..	29	Court of Vice-Admiralty at Aden. Slaver.	Forfeiture	Destroyed.	
Ditto	Arab	Ditto	20	Sept. 22	Off Cape St. Andrew's.		Commander E. Garforth, Her Majesty's ship "Penguin."	112	..	101	Zanzibar. Trafficking in slaves.	Forfeiture; slaves for use of colonies.	Burnt	Not fit to bring to a port of adjudication.
"El Hathela"	Ditto	Hath Main. Sultan Bar Sufe.	35	Oct. 22	Off Ras Halfon.		Commander E. Garforth, Her Majesty's ship "Penguin."	10	..	191-35	Court of Vice-Admiralty at Aden. Slaver.	Forfeiture	Sold for service in Abyssinia.	
"Fatah Han"	Ditto	Sulman Wadi Hata	36	Oct. 23	Ditto.		Ditto	5	..	66-3	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
Name unknown. Dhow.	Ditto	Unknown	Deserted.	Nov. 16	In Lindy River.		Commander E. Garforth, Her Majesty's ship "Penguin."	Femal empty, slaves having been landed.	..	82	Zanzibar. Engaged in Slave Trade.	Forfeiture, being engaged in slave traffic.	Burnt	Distinct traces were visible of recent occupation by slaves.

(Signed)

L. G. HEATH, *Commodore.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No. 65.

Commodore Randolph to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Seringapatam," in Simon's Bay, June 18, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, having lately sent the "Racoon" and "Petrel" to visit the limits of this station on the East and West Coasts, I am assured that the Slave Trade is extinct on the Cape of Good Hope station at the present time, and that it has ceased for some considerable period. Intelligence I have received, however, represents it to be active on the East Coast outside the limits of this station.

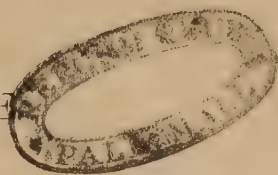
I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. G. RANDOLPH.

74

Class B.

CORRESPONDENCE



WITH

BRITISH MINISTERS AND AGENTS

IN

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

AND WITH

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND,

RELATING TO

THE SLAVE TRADE.

From January 1 to December 31, 1868.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1869.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

LIST OF PAPERS.

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Bight of Biafra.*

No.		Date. 1867	Receipt. 1868	SUBJECT.	Page
1.	Consul Livingstone to Lord Stanley	Dec. 25	Feb. 3	Doings in Old Calabar ..	1
2.	" "	Dec. 25	Feb. 3	Note to Court of Equity. Traffic suspended through Brass Creek ..	3
3.	" "	Dec. 26	Feb. 3	King Archibong fined for breach of Treaty ..	3
4.	" "	Dec. 27	Feb. 3	King Ekenso denies trying the Esere ordeal ..	5
5.	" "	Dec. 28	Feb. 3	Interview with Creek Chiefs ..	6
6.	Lord Stanley to Consul Livingstone	Feb. 14	..	Old Calabar. Satisfaction at lives of women being saved ..	6
7.	" "	Feb. 14	..	Approves having fined King Archi- bong ..	7
8.	" "	Feb. 14	..	Approves proceedings at Creek Town ..	7
9.	Consul Livingstone to Lord Stanley	Feb. 24	Apr. 6	Visit to Old Calabar. Fine paid by King. Value ..	7
10.	" "	Feb. 25	Apr. 6	Meeting with Benin Chiefs and English traders ..	8
11.	" "	Feb. 25	Apr. 6	English Agents disregard Treaty Article with Benin, respecting pay- ment of Comey ..	8
12.	Mr. Egerton to Consul Livingstone	Apr. 13	..	Respecting Treaty obligations with Benin ..	9

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Niger District.*

		1868	1868		
13.	Mr. Egerton to Consul McLeod	June 9	..	Instructions as to presenting a sword to King Masaba ..	10
14.	Consul McLeod to Lord Stanley	Jan. 1	Nov. 14	Friendly behaviour of King Masaba	10
15.	" "	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Letter to Senior Naval Officer, thanking for services of "Pioneer" and "Investigator" ..	10
16.	" "	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Letter for the Queen, from King Masaba ..	12

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

		1866	1868		
17.	Dr. Livingstone to the Earl of Clarendon	June 11	Apr. 18	Measures advisable for repressing Slave Trade in Zanzibar ..	13
18.	" "	Feb. 1	Apr. 18	Progress of his journey in the inter- ior of Africa ..	17

BRAZIL.

		1868	1868		
19.	Mr. Mathew to Lord Stanley	Apr. 18	May 21	Recommends repeal of Aberdeen Act ..	19

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Bahia*.

No.		Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
		1867	1868		
20.	Consul Morgan to Lord Stanley ..	Dec. 31	Feb. 4	Return of prices of slaves ..	20
		1868			
21.	" " ..	June 30	Aug. 3	Prices of slaves ..	20

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Pará*.

		1867	1868		
22.	Consul Hay to Lord Stanley ..	Dec. 31	Mar. 3	Prices of slaves. No Slave Trade. ..	21
		1868			
23.	" " ..	Apr. 8	May 2	No Slave Trade during quarter. General feeling leans towards emancipation ..	21
24.	" " ..	Sept. 30	Nov. 3	No Slave Trade during quarter ..	22

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Rio Grande do Sul*.

		1868	1868		
25.	Consul Callander to Lord Stanley .	Jan. 17	Apr. 6	No attempt to revive foreign Slave Trade ..	22
26.	" " .	Feb. 15	Apr. 24	Prices of slaves ..	23
27.	" " .	Aug. 10	Oct. 21	No foreign Slave Trade .	23
28.	" " .	Aug. 17	Oct. 21	Prices of slaves ..	23

EGYPT. (*Consular*)—*Alexandria*.

		1868	1868		
29.	Lord Stanley to Colonel Stanton ..	Apr. 22	..	To apply for facilities in case required by Dr. Livingstone at Khar-toum, on the White Nile ..	25
30.	Colonel Stanton to Lord Stanley ..	May 8	May 18	Has requested facilities for Dr. Livingstone .	25
31.	Lord Stanley to Colonel Stanton ..	Aug. 31	..	Refugee slaves in Egypt. As to competence of Consuls to adjust..	25

EGYPT. (*Consular*)—*Cairo*.

		1868	1868		
32.	Memorandum by Consul Reade ..	Aug. 13	Aug. 20	Difficulties experienced by Consuls in Egypt in assisting refugee slaves to obtain their liberty .	26
33.	Mr. Egerton to Consul Reade ..	Aug. 28	..	In answer to above, cannot authorize official representation to Egyptian Government. States limits within which his interference is permissible ..	29

MADAGASCAR.

		1868	1868		
34.	Consul Pakenham to Lord Stanley .	June 8	July 17	Seizure and manumission of Mozambique slaves. .	30
35.	Lord Stanley to Consul Pakenham .	July 24	..	Liberation of imported slaves. Approves foregoing ..	31
36.	Consul Pakenham to Lord Stanley .	June 15	Aug. 13	Slave Trade Report for North-East Coast of Madagascar ..	31
37.	" " .	June 16	Aug. 13	Landings from Mozambique. Correspondence with Hova Government ..	32
38.	Lord Stanley to Consul Pakenham .	Aug. 21	..	Ditto. Communication to be made to Hova Government ..	33
39.	Consul Pakenham to Lord Stanley ..	Aug. 22	Nov. 19	Steps taken respecting alleged Slave Trade on North-East Coast of Madagascar ..	33
40.	" " .	Sept. 10	Nov. 19	Attempted prosecution of Luckman for Slave Trade ..	34

LIST OF PAPERS.

v

No.		Date. 1868	Receipt. 1868	SUBJECT.	Page
41.	Lord Stanley to Consul Pakenham .	.. Nov. 24	..	Approves steps taken respecting Slave Trade on North-East Coast	36
42.	" " .	.. Nov. 24	..	Approves correspondence respecting slave-dealing of Luckman	37
43.	Consul Pakenham to Lord Stanley .	.. Sept. 24	Dec. 21	Further respecting Slave Trade on North-East Coast	37
44.	" " .	.. Sept. 24	Dec. 21	Further report of proceedings in Luckman's case	39
45.	" " .	.. Oct. 26	Dec. 21	Landings from Mozambique. Communication to Hova Government.	41
46.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Pakenham .	Dec. 28	..	Instructions for his guidance	42

PORTUGAL.

		1868	1868		
47.	Mr. Lytton to Lord Stanley	.. Jan. 3	Jan. 13	Correspondence respecting libertos .	43
48.	Lord Stanley to Mr. Lytton	.. Jan. 23	..	Urging necessity of punishing owners of "Pepito"	45
49.	Mr. Lytton to Lord Stanley	.. Jan. 3	Jan. 28	Observations of Minister on Cape Commissioner's Report	46
50.	Lord Stanley to Mr. Lytton	.. Feb. 5	..	Further respecting "Pepito's" crew	46
51.	Mr. Lytton to Lord Stanley	.. Feb. 23	Mar. 5	Has communicated foregoing to Portuguese Government	47
52.	" " .	.. Mar. 3	Mar. 9	Reply of Portuguese Government to foregoing	47
53.	Sir C. Murray to Lord Stanley	.. June 23	July 3	Abolition of slavery in Portuguese possessions. Presentation of Bill.	47
54.	Lord Stanley to Sir C. Murray	.. Sept. 12	..	Governor-General of Angola's eulogy of British functionaries	48
55.	Sir C. Murray to Lord Stanley	.. Sept. 9	Sept. 15	Portuguese gun-boat left for Angola to suppress Slave Trade	48
56.	Mr. Doria to Lord Stanley	.. Sept. 23	Oct. 5	Good relations between British and Portuguese officials in Angola	49
57.	" " .	.. Oct. 21	Oct. 29	Ditto. Further respecting	49

SPAIN.

		1868	1868		
58.	Lord Stanley to Sir J. Crampton	.. Jan. 18	..	Memorial from Society of Friends, to be presented unofficially	50
59.	" " .	.. Jan. 28	..	General Lersundi's circular respecting Slave Trade	50
60.	" " .	.. Mar. 6	..	Slaver near Congo River escaped and burnt	50
61.	Sir J. Crampton to Lord Stanley	.. Mar. 3	Mar. 7	Has presented Memorial from Society of Friends	50
62.	" " .	.. Mar. 10	Mar. 14	Has communicated to Spanish Government information sent in despatch of the 6th instant	51
63.	" " .	.. Mar. 17	Mar. 21	Further respecting Memorial from Society of Friends	51
64.	Lord Stanley to Sir J. Crampton	.. May 30	..	Slaver destroyed by "Speedwell"	51
65.	Sir J. Crampton to Lord Stanley	.. July 8	July 14	Memorial from Society of Friends. Reply of Spanish Minister	51

SPAIN. (Consular)—Havana.

		1868	1868		
66.	Lord Stanley to Acting Consul-General Crawford	Mar. 10	..	Slaver escaped and burnt near Congo River.	52
67.	Acting Consul-General Crawford to Lord Stanley	Apr. 30	May 28	Slaver destroyed by "Speedwell." Correspondence with Captain-General	52
68.	" " .	.. May 1	May 28	Chinese coolies imported into Havana	54
69.	Lord Stanley to Acting Consul-General Crawford	May 30	..	Slaver destroyed by "Speedwell." Approves correspondence with Captain-General	56
70.	Acting Consul-General Crawford to Lord Stanley	June 20	July 29	Ditto. Receipt of foregoing	56
71.	" " .	.. Dec. 5	Dec. 28	Return of Chinese coolies imported in Havana in 1867	56

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Porto Rico*.

No.				Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
72.	Acting Consul Cowper to Lord Stanley	..	1868	Jan. 1	Jan. 28	Quarterly Return of Slave Trade..	57
73.	" " "	..	1868	Apr. 1	Apr. 29	No attempt at Slave Trade during last quarter ..	57
74.	" " "	..	1868	July 1	July 29	Ditto ..	57

TUNIS.

75.	Consul-General Wood to Lord Stanley	..	1868	Apr. 24	1868 May 11	Liberation of 5 female slaves ..	58
-----	-------------------------------------	----	------	---------	----------------	----------------------------------	----

ZANZIBAR.

76.	Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley	..	1867	Nov. 30	1868 Jan. 27	Establishment of a Vice-Admiralty Court ..	59
77.	Lord Stanley to Consul Churchill	..	1868	Feb. 6	..	Approves foregoing ..	59
78.	Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley	..	1867	Nov. 14	Feb. 18	Respecting Dr. Livingstone ..	59
79.	" " "	..	1867	Dec. 30	Mar. 12	British jurisdiction over Indian subjects, and the Slave Trade ..	60
80.	Lord Stanley to Consul Churchill	..	1868	Apr. 1	..	Address from Anti-Slavery Committee for presentation to Sultan of Zanzibar ..	64
81.	Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley	..	1868	Jan. 27	Apr. 18	Progress of Dr. Livingstone ..	65
82.	" " "	..	1868	Feb. 8	Apr. 18	Ditto. Further respecting ..	67
83.	" " "	..	1868	Feb. 20	May 4	As to punishment of deserters from Dr. Livingstone ..	69
84.	Lord Stanley to Consul Churchill	..	1868	May 6	..	Approves foregoing ..	70
85.	Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley	..	1868	Apr. 14	May 28	Kilwa Slave Trade and Maviti proceedings ..	70
86.	" " "	..	1868	Apr. 14	May 28	Efforts of Sultan to stop Slave Trade ..	72
87.	Lord Stanley to Consul Churchill	..	1868	May 30	..	Satisfaction at Sultan's recent Decree against Slave Trade ..	75
88.	Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley	..	1868	May 8	July 4	Sultan of Zanzibar proposes to burn all Northern dhows coming to Zanzibar ..	75
89.	" " "	..	1868	June 8	July 25	Modification of Sultan's intentions relating to Arab dhows ..	76
90.	" " "	..	1868	July 30	Nov. 9	Information respecting the "St. Abbs" ..	77
91.	" " "	..	1868	Aug. 8	Nov. 9	Has presented Address of Paris Anti-Slavery Committee ..	79
92.	" " "	..	1868	Aug. 19	Nov. 9	Letters from Dr. Livingstone ..	80
93.	" " "	..	1868	Aug. 21	Nov. 9	Observations on East African Slave Trade, with reference to an Embassy proceeding to England to petition against enforcement of Muscat subsidy ..	82
94.	" " "	..	1868	Aug. 30	Nov. 9	Arrival of Her Majesty's ships "Octavia" and "Nympe" with captured dhows ..	84
95.	" " "	..	1868	Sept. 3	Nov. 9	Conversation with Sultan respecting Zanzibar Slave Trade ..	84
96.	" " "	..	1868	Sept. 27	Nov. 9	Relative to cases adjudicated in Consular and Vice-Admiralty Courts ..	86

Class B.

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

FOREIGN POWERS.

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Bight of Biafra.*

No. 1.

Consul Livingstone to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 3, 1868.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, December 25, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, Inclosures Nos. 1 and 2, received from the English merchants and missionaries in Old Calabar; and to state that through the kindness of his Excellency the Spanish Governor-General, the women referred to were placed in families where they can easily earn their own livelihood. The money, about 20*l.*, was expended by the Governor in purchasing clothing for the women.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Minutes of a Meeting of English Missionaries and Merchants in Old Calabar River.

Old Calabar River, September 26, 1867.

AT a meeting of the Europeans resident in the Old Calabar River, held on board the Royal mail steam-ship "Lagos," the Rev. William Anderson in the chair,

The following circular convening the meeting was then read:—

"A meeting of Europeans resident in this river will be held on board the Royal mail steam-ship 'Lagos' this evening for the purpose of deciding in what way the two women and child rescued from the late massacre are to be disposed of; say at 7 o'clock."

The Chairman then briefly recapitulated the atrocities which had been committed in the neighbourhood, and the steps which had already been taken to stop them. A letter from King Archibong II was read, which was understood to be a complaint of the manner in which the Europeans had interfered in going ashore and taking possession of the prisoners, and a demand that they should be at once restored to him; but as the letter contained no guarantee that their lives would be spared, Mr. Hird proposed—

"That the rescued women now on board the hulk "Orozimbo," be sent to Fernando Po by this steamer, and consigned to the care of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul there."

And was seconded by Mr. Jansin. As an amendment, Mr. Adam proposed, and Captain J. A. White seconded, the proposition—

"That they may be kept here until the arrival of the next steamer, and that, meanwhile, steps be taken to force the King to give up those who are still held prisoners."

Another motion was brought before the meeting by Captain Croft—

“That a strong protest be forwarded to Her Britannic Majesty’s Consul at Fernando Po, signed by all the residents in the river, urging him to come over and use his influence to get a guarantee from King Archibong for the security of the unfortunate prisoners at present in his custody, and to prevent a repetition of like atrocities.”

And having been seconded by Mr. Kinloch, Mr. Hird and Mr. Adam, with the consent of their seconders, agreed to withdraw their motions in favour of that brought forward by Captain Croft, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Anderson was then requested to draw up the protest to be sent to the Consul, and submit it to the meeting.

Mr. Haining proposed, and Mr. Lewis seconded—

“That a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Louch and Simpson, go to the King, and inform him of the decision of the meeting, and demand the delivery of those at present in his hands.”

This was at once unanimously agreed to, and Messrs. Louch and Timson proceeded at once to the King’s residence. The meeting was then adjourned until their return.

The deputation having returned, Mr. Anderson again took the chair, and Mr. Louch reported that they had seen the King, and told him the decision of the meeting. The King then promised that if the women at present in the hands of the Europeans were sent to him to-morrow morning, that he would deliver them himself into the hands of the deputation, along with the others in his possession. This was agreed to, and Mr. Kinloch was instructed to give those in his care to the deputation, to be disposed of accordingly.

A letter was then addressed to Captain Croft, requesting him to convey them to Fernando Po, and place them under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty’s Consul there, to which he kindly consented; and it was agreed to record our deep sense of Captain Croft’s generosity, and to express to him the cordial thanks of the meeting for his generous offer.

Mr. Anderson then read the document he had prepared for signature, to be forwarded to the Consul; also a letter of thanks to be handed to Captain Croft, both of which were cordially approved of.

Votes of thanks were then proposed to the deputation, and to Captain Croft for his kindness in allowing the meeting to be held in the saloon of the Royal mail steam-ship “Lagos.”

Mr. Neish was then directed to have the letters ready for signature, and placed on board the Royal mail steam-ship “Lagos” at 11 o’clock to-morrow; and after a cordial and hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Anderson for his conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

(Signed)

WM. ANDERSON, *Chairman.*
J. NEISH, *Clerk of Meeting.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

English Merchants and Missionaries to Consul Livingstone.

Sir,

“Lagos,” *Old Calabar River, September 26, 1867.*

WE, the Undersigned European traders and other residents in the Old Calabar River and country, have the honour of reporting to you that we have rescued five women and one girl from being butchered by the native authorities here. The only condition on which King Archibong, of Duke Town, would permit us to save three of these was, that we should send them away from the country. This being the case, we feel impelled to apply to you for aid, and we, therefore, take the liberty of sending the six persons referred to to Fernando Po, with the earnest request that you would take them under your protection.

This seems the only course open to us, and that you may not be burdened with their support, we have subscribed the sum of _____ for their temporary sustenance, till they can find employment. This sum will be handed to you by _____ Banning, Esq., purser of the steam-ship “Lagos.”

We would also embrace the opportunity of reporting to you that there has been a violation of Treaty on the part of the native Chiefs at Old Town, who a few days ago murdered several persons by the ordeal of the poison bean.

It would be of great importance that you visit this river at your earliest convenience, and lend your powerful aid for the abolition of those brutal and bloody exhibitions which are so frequently taking place among the natives of this country.

Trusting that you will take our request and suggestion into your favourable consideration, we remain, &c.

(Signed)

DAVID KINLOCH, *Agent for the Glasgow West African Company (Limited), of Glasgow.*

WM. HAINING, *Agent for C. Horsfall and Sons, Liverpool.*

J. A. WHITE, *Agent for Messrs. Stuart and Taylor, Liverpool.*

AARON ELLIS, *Agent for Messrs. Thomas Harrison and Co.*

WM. ANDERSON, *Missionary, Duke Town.*

WILLIAM TIMSON, *Missionary, Ikorofiong.*

D. E. LEWIS, *Missionary, Old Town.*

D. J. B. JANSEN, *per Wm. Anderson.*

H. R. ADAM, *Agent for Messrs. Wm. Couper and Co.*

S. B. HALL, *Agent for C. Townsend, Liverpool.*

Per RUETTER, *Agent for Company of African Merchants (Limited).*

ROBERT MURRAY, *Agent for Messrs. Taylor, Laughland, and Co.*

JOHN HOWISON, M.D.

No. 2.

Consul Livingstone to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 3, 1868.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, December 25, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a note sent by me to the Chairmen of the Courts of Equity in Bonny, Brass, and New Calabar.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Consul Livingstone to the Chairman of the Court of Equity, Bonny River.

Sir,

"Oberon," Bonny, November 28, 1867.

OWING to the recent massacre of the women and children of a Calabar village by Brass people, and the critical state of their country, the King and Chiefs of Calabar have stopped the passage of all canoes and goods through the Brass Creek. I have, therefore, to request that no trader attempt at present to pass either goods or canoes through the above creek. They will allow an English boat to pass, provided it has no goods or Brass men in it.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

No. 3.

Consul Livingstone to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 3, 1868.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, December 26, 1867.

I SUMMONED King Archibong, of Duke Town, to meet me on board the "Oberon," on the 3rd instant, to answer the charge of breach of Treaty, as preferred against him by the merchants and missionaries.

He came off in great pomp, attended by his Chiefs in their war canoes. The King was clean and decently dressed for the occasion; though for two years before he had not washed, nor combed his hair, nor changed his clothes, having been engaged in the dirty work of "making devil" for a deceased brother, whose widows have been locked up in their dead husband's house all the time.

The charge was, that, having been offended by two persons in one of his own outlying villages, Archibong sent a force by night, and butchered every man, woman, and child in

the village, except seven women, two of whom he afterwards offered in sacrifice; the others were rescued by the English traders.

Archibong's defence was, that it was war, and, therefore, necessary to kill every man capable of carrying a gun; and he killed the women because, in a former war, their fathers had spared the women, who rose the next night and killed all the men that were sleeping with them; he denied having put women to death in Duke Town, and though he told the white deputation that he would kill these women, it was only "fool mouth;" he did not mean it. I replied that, to pounce by night on one of his own helpless villages, and kill every one in it, was not war, but murder; and that Her Majesty's Government would be much displeased to hear that he was guilty of infamous and cold-blooded butchery after having traders and missionaries for so many years. As there was clear proof from the testimony of trustworthy witnesses that Archibong had sacrificed two girls, and sent their heads round Duke Town, in open violation of the Treaty of March 1848 (Hertslet's Commercial Treaties, vol viii, p. 41), I fined him twenty puncheons for this breach of Treaty.

Finding, on my return from Creek Town, that Archibong did not intend to pay the fine, and was threatening to blow Egbo on the English cask-houses, so that any one might plunder them without fear of punishment, I sent him notice, on Friday the 6th, that for every day the "Oberon" remained in the river after Saturday the 7th, I should fine him five puncheons besides a bullock and a hundred yams for the ship's company. On Saturday a man-of-war's boat was sent to sound the river opposite Duke Town. Two ships prepared to drop down the river and the traders began to hurry their beach goods on board their ships. The King was informed that trade would be stopped after Saturday, and that he should have twenty-four hours' notice on Monday to remove the women and children from the town.

On Saturday afternoon a deputation of three Chiefs came from the King with Inclosure No. 1, which prevented further proceedings. Archibong came off to the ships on Sunday afternoon with all his Chiefs; he brought me a present of a fine bullock and a hundred yams, as he had heard that the "Oberon" was to sail early the next morning; his Chiefs gave five goats and another hundred yams, all of which were handed over to the ship's company. On landing, Archibong saluted the English flag with twenty-one guns, which were returned with six, as the King was anxious to have all his people know that the difficulty was amicably arranged. Inclosure No. 2 was received from the merchants and missionaries. Inclosure No. 3 is a request to the Senior Officer, Bights Division, for a cruiser to visit Duke Town in February.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Agreement.

WE hereby promise to Charles Livingstone, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul that we will, without fail pay to the Chairman of the Court of Equity, or any other gentleman in river the Consul may appoint to receive the same on his behalf, twenty puncheons of good palm-oil before the 10th day of February, 1868, and we beg the Consul to accept this our bond for the same, as we can honestly declare that we are not able to pay the same this day. Further if we fail to pay the twenty puncheons by the 10th day of February next, we hereby bind ourselves to pay thirty puncheons instead of twenty at a later date.

At King Archibong House, Duke Town.

Witness our hands, this 7th day of December, 1867.

(Signed)

KING ARCHIBONG II.
ADAM ARCHIBONG.
YELLOW DUKE.
BLACK DAVIS.
EPHRAIM DUKE.
GEORGE DUKE.
BOCO DUKE.
EYHO YOUNG HOGAN.
DAVID KING.
YOUNG EYAMBAR.
EPHRAIM ADAM.
PRINCE EYAMBAR.
OFFIONG EFEW EWAT.

(Signed) WM. ANDERSON, *Witness.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

English Merchants and Missionaries to Consul Livingstone.

Sir,

Old Calabar River, December 6, 1867.

WE, the undersigned European merchants and missionaries in Old Calabar, feel that we are only discharging a duty in expressing to you our gratitude for your prompt attention to our request that you should visit this river for the purpose of seconding our efforts in the cause of humanity. We feel thankful that you have lent us the aid of your powerful influence in reprobating the massacring in cold blood of men, women, and children, captured as prisoners of (so-called) war; and also the barbarous custom of subjecting persons foolishly suspected of witchcraft to the generally fatal ordeal of the poison bean. We trust that the measure taken by you will prevent further infractions of Treaties entered into by the natives with Her Britannic Majesty's Government in regard to such practices.

It is gratifying to us, and it must be so to you, to know that many of the most intelligent among the natives are of one mind with ourselves as to the atrocity of the practices referred to. It is their opinion that you have not erred on the side of severity, and that the fine imposed on King Archibong (of twenty puncheons palm-oil), might well have been doubled in amount.

With heartfelt thanks, and with best wishes, we have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN HOWISON, M.D.

H. R. ADAM.

J. A. WILSON.

A. U. CAIRNS.

J. NEISH, Jun.

SAML. B. HALL.

WM. ANDERSON.

D. E. LEWIS.

DAVID KINLOCH.

J. A. WHITE.

AARON ELLIS.

R. M. HIRD.

E. HIRD.

SAN. SUME.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Consul Livingstone to Captain Stirling.

Sir,

Fernando Po, December 24, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be pleased to place a cruiser at my disposal on the 10th of February, 1868, to proceed to Duke Town, Old Calabar, in order to obtain for Her Majesty's Government the payment of a bond given me by King Archibong and his twelve Chiefs for twenty puncheons of saleable palm-oil; being a fine imposed on King Archibong for barbarously sacrificing two innocent girls, contrary to the Treaty made with Her Majesty's Government in March 1848.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

No. 4.

Consul Livingstone to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 3, 1868.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, December 27, 1867.

KING EKENSO, of Old Town, on being accused of breach of Treaty in having caused the death of five of his people by the ordeal of the esere poison bean, denied having done so. He asserted that it was the work of a powerful body of slaves who came into the town suddenly, and the deed was done without his consent or even knowledge. The missionary at Old Town testified that, after the five persons had eaten the fatal bean, he called on Ekenso and asked permission to give them water, which would have saved their lives, but Ekenso refused to give it. Ekenso flatly denied this; the missionary had never

asked for anything of the kind, nor had he even seen him that day. As there was no other evidence to support the charge, I told Ekenso that, though I strongly suspected that he was guilty in the matter, yet I should give him the benefit of the doubt and not punish him; but there must be no more esere poisoning in his town.

The missionary remarked that Ekenso and his Chiefs had expressed their firm determination never to have another case of the esere ordeal.

King Archibong and his Chiefs said they would have tried to stop the poisoning, as bound by Treaty, but the whole affair was so sudden that it was all over before they even heard of it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

No. 5.

Consul Livingstone to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 3, 1868.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, December 28, 1867.

ON the 5th instant I went by boat to Creek Town, and met King John Eyo V and his Chiefs.

By Treaty, King Eyo receives half the comeys; the other half is paid to King Archibong of Duke Town. Eyo complained that two of the agents refused to pay his comeys; one had sent a note offering to pay the comeys, provided the King sold him twenty puncheons and made his people sell seventy.

As the agents were present, I explained that the comeys seemed to be guaranteed to the Kings of the oil rivers as compensation for giving up the Slave Trade; but however that might be, the amount of comeys to be paid to the King of Creek Town was clearly defined in the Treaty made with Her Majesty's Government, and must therefore be paid promptly by every ship, whether the King traded with that ship or not. The two agents, both young men, said they would pay it next day.

Another complaint was that a Creek Town man had been detained for a Duke Town man's debt; but as the culprit had returned to England, I could only express disapprobation of the lawless act.

King Eyo is one of the best African Kings I have met; he is striving to abolish the cruel customs of his country, but is opposed by a few of his Chiefs. The revolting practice of killing twin infants is suppressed, but the unlucky mothers are still banished from the town. I told the King that it would gratify Her Majesty's Government to hear that they were allowed to return to their homes; as it seemed unfair to punish the mothers and not the fathers as well.

King Eyo gave us a grand dinner, and sent a bullock and a hundred yams to the ship.

I learned, afterwards, that Eyo called his Chiefs together next day, and spoke strongly against their cruelty to the mothers of twins, and against locking up widows in the house of their dead husband. He punished, by a heavy fine, one of his Chiefs who had in some way aided King Archibong of Duke Town in the massacre of his village.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

No. 6.

Lord Stanley to Consul Livingstone.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 14, 1868.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 25th of December last, I have to instruct you to express to the European traders and other residents in the Old Calabar River the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt their successful interference in saving the lives of five women and a girl who were about to be butchered by the native authorities there.

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 7.

*Lord Stanley to Consul Livingstone.*Sir, *Foreign Office, February 14, 1868.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 26th of December last, reporting the circumstances under which you fined King Archibong of Duke Town, for having, in violation of his Treaty engagements with Her Majesty's Government, sacrificed two out of seven women, the sole survivors of a village which was attacked, and whose inhabitants were butchered by the King's orders; and I have to acquaint you that I approve the prompt and energetic action displayed by you in this affair.

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 8.

*Lord Stanley to Consul Livingstone.*Sir, *Foreign Office, February 14, 1868.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th of December last, reporting your visit to Creek Town, and the steps taken by you to arrange certain differences that had arisen between King Eyo and two British traders respecting the payment of come; and I have to acquaint you that I approve your proceedings in this matter, as well as your having used your good offices with the King to procure the abolition of the barbarous custom of punishing the mothers of twin children.

I have, at the same time, to add that you did quite right in expressing your disapprobation of the custom which is practised by some British traders of detaining one man, who may not be indebted to them, for the debts of another, and you will omit no opportunity of discountenancing this lawless practice.

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 9.

*Consul Livingstone to Lord Stanley.—(Received April 6.)*My Lord, *Fernando Po, February 24, 1868.*

I HAVE the honour to state that I visited Old Calabar on the 10th instant in Her Majesty's ship "Jaseur," Commander Hotham, and same day sent a note to King Archibong, of which Inclosure No. 1 is a copy. The twenty puncheons fine were all paid next day and sold by public auction to the highest bidder, all the Agents in the river being present. The oil was sold for 8*l.* sterling a puncheon. Inclosure No. 2 is a bill of exchange for 160*l.* on Messrs. Charles Horsfall and Sons, James Street, Liverpool.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

Inclosure in No. 9.

*Consul Livingstone to King Archibong.*King Archibong, *"Jaseur," off Duke Town, February 10, 1868.*

I HAVE come for the twenty puncheons of palm-oil, which you and your Chiefs promised to pay this day. The whole of the twenty puncheons must be brought alongside the hulk "True Britain" by to-morrow noon, otherwise I shall place the collection of it in the hands of the captain of this man-of-war.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

Consul Livingstone to Lord Stanley.—(Received April 6.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, February 25, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report that I met the Chiefs of Benin and the English traders on board Her Majesty's ship "Investigator" on the 18th instant. Mr. Moore, Agent for Messrs. Thompson, complained of a "frantic attack of natives" which imperilled his life. From testimony, which was sufficiently conflicting, it appears that ten natives of Warre, a town 150 miles up the river, came down in canoe to sell a puncheon or two of oil; Mr. Moore's kroomen tested the oil twice, and insisted on doing so a third time, although the natives objected. The kroomen, by accident or design, smeared with palm-oil the gay new shirt of the head man, and as the natives, and probably the kroomen also, had been imbibing trade rum rather freely, a drunken row was the result. The uproar drew Mr. Moore and his clerk to the spot, and after the most marvellous escapes, as pictured by Mr. Moore, they overpowered the natives and secured six; three were handed to the Chief Jerry for punishment, and three sent to a ship outside the bar, to remain there until the Consul came to punish them. The three prisoners were produced, and their emaciated appearance showed that they had suffered much on board the ship; one bore the marks of a recent severe flogging. I told the traders that Her Majesty's Government did not wish to take the administration of the criminal laws of the country out of the hands of the Chiefs, but required the Chiefs to punish, in accordance with Treaty obligations, any of their people who injured British subjects. The Agents were requested not to send natives out of the country again, and the prisoners were discharged.

The palaver between the Chiefs Jerry and Aluma was next considered. It seems that two years ago Jerry's canoes were robbed at the oil market of Oshippo; to punish the Oshippo people Jerry closed their market, but Aluma reopened it last year, and this led to a fight in September, in which Jerry lost several canoes. There has been no fighting since September, and at no time have the Agents been molested. Dr. Henry is trading at Warre, and the other traders can go where they please. Aluma and the Agents wished me to compel Jerry to swear Juju, not to go to war, but I declined to interfere, except by good offices, in a purely native quarrel which seemed to be lying dormant. Jerry promised me that he would not go to war, but his promise did not satisfy Aluma and the Agents.

Chinome, son of Dolo, Queen of Warre, did not think trade had been injured, the past three months was the dull season every year; he anticipated a brisk trade soon, and thought as much oil would be sold this year as in any former year. The Agents supposed that trade would be better if I compelled Jerry to swear Juju.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

No. 11.

Consul Livingstone to Lord Stanley.—(Received April 6.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, February 25, 1868.

IN my recent visit to Benin the English Agents informed me that, for nearly a year, they have declined to pay comeys, though required to do so by Article IV of the Treaty of 1851 (see Hertslet's "Commercial Treaties," vol. ix., p. 15).

They allege that last year Commander Robinson, late of Her Majesty's ship "Mullet," in a visit to Benin, ordered them to suspend payment of comeys, but they could produce no written order from Commander Robinson in proof of their assertion.

They likewise affirm that Commodore Wilmot made a new Treaty with the Chiefs of Benin, but neither the Agents nor the Chiefs have any copy of a Treaty made by Commodore Wilmot. I said I should make inquiry about this new Treaty, and Her Majesty's Government would doubtless require the Agents, as well as the Chiefs, to comply with the Treaty obligations.

The Chiefs did not allude to the matter of the comeys.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

No. 12.

Mr. Egerton to Consul Livingstone.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 13, 1868.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 25th of February, I am directed by Lord Stanley to acquaint you that there is no record in this Department of the new Treaty with the Benin Chiefs, which the English agents trading in the Benin River allege to have been concluded by Commodore Wilmot.

I am at the same time to inform you that Lord Stanley, having learnt from a Report from Captain Stirling, of Her Majesty's ship "Greyhound," which was communicated to his Lordship by the Admiralty, that the English traders in the Benin had declined to pay to the native Chiefs the comeys stipulated for by the IVth Article of the Treaty of 1851, has expressed to the African Association of Liverpool his regret at the non-fulfilment by their agents of their Treaty engagements with the African Chiefs; and I am to desire that you will point out to the British traders in the Benin that they must not expect Her Majesty's Government to enforce upon the African Chiefs an observance of their Treaty engagements, unless British subjects on their part set an example by fulfilling their Treaty obligations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. C. EGERTON.

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Niger District.*

No. 13.

Mr. Egerton to Consul McLeod.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 9, 1868.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acquaint you that his Lordship has caused a case containing a sword, as a present from Her Majesty's Government to King Masaba, to be sent out by the packet of the 10th instant from Liverpool.

The case in question has been forwarded to Captain Glover, administering the Government of Lagos, to be delivered to the officer in charge of the expedition about to ascend the Niger; and I am to desire that you will present the sword to King Masaba with suitable expressions on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. C. EGERTON.

No. 14.

Consul McLeod to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 14.)

My Lord,

Lukoja, January 1, 1868.

I SENT to apprise King Massaba of my arrival, and that I had been appointed by the Queen to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Niger Districts, and that it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government in making this appointment to draw closer the bonds of friendship which have now for some years so happily subsisted between the King and Her Majesty, and between his people and the British traders who have visited his country; and I also, my Lord, took the opportunity of requesting the King to continue to extend to me and to Her Majesty's subjects the same kind protection and assistance that he has hitherto afforded to Dr. Baikie and the other British officers who have remained in charge of the establishment at Lukoja.

The King kindly replied that he had been informed that I was a Mayaki, a war Chief, and that he always had respect for war Chiefs. That, for myself, he hoped that I would always consider myself as his son. He expressed his deep regret at the death of Mr. Fell, and said that what the pirates had done to me by killing Mr. Fell they had done to him; and that he would never be happy until he had punished them. He would hasten to send to my assistance a large army under one of his best Generals, Damaraki, who would protect me by land, but that he had no force to act on the water; and that, unless I got a steamer always at Lukoja, these people would come up every year and stop the trade, for they live by plunder alone.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. LYONS McLEOD.

No. 15.

Consul McLeod to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 14.)

My Lord,

Madeira, November 7, 1868.

HEREWITH I have the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of my despatch, dated Lagos, September 25, 1868, to Captain Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bart., R.N., Senior Officer of the Bights Division, thanking that officer for the services of Her Majesty's ships

"Pioneer" and "Investigator" in the Niger and Binuwe, and covering my despatch of the same date to Commodore Dowell, C.B., copy of which I herewith transmit.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. LYONS Mc LEOD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 15.

Consul McLeod to Captain Sir M. Mac Gregor, Bart.

Sir,

Lagos, September 25, 1868.

HEREWITH I have the honour to forward, under flying seal, for your information, my letter of this day's date, thanking the Commodore commanding Her Majesty's naval forces on the West Coast of Africa, for the services rendered to me by Her Majesty's ships "Pioneer" and "Investigator." Meanwhile, as Senior Officer of the Division, will you do me the favour of conveying to Lieutenant Sandys, R.N., the Commanders of those ships, their officers and crews, my warmest thanks for the services performed under fire, and for the cheerful alacrity with which they, on all occasions, responded to the call of duty in the successful Niger Expedition of 1868?

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. LYONS Mc LEOD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 15.

Consul McLeod to Commodore Dowell.

Sir,

Lagos, September 25, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to thank you for the services rendered by Her Majesty's ships "Pioneer" and "Investigator," under the command of Lieutenant Henry Stair Sandys, during the Niger Expedition of the present year.

On the arrival of the expedition at Lukoja, I explained to Lieutenant Sandys the state of affairs at that place during the past twelve months.

From the departure of the steamers last year, three piratical Chieftains named Semicoja, Abagee, and Agabadoko, with 1,200 men, invested the town, and demanded 200 of the Lukoja people to be sold into slavery, or the sum of 1,000*l.*, as the ransom for the Bishop of the Niger. The Bishop had been released from the hands of Aboko through the exertions of the late Mr. Fell, who in performing this service lost his life. They threatened to sack the factory of the West Africa Company at Lukoja should I not comply with their demands; and as I refused to pay this sum, they invested the town on the north by establishing a camp of 1,000 men on the point of land opposite Lukoja, at the confluence of the Niger and Binuwe; and on the south, by a camp of 200 men on Duck Island. From these positions they, from the 31st October, 1867, to the 27th July of this year, attacked the town in canoes from three to four times during each week, thereby destroying the trade, and rendering the utmost vigilance necessary to prevent their attaining their object.

On the 21st July, I at last obtained the assistance of the Kakunda people with their canoes; and on the 27th July succeeded in dislodging the enemy, when Semicoja, with 200 men, took refuge up the Binuwe, in the villages of Atipo, while Abagee and Agabadoko, the latter mortally wounded, retired to Beaufort Island, with the intention of again attacking Lukoja, when the "Pioneer" and "Investigator" left the river this year.

On my requisition of the 22nd of August, Lieutenant Sandys destroyed both villages of Atipo; and also, on my requisition of 15th September, 1868, the towns and villages on Beaufort Island. From the punishment these pirates received, I have every reason to believe that they will not attempt any hostile measures against Lukoja during the ensuing year.

As an old naval officer, I could not help admiring the way in which both ships took up their positions at Atipo; and likewise the manner in which the "Pioneer" was manœuvred at Beaufort Island, where the very rapid current and the rocky and uncertain nature of the bottom rendered any service most difficult.

I would here remark that during our several interviews at Bidida with King Massaba, His Highness most strongly insisted that it was absolutely necessary that at least two white men should remain at Lukoja; in consequence of which, and on Lieutenant Dixon's request, Mr. Black, Sub-Lieutenant, has been left as the companion of the Acting Consul.

As, from personal experience, I can in every way declare that a companion is absolutely necessary, I trust that Lieutenant Sandys' proceedings in leaving Mr. Black at Lukoja will meet with your approval.

I beg again to thank you, most sincerely, for the very efficient state of the ships composing the expedition, and for the way in which both vessels were officered and manned; but more especially for your having entrusted the command to Lieutenant Sandys, whose exertions were most indefatigable to insure the success of the expedition, and to whose tact and previous knowledge of the river the successful issue of the expedition is mainly due. Should succeeding expeditions be as efficiently commanded and equipped, we shall hear no more of disasters occurring to Her Majesty's ships in the Niger.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. LYONS McLEOD.

No. 16.

Consul McLeod to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 14.)

My Lord,

Madeira, November 7, 1868.

I HAVE the honour, herewith, to forward to your Lordship a letter, in Arabic, from His Highness Massaba, King of Nupé, to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

I had hoped to have done myself the honour of placing this letter in your Lordship's hands, but severe illness detains me at Madeira.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. LYONS McLEOD.

Inclosure in No. 16.

King Muhammad Sab, of Nufi, to Her Majesty.

(Translation.)

IN the name of God.

And may God be propitious unto the great Prophet!

Praise be unto God, who hath united us in good, and advantage, and fidelity to engagements!

Now then. This letter is from the King of Nufi, Muhammad Sab, son of the Shaykh, unto the Queen of the Christians, after perfect greeting and perfect salutation, and satisfaction, and honour, from me unto her, and a prayer for good that God may prolong her life, and perpetuate her glory and her victory over her enemies. Amen.

And then. This is a notice unto thee, that thy letter (or messenger) reached unto us with thy letter [*sic*] present, with much property.

And I thank thee for that, with many thanks. And I say, may God reward thee with good for us.

And also a notice unto thee, that he whom ~~thou~~ [*sic*] you have appointed Chief of the Merchants they have pointed him out (or presented him) to us, that we may know him of positive knowledge, so that the multitude of merchants may not be doubtful unto us, and that we may not be ignorant as to who is chief of them.

And also a notice unto thee, that he whom you have appointed a judge among us, to reside in the town of Luquja; verily, if you will not dismiss him by recalling him from that place, excepting on our complaint against his causing mischief—otherwise you will not dismiss him, for our custom is not so (?).

Then thou wilt see two great ostrich birds, with two large and beautiful young rams, with ten carpets, as a present from me to her, and as a sign.

Peace be unto whosoever follows the true direction.

(No date, seal, or signature.)

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

No. 17.

Dr. Livingstone to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 18, 1868.)

East Africa, Lat. 11° 18' S., Long. 37° 10' E.,

June 11, 1866.

My Lord,

HAVING been specially instructed “to confine one series of reports to geographical subjects, and matters connected with them; and to make distinct and separate reports to you upon political subjects and on the Slave Trade,” I accordingly devoted part of the time of my detention at the Island of Zanzibar to a careful and earnest study of our political relations with the Sultan, and to a minute investigation of the causes which have prevented those parts of eastern Africa, subject to Arab influences, from reaping the same advantages by the policy of Her Majesty’s Government against the Slave Trade which have been realized in large portions of Western Africa inhabited by less promising races of people.

The subject seemed of the more importance, inasmuch as the Island of Zanzibar is now about the only spot in the world where from 100 to 300 slaves are daily exposed for sale in open market. This disgraceful scene I several times personally witnessed; and on the adjacent seas, the Slave Trade, which everywhere else is declared to be a grievous offence against public law is, by Treaty, allowed to be a legal Traffic.

But I could not bring my mind to a hasty condemnation of a policy which emanated from officers eminent for the zeal and ability with which they have long and earnestly laboured to promote the welfare of both oppressors and oppressed; and it was only after pondering deeply on the sad facts revealed at Zanzibar, and on the still more sorrowful scenes which now at the source of the Slave Trade meet the eye, that I felt forced to express my overpowering conviction that our policy on the East Coast requires reconsideration.

Whatever the motive for legalizing the Slave Trade on the seas adjacent to Zanzibar may have been, the actual purchasers before my eyes were Northern Arabs and Persians, whose dhows lay anchored in the harbour, or beached for repairs in the Creek; and on the strength of the exception in our Treaty, virtually made in their favour, these men were daily at their occupation, examining the teeth, limbs, and gait of the slaves that were to form their cargoes, as openly as horse dealers engage in their business in England.

These preparations were of peculiar significance, because made during certain months, in which, by the Sultan’s prohibition, no slaves may be carried coastwise; and this prohibition applies only, but precisely, to those months when the northerly monsoon blows so strongly that, as a rule, no dhows can proceed to the North. When, however, the monsoon changes, and southerly winds blow, the preparations will all be completed; the prohibition will no longer be in force, and the late busy frequenters of the Zanzibar slave market may even obtain the Sultan’s legal pass, which will screen their slave cargoes as far north of Lamoo on their way homewards to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

The reasons assigned for the continuance of this very unsatisfactory state of affairs, derive their force and speciousness partly from political considerations, and partly from forebodings of the evils involved in change, though that change might be for the better. A bright hope, too, that by the slow and steady influence of trade and imported civilization, the Arabs may be led to change their ways, gilds the whole subject.

Among the political considerations are specified, that these Northern Arab slave traders are lawless pirates, whom the Sultan, however willing, cannot coerce. His power on the Island of Zanzibar is very limited, and on the coast line of the adjacent continent he possesses but a mere shadow of power. In fact, to the Arabs he represents that leader only who first guided them down the east coast for conquest. They acknowledge him as

their Chief (Syed), but not their Sultan; and since the present occupant of the Chieftainship has been separated from those possessions in Asia whence his father, the old Imaum of Muscat, drew all his military power, Syed Majid, the son, can muster no force to control either the Zanzibar or the Northern Arab slave traders. His utter powerlessness to withstand the slaving propensities of the pirates and kidnappers who annually infest his island and seas has been thus forcibly, though hypothetically, expressed. Should the Sultan attempt the abolition of the Slave Trade in his dominions, so intimately linked is that Traffic with the whole system of slavery in which he is placed, the proclamation would ensure a revolution, his own expulsion, or even death.

In judging of the weight due to these and similar assertions, it must never be left out of view for a moment that Syed Majid is the creature of English power alone. When his elder brother, the present Sultan of Muscat, was on the point of asserting his right of primogeniture, and, by means of the military force he inherited in Arabia, taking possession of all the dominions of his deceased father, we interfered, and by our arms gave effect to a will which apportioned Zanzibar to the younger brother, and confined the elder to Muscat, and it is by the continued influence of English power that Syed Majid still retains his place. He resembles one of the Indian protected Princes, but destitute of any organized force by land or sea, which his Political Resident might wield for his or his subjects' benefit.

Our Treaty with the Sultan's father furnishes a more important consideration than anything else. This Treaty allowed the Slave Trade to be carried on within certain specified limits, and for the avowed object of permitting supplies of labour to be carried to the more southerly territories of the late Imaum. This concession of a limited use of the Slave Trade was no doubt made in the hope that at some no very distant date the way would be paved for the complete cessation of the Trade in Slaves. It certainly never was contemplated by either of the Contracting Parties that a special stipulation for a small and well-defined remission of the Traffic should be made, as now it is made, the means of erecting the Island of Zanzibar into a great slave emporium, and extending the ocean Slave Trade to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. An argument based on entirely unknown data, that if the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba were not supplied with a continuous stream of slaves from the mainland, would soon become depopulated, seems to have been entirely an afterthought. The open sale and annual export of slaves from both these islands show but small concern for the permanence of the population. Still, though our object in the Treaty has been perverted, and we have been practically over-reached, Treaty obligations ought to be respected till that alteration is made in the stipulations which the present aspect of the ocean Slave Trade throughout the world demands.

That His Highness the Sultan has not been pressed with greater emphasis to make an alteration in the Treaty of his late father, which would render the trade in slaves by sea everywhere illegal, has of late years been owing a very curious anxiety not to interfere with what is called the "status of slavery in the Island of Zanzibar." Recognizing to the utmost extent that common sense will allow, the broad principle that however much we may detest slavery, we have no right to meddle with the internal policy or domestic institutions of other nations, it is yet quite clear that if we overstrain this principle we must desist from all our noble efforts on the coast of Africa lest we should interfere with the *status* of slavery in Cuba and elsewhere. Anxiety to preserve the *status* of slavery in Zanzibar intact, at the expense even of rendering the efforts of our cruisers to suppress the Traffic unavailing, and of leaving out of view an enormous inland Slave Trade, which is fast depopulating large districts of the adjacent continent, is so very remarkable in Englishmen, who cannot be conceived as nursing a delicate sensibility to the rights of the wrong-doers, and a total insensibility to the woes of their victims, that it will be worth while to examine certain forebodings which have been made to serve as arguments for the continuance of the present system.

It has been alleged that if we should interfere with the Zanzibar Slave Trade so as to stop that stream of slaves that annually flows to the island, but ultimately goes on to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, we shall risk the expulsion of a King. The utter depreciation of existing property—social confusion—the slaves themselves might become foodless, landless, hutless; no one can conceive the ruin that would ensue when the Island of Zanzibar is tramped by 100,000 discarded slaves.

These sombre anticipations were the result of viewing the helplessness of the Sultan without police, without land or sea forces, and in the midst of large numbers of northern Arabs infuriated by the capture of their vessels. But let us calmly view the subject of stopping the external Slave Trade in connection with what is universally admitted to be the normal condition of slavery among the Arabs. It is of the mildest possible form; the master lives with his slaves as the father of a family. He dislikes toil, and is too indolent

to force others to work for more than the mere necessities of life. This indolence is frankly avowed at Zanzibar, and as the Arabs there form no exception to the generality of Arabian slaveholders, it does not appear very obvious why the mere cessation of large additions to the existing number of slaves should produce the frightful convulsions predicted. The abolition of the external Slave Trade would leave the relationship of master and slave exactly as it is at present, with the exception that the slave would be of increased value, and therefore less likely to be discarded than before.

But there is a sort of charm in the prospect of gradual amelioration of the state of slavery by the steady advance of trade and civilization; yet all experience proves the prospect to be delusive. It is in the patriarchal state alone that slavery is endurable. So long as that state continues, there is but little disparity between master and man. Each enjoys the general indolence; but, let society advance, artificial wants increase, and luxuries become necessities, the distance between owner and slave becomes proportionably widened. In fact, just as the love of gain is developed in the master, the lot of the slaves becomes the harder; for as soon as labour becomes compulsory and for the sole profit of the master, the interests of owner and slave diverge, and this divergence increases with every advance in trade, civilization, and luxury. The frightful evils of American slavery arose, not because our cousins had less humanity in their nature than Arabs, but because the divergence mentioned had become excessive. To anticipate, therefore, a gradual change to freedom by the influence of trade and civilization, is to expect improvement, though all experience shows that the lot of slaves does not improve with the advance of the masters; and to look for a gradual reformation of society where the tendency is to become congealed in oppression, is to hope for a gradual growth of fitness for freedom under a system whose curse is to unfit for a better, and towards that point where change by violent convulsion becomes inevitable.

Another of those gloomy forebodings which have formed a sort of setting round the argument for the continuance of the Zanzibar Slave Trade is, that the stoppage of the present system would have the evil result of locating a series of Arab colonies on the East Coast in which slavery would be as rife as ever, and where slaves would be more plentiful and cheaper than at Zanzibar, where also they could carry on the Slave Trade more easily than they do at present, and quite beyond any efficient control. This theory, though unquestionably advanced in all sincerity, is purely imaginary, and founded on a misapprehension as to what is essential to the successful existence of a slave-trading Colony on the coast of Africa. An island or spot, with a natural barrier that can be easily guarded, is quite indispensable for the safety of slave property. Neither Mozambique nor Zanzibar could ever have been slave emporia but for their insular situation. The very existence of many Portuguese settlements depended on the regular payment of native Chiefs to catch their runaway slaves. Kilwa and Mombas might become slave-trading Colonies in the sense intended, but no such settlement could be formed in the interior. The ease with which slaves can escape in their own country forms an effectual barrier to the erection of any important slave State by Arabs or by any one else.

(Extract.)

Lake Nyassa, August 20, 1866.

I FIND it quite impossible to transmit any letters to the sea-coast. I have nearly met seven slave-traders on their way from this district to Kilwa, but all, save one, took to their heels as soon as they heard that the English were coming, and scoured across the country in the pathless forest. The man we met was just on the point of entering a tract of very fine, well-watered but depopulated country, which took us eight days' hard marching to cross. We were nearly famished. In the last two days I had made forced marches to buy food, and send it back to the men, most of whom were unable to keep up with the four who bore me company; and this Arab met and presented an ox and bag of flour. He could not wait till I had written. I guessed the number of slaves he had at about 800. The number of under slave-traders seemed between forty and fifty. The other caravans did not give me a chance of estimating their numbers. The depopulated country was about 100 miles broad, and so long, there was no possibility of going round either end. It bore all the marks of having been densely peopled at some former period. The ridges on which the natives plant grain and beans were everywhere visible; and from the numbers of calcined clay pipes used in furnaces it is evident that they worked extensively in iron. The country was very beautiful, mountainous, well-wooded, and watered. I counted in one day's march fifteen running burns, though it was the dry season, and some were from four to ten yards broad. The sound of gushing water, though not associated in our minds with Africa, became quite familiar. It was too cold to bathe in with pleasure, the elevation above the sea being between 3,000 and 4,000 feet.

The process of depopulation to which I have adverted in the first part of this despatch goes on annually. The coast Arabs from Kilwa come up with plenty of ammunition and calico to the tribe called Waiyau or Ajawa, and say that they want slaves. Marauding parties immediately start off to the Manganja or Wanyassa villages, and, having plenty of powder and guns, overpower and bring back the chief portion of the inhabitants. Those who escape usually die of starvation. This process is identical with that of which we formerly saw so much in the lands of the Portuguese in the Shire Valley. I cannot write about it without a painful apprehension that to persons at a distance I must appear guilty of exaggeration. But I beg your Lordship to remember, whenever my statements have been tested on the spot, they have been found within not beyond the truth. Even the grand Victoria sales were put down at less than half their size. It was ignorance of this gigantic evil, while I was familiar only with the mild industrious tribes of the great interior, that led me formerly to believe that much might be made of their labour. I still believe in their capabilities, but this woeful system, that flourishes chiefly within 300 miles of the coast, must be first put down.

The perpetrators of the great annual mischief would themselves be shocked were the guilt not sub-divided. The Kilwa and Zanzibar slave-traders do not personally make forays. These are the work of the Waiyau, or Waiiau, known in the Shire Valley as Ajawa. Those who perish by starvation after a foray, are probably never seen by the marauders after their flight from their villages. Then those who die on their way to the coast, do so piece-meal. The only victims which might disturb the Arab conscience, are those who are tied to trees and allowed to perish. We saw three adult bodies fastened by the neck to trees, and their hands secured. It was declared by all the country people that the Arabs when vexed at losing their money by a slave being able no longer to march, vent their spleen in this inhuman way; but it is probably only the work of those vile half-castes that swarm about every caravan.

I took occasion to explain to different Chiefs that those who sold their people, participated in the guilt of the deaths, evidence of which we had seen strewn along the way to the coast. It always caused evident alarm, and especially when it was asserted that, in selling their people, they were as guilty, before Him who saw the whole from the bargain to the ensuing death, as if they had held the victim while the Arab cut his throat. Their uneasy excuses were somewhat those of children. "If so-and-so gives up selling, so will me. He is the greatest offender in the country." "It is the fault of the Arabs who tempt us with fine clothes, powder, and guns." "I would fain keep all my people to cultivate more land, but my next neighbour allows his people to kidnap mine, and I must have ammunition to defend them," &c.

I would therefore earnestly recommend that His Highness the Sultan be pressed so to alter the Treaty with his late father as to cancel our permission of a limited Slave Trade. It puts us in a false position, and unless all *bond fide* slavers are to be legal captures wherever found at sea, the great evils touched on above will still go on unchecked.

This alteration cannot fairly be called injurious to the status of slavery on the Island of Zanzibar. It is a sheer absurdity to imagine that the reigning family imports 3,000 slaves annually for domestic purposes, and that the inhabitants generally import 12,000 for similar purposes. They are all intended for exportation to the north, and the coast towns, Kilwa, Mombas, &c., receive far more slaves from the interior than they ever make use of for cultivation.

To render the measure I have ventured to propose efficient, an English man-of-war should always be present in the harbour of Zanzibar during the visits of the Northern Arabs, and during the months when the dhows are known to run slaves, the force usually stationed on their route should have a depôt in their vicinity, so that after a single capture the cruiser may not, as usually happens, be obliged to retire and land the slaves at the most important crisis for action.

The lack of information as to the benefits which have been the result of the repressive measures of Her Majesty's Government, has often struck me in conversing with the officers of our cruisers.

An epitome of the advantages which have accrued to lawful commerce on the West Coast :—

The entire suppression of piracy there; the comparative smallness of the present export of slaves; the establishment of missions and schools at various points on the seaboard, and the prevention of wars inland. Say, such information as is contained in Lord Russell's despatch to the French Government which led to the abolition of the *engagé* system, and also in the Report of Colonel Ord, were put into the hands of officers about to proceed to either coast, we should not hear the ignorant doubts we have been pained to hear. Another suggestion as to the time which might be counted as service would, with the

increased information proposed, greatly increase the zeal of all the officers employed, and being the result of much thought and a great deal of intercourse may, should it please your Lordship, be submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty.

No. 18.

Dr. Livingstone to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 18, 1868.)

Bembo, Lat. 10° 10' S., Long. 31° 50' E.,

My Lord, *February 1, 1867.*

ON our arrival yesterday at this town, we found that a party of black Arab slave-traders was ready to start for Bagamoio, near Zanzibar, and would remain only half a day to allow of our writing. The geographical matter must, therefore, be short.

We could not go round the northern end of Lake Nyassa as we intended, partly because the country had been swept of provisions by Zulu marauders, and partly because I felt sure that the Johanna men would flee at sight of danger, as they afterwards actually did on mere report at its southern end. By striking southwards we passed through a depopulated tract of about 100 miles, but became acquainted with Mataka, the most influential chief on the watershed between the coast and the lake. His town consists of at least 1,000 houses, and the altitude above the sea being over 3,000 feet, the climate is cold in July. Some of his people had gone to Lake Nyassa to plunder without his knowledge, and he had ordered the captives and cattle to be sent back. It was gratifying to find that this was his spontaneous act, and I accidentally got a sight of the party, and found it to consist of fifty-four women and children, a dozen boys and about thirty head of cattle. We remained a considerable time in his town and longer in his district, which extends down to Lake Nyassa, fifty miles distant. He was very anxious that some of the freed boys from Nassick School should remain with him to show the use that could be made of his cattle in agriculture, but I could not prevail on any one to remain. One lad discovered two uncles in the town, but refused to live with them. "How can I remain where I have no mother and no sister?" was his invariable answer to the request for him to stop. I promised to endeavour to get some lads from the same school who had acquired a knowledge of modern agriculture to show him how to make and use ploughs.

Mataka provided amply for our wants and safety while in his district, but he could not control the Arabs who have placed two dhows on the lake and kept them out of our reach lest we should burn them as slavers. I was therefore forced to go round the southern extremity of the lake instead of across the middle. There we visited the three most important Waiyau Chiefs, and those who are still the greatest slave-traders in the country. I do not know what effect, if any, our protests and explanations will have, but it seemed to be the first time they had heard their conduct condemned. They were very hospitable; and then an Arab belonging to a slaving party which had been plundered of its slaves, came to us and so wrought on the fears of the Johanna men by tales of the terrible Mazitu or Zulus, that their eyes actually stood out with terror. They ran away under the sole influence of fear, and left me with only five Nassick boys. The Johanna men had proved themselves such inveterate thieves in the way that it was a relief to get rid of them.

We had been in Mataka's district from the middle of July to the end of September; and in the beginning of October tried to go westwards so as to avoid the Mazitu altogether, but the people of Katosa or Kiemasusa were afraid to take us up Kirk's range because some Arab slave-traders had been driven thence by the exasperated inhabitants. Katosa tried to get carriers for us in vain, and being an old friend, he at last turned out with his wives to do the work himself. Six stout ladies took up our loads, and soon shamed the young men with their sharp tongues. The range is only the edge of a high plateau where the people, all Manganja, have not yet been led into buying and selling each other. We found them to be equally afraid of the people below, and like all the interior people who have not been in contact with slavery, very kind. I gave a present of a cloth, and got ample provisions cooked for supper to the whole party, and breakfast next morning. The people were supposed to be Maravi, but are, in fact, Manganja under different names, as Kanthunda, Chipeta, Echewa, &c. Their land is high and cold, their huts are plastered all over even on the roofs for the sake of heat by night. They are great agriculturists, and so many in number that one village is scarcely ever a mile from some other. We made short marches, and had a great deal of intercourse with these mountaineers, and possibly our account of the evils of the Slave Trade may keep them from engaging in it headlong, as most Africans of this race are but too ready to do. The Chief who had driven off the

Arabs was delighted when I said I wished he would treat in the same manner all slaving parties of whatever colour, but complained that his countrymen would not join with him in expelling an invasion—this is true, for each village being independent of every other, they have no more cohesion than a rope of sand.

As we went westwards to avoid the Mazitu, we turned northwards as soon as we were past the longitude of their country, and nearly walked into the hands of a party out plundering. We met two villages fleeing from them to some mountains, and went in the same direction in order to defend ourselves and them, but the Mazitu, after plundering the villages to which we were proceeding, turned off to the south-east. As we went northwards, we saw more and more of their devastations, and suffered considerably from want of provisions. Crossing the Loangwa, and the great valley in which it flows—the bed of an ancient lake—we entered Lobisa, or country of the Babisa, and for the first time got information as to the route the Portuguese followed in going to Cazembe. It is placed by the map-makers very much too far east. We never came upon it, so trod on new ground. It will enable one to form an idea of the way we went if he conceives us going westwards from Kalosas, and then northwards till we take up the point at which we left off in 1863. The watershed between the Loangwa and Chambeze, as the Zambesi is here called, rises up to 6,600 feet: the Chambeze was crossed in latitude $10^{\circ} 34'$ south. It had flooded all its banks with clear water, but the lines of trees which showed its actual size were not more than forty yards apart. I think that we are now on the watershed, though not the highest part of it; between Chambeze and Loapula we have suffered a great deal from gnawing hunger. The Babisa, who were among the first natives to engage in slaving, have suffered its usual effects; their country is depopulated, and the few inhabitants now living at wide intervals from each other had no provisions to sell. In the Loangwa valley, and also in that of the Chambeze, I had no difficulty in securing supplies of meat with the rifle; but Lobisa had no animals, and we had hard lines in marching through its dripping forests. We had no difficulties with the natives other than those petty annoyances which are not wanting in even the smoothest life, and certainly not such as an explorer should moan over. This town has a treble line of stockades, and a deep ditch round the inner one. The Chief seems a frank, jolly person, and having cattle we mean to rest a little with him. We are all very much emaciated, but like certain races of pigs take on fat kindly. Our sorest loss has been all our medicines. We are 4,500 feet above the sea, but having rains every day feel that we need, like the cattle of the people, the protection of huts.

I regret that my geographical notes must be so scanty, but hope to send fuller information from Tanganyika. Our progress hitherto has been very slow; the boys cannot go more than seven or eight miles a-day with their loads, and that is enough for me too, with only a heavy rifle.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

BRAZIL.

No. 19.

*Mr. Mathew to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 2.)*My Lord, Rio de Janeiro, April 18, 1868.

THE most important question hanging over the future of this magnificent Empire is that of negro slavery, and it has naturally occupied much of my attention since my arrival in Brazil.

It has momentarily been set aside by the engrossing interest of the Paraguayan war, which has wholly monopolized the consideration both of the Government and of the people, but it appears certain, that on the restoration of peace, the case of negro emancipation must be brought to a speedy issue.

I am not one of those who apprehend detriment to this country, or who look to any diminution in its most valuable crops—of coffee, sugar, or tobacco—from the passage of any well-matured act for this great object. As a West Indian proprietor, I am enabled to confirm the success of the immediate abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and I see every reason to expect a similar result of emancipation in Brazil. Legal enactments, and the yet stronger influence of public opinion, have operated with increasing power of late years, against cruelty or severity towards the slave, and he may be said to be generally treated with kindness, and with a sort of familiarity unknown in other slave-lands; it must also be borne in mind that the Brazilian slaves are members of the same Church as their masters, and that the ministers of religion would undoubtedly retain an influence over them in a state of freedom, no less beneficial to their own interests, than to those of the country.

The earnest desire for the total abolition of slavery entertained by the excellent Emperor of Brazil, whose life appears to be devoted to the public good and service, is matter of notoriety; the majority, I believe, of the land-owners possessing slaves, have discovered the unquestionable fact that slave-labour ceases to be profitable when the supply from abroad has ceased; and I am assured that every Brazilian of education is painfully conscious of the social demoralization too often caused in families by domestic slavery.

Thus, I take it, the mass of the proprietors have become sensible of the loss, and of the evils produced by slavery, and are abolitionists for the sake of their own interests; some too, I readily believe, are guided by the increasing opinion of the culpability of slaveholding.

I admit that there exists a considerable opponent body, among which must be classed the masters of slaves who live by hiring them out for mining or other laborious purposes, and as domestic servants, a custom, which I regret to say, the law still permits; but I apprehend that it forms no considerable minority.

As I am persuaded that it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to give any moral support they properly can to the cause of slave emancipation, I have not hesitated to take this early opportunity of bringing the position of this question to your Lordship's notice.

The Brazilians are a proud and a sensitive people, and I am strongly impressed with the conviction, that in any coming struggle, the upholders of slavery will derive a weighty support from the continued existence of the Act of Parliament of August 8, 1845, commonly called the Aberdeen Act, which, as your Lordship is aware, was framed under peculiar circumstances, with a view of putting a stop to the Slave Trade then supposed to be in existence, in all its iniquity and its horrors, between the coast of Africa and Brazil.

I need not enter upon the state of affairs at the time of the passing of this Act, which

inevitably caused much umbrage, both to those who were affected by it and to those who condemned the Slave Trade.

I have made the matter a subject of strict investigation since I entered upon my duties in Brazil, and I hold myself to be warranted in stating to your Lordship that no instance of foreign slave-trading, or of attempted foreign slave-trading, has occurred for some years, and I feel assured that none such could occur, under the existing laws, which would be rigidly enforced by the authorities, and warmly upheld by public opinion.

Under these circumstances, I am induced to submit to your Lordship's consideration, the propriety and justice of the repeal of the Aberdeen Act.

I entertain the sanguine hope, that any embittered feeling that may have been the result of the late differences between Great Britain and Brazil is gradually decreasing, and I am bound to express my high opinion of the conciliatory course of my predecessor, Mr. Thornton, in carrying out this object; the adoption of the step I have had the honour to suggest would unquestionably tend greatly to obliterate any unfriendly recollections that may yet exist.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE BUCKLEY MATHEW.

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Bahia.

No. 20.

Consul Morgan to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 4.)

My Lord, Bahia, December 31, 1867.
I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the half-year's Return of the prices of slaves in this city.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 20.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Consulate of Bahia at the respective times undermentioned.

Description.	For the half-year ending June 30, 1867.		For the half-year ending December 31, 1867.
	Currency.	Sterling.	
	Reis.	£ s. d.	
African Males	1,500 000	162 10 0	} Without alteration.
„ Females	1,000 000	108 6 8	
Creole Males	1,200 000	130 0 0	
„ „ with profession	2,000 000	216 13 4	
„ Females	800 000	86 13 4	

British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1867.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Acting Consul.

No. 21.

Consul Morgan to Lord Stanley.—(Received August 3.)

My Lord, Bahia, June 30, 1868.
I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the half-year's Return of the prices of slaves in this city.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN.

Inclosure in No. 21.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Consulate of Bahia, at the respective times undermentioned.

Description.	For the half-year ending December 31, 1867.		For the half-year ending June 30, 1868.
	Currency.	Sterling.	
	Reis.	£ s. d.	
African Males	1,500 000	162 10 0	} Without alteration.
Females	1,000 000	108 6 8	
Creole Males	1,200 000	130 0 0	
" with professions	2,000 000	216 13 4	
Females	800 000	86 13 4	

British Consulate, Bahia, June 30, 1868.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Consul.

BRAZIL (Consular)—Pará.

No. 22.

Consul Hay to Lord Stanley.—(Received March 3, 1868.)

My Lord, Pará, December 31, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship there has been no renewal of the African Slave Trade within the limits of this Consulate during the six months ended this day.

I inclose herewith a Return showing the average prices of slaves in these northern Provinces of Brazil during the half-year ending this 31st December, 1867.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES DE V. DRUMMOND HAY.

Inclosure in No. 22.

RETURN showing the Average Prices of Slaves in the Provinces of Pará and Amazonas, during the six months ended the 31st of December, 1867.

African slaves. Males, 1,000 milreis, or equal, at the average exchange to	..	89l.
" Females, 800 milreis	..	71l.
Creole slaves. Males, 900 milreis to 1,200 milreis, ditto	..	80l. to 107l.
" Females, 800 milreis, ditto	..	71l.
Male slaves, with trades, 1,200 milreis to 1,600 milreis, ditto	..	107l. to 144l.
Female slaves, with trades, 1,000 milreis to 1,200 milreis, ditto	..	89l. to 107l.
Infants, under 5 years, 150 milreis to 400 milreis, ditto	..	13l. to 35l.
Children from 5 to 14 years, 400 milreis to 700 milreis, ditto	..	35l. to 62l.

British Consulate, Pará, December 31, 1867.

(Signed) JAMES DE V. DRUMMOND HAY, Consul.

No. 23.

Consul Hay to Lord Stanley —(Received May 2.)

My Lord, Pará, April 8, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship there has been no renewal of the African Slave Trade during the quarter ended the 31st of March.

The manumission of slaves in these provinces is a matter of constant occurrence, the

aspect of slavery is more propitious, and the general feeling, even amongst slave-holders appears to lean towards emancipation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES DE V. DRUMMOND HAY.

No. 24.

Consul Hay to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 3.)

My Lord, Pará, September 30, 1868.
I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship there has been no renewal of the African Slave Trade within the limits of this Consulate, during the six months ending this day.

The average price of slaves in the Provinces of Para, Amazonas, and Maranham is given in the annexed Return.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES DE V. DRUMMOND HAY.

Inclosure in No. 24.

RETURN showing the Prices of Slaves in the Provinces of Pará, Amazonas, and Maranham, during the six months ended the 30th of September, 1868.

Description.	Value in Currency.		In Sterling.	
	Reis.	Reis.	£	£
African, Males	1,000,8000		75	
„ Females	800 000		60	
Creole, Males	900 000	to 1,200,8000	67	to 90
„ Females	800 000		60	
Males, with trades	1,200 000	1,600 000	90	to 120
Females, ditto	1,000 000	1,200 000	75	90
Infants under 5 years	200 000	400 000	15	30
Children from 5 to 14 years	500 000	700 000	37	55

Average rate of exchange, 18*d.* to the milreis.

British Consulate, Pará, September 30, 1868.
(Signed) JAMES DE V. DRUMMOND HAY, Consul.

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Rio Grande do Sul.

No. 25.

Consul Callander to Lord Stanley.—(Received April 6.)

My Lord, Rio Grande do Sul, January 17, 1868.
I HAVE the satisfaction of being able to report that there has been no attempt to revive the foreign Slave Trade within the limits of this Consular district during the half-year ended the 31st December last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

No. 26.

Consul Callander to Lord Stanley.—(Received April 24.)

My Lord,

Rio Grande do Sul, February 15, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith for your Lordship's information, a Return of the prices of slaves in this province, during the half-year ended the 31st of December last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

Inclosure in No. 26.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, for the Half-year ended the 31st of December, 1867.

Description.	Currency.		Sterling.					
	Reis.	Reis.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
African, Males, aged ..	300,000	to 400,000	26	5	0	to 35	0	0
„ „ middle-aged, strong and healthy ..	800 000	1,200 000	70	0	0	105	0	0
„ Females, aged ..	250 000	300 000	21	17	6	26	5	0
„ „ able-bodied ..	800 000	1,000 000	70	0	0	87	10	0
„ „ young ..	1,000 000	1,200 000	87	10	0	105	0	0
Creoles, Males, according to age and ability ..	320 000	1,400 000	28	0	0	122	10	0
Children, 5 to 8 years ..		500,000		43	15		0	
„ 8 to 12 years ..		800 000		70	0		0	
„ 12 to 14 years ..		1,600 000		140	0		0	

Exchange at 21*d.* to the milreis.*British Consulate, Rio Grande do Sul, December 31, 1867.*(Signed) RANDALL CALLANDER, *Consul.*

No. 27.

Consul Callander to Lord Stanley.—(Received October 21.)

My Lord,

Rio Grande do Sul, August 10, 1868.

SINCE my last half-yearly Report, there have been no indications of any attempt to renew the foreign Slave Trade in the three provinces comprised in this Consular district.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

No. 28.

Consul Callander to Lord Stanley.—(Received October 31.)

My Lord,

Rio Grande do Sul, August 17, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Return showing the lowest and highest prices of slaves within this province during the half-year ended the 30th of June last.

Not having received Reports from the other parts of my Consular district, this Return is necessarily incomplete.

The acceptance by Government of substitutes in lieu of personal military service, and the purchase by Government, till very lately, of slaves for soldiers and sailors, have caused a great diminution in the number of slaves, and tended to keep up the prices; the speedy termination of the war, however, will doubtless lower the value of slave property.

In this province there are now very few African slaves under thirty years of age. The last acknowledged direct importation on this coast, took place in March or April 1852, near a place called Tramandahy; and in the slave cargo there were but few children under ten years of age.

Of that cargo many individuals were captured by the Brazilian authorities and given as apprentices to the hospital at Porto Alegre, and to some private individuals.

The nature of the climate of the provinces of Rio Grande do Sul, St. Catharine's, and Paraná, and the immigration for some years past, especially into this province, are, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the great influences towards the extinction of slavery in this direction.

Notwithstanding the assertion of interested individuals that "the abolition of the the African Slave Trade and the emancipation of the slaves will be the death-blow to the prosperity of Brazil," the general feeling in this province with respect to slavery is, that the sooner it ceases, the better it will be for the country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER.

Inclosure in No. 28.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, for the Half-year ended the 30th of June, 1868.

	Currency.		Sterling.			
	Reis.	Reis.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
African, Males, aged	300,800	to 600,800	23	15	0	to 47 10 0
" " middle-aged, healthy and strong ..	800 000	1,400 000	63	6	8	110 16 8
" Females, aged	250 000	500 000	19	5	10	39 11 8
" " middle-aged, able-bodied ..	800 000	1,200 000	63	6	8	95 0 0
Creoles (blacks born in this country), and mulattos (both sexes) young, and according to ability ..	1,000 000	1,600 000	79	3	4	126 13 4
Children, black and mulattos, 5 to 8 years ..	500 000	800 000	39	11	8	63 6 8
" " 8 to 12 years ..	800 000	1,200 000	63	6	8	95 0 0
" " 12 to 14 years ..						
Slaves bought up by Government for military and naval service	800 000	1,200 000	63	6	8	95 0 0

Exchange at 19*d.* to the milreis.

British Consulate, Rio Grande do Sul, June 30, 1868.
(Signed) RANDAL CALLANDER, Consul.

EGYPT. (*Consular*)—*Alexandria.*

No. 29.

Lord Stanley to Colonel Stanton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 22, 1868.

YOU will doubtless have learnt from the public journals that accounts have been received from the African traveller Dr. Livingstone, which prove that the reports of his death, that were circulated last year by some Johanna men, who deserted the Doctor and spread a report of his having been murdered, are quite unfounded.

I have received despatches from Dr. Livingstone himself, dated the 2nd of February, 1867, latitude 10° 10' south, longitude 31° 50' east, and native accounts of a later date report him to have reached Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika some time in the course of the month of October last.

In the uncertainty as to the route which the Doctor may take in returning from his present expedition, I have to instruct you to request the Egyptian Government to be good enough to give directions to their authorities at Khartoum and in the neighbourhood of the White Nile to afford Dr. Livingstone any assistance or facilities of which he may stand in need, in the event of his making his appearance on the Egyptian frontiers.

I am, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 30.

Colonel Stanton to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 18.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, May 8, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd of April, instructing me to request the Egyptian Government to be good enough to give directions to their authorities at Khartoum and in the neighbourhood of the White Nile to afford Dr. Livingstone any assistance or facilities of which he may stand in need in the event of his making his appearance on the Egyptian frontier; and I beg to inform your Lordship that I have addressed a letter to the Egyptian Government in the spirit of these instructions, and requesting that these directions may be transmitted to the Governor-General of the Soudan with as little delay as possible

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWD. STANTON.

No. 31.

Lord Stanley to Colonel Stanton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 31, 1868.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a Memorandum prepared by Mr. Consul Reade,* calling the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the difficulties with which he states Consuls in Egypt have to contend when they are called upon to assist refugee slaves in obtaining their liberty; and I also inclose a copy of a despatch which by my directions has been addressed to Mr. Reade in reply to his Memorandum.†

I am, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

EGYPT. (*Consular*)—*Cairo*.

No. 32.

Memorandum by Consul Reade respecting Slave Trade in Egypt.

THE attention of Her Majesty's Government is hereby very respectfully called to the difficulties with which Consuls in Egypt have to contend whenever they are called upon to assist refugee slaves in obtaining their liberty.

For the slave in Egypt to become a free man, it is necessary he should be provided by the police authorities with a certificate of manumission, and this is obtained, in most cases, through the intervention of the British Consul.

Although, generally speaking, very little difficulty is experienced in obtaining the required certificate, its delivery is almost invariably accompanied by conditions which render it a very questionable matter whether the social position of the recipient is at all bettered by the acquirement of such a document.

After receipt of his certificate, the slave is detained at the Zaptia, or Prefecture of Police,—sometimes for a considerable period—until some person of respectable appearance presents himself there and engages to take him to his house and treat him as an ordinary domestic. Now, whether engagements of this nature are, as a general rule, faithfully carried into effect it is impossible for the Undersigned to satisfactorily determine; but he has reason to apprehend, from the difficulties which have so often been thrown in his way by the police authorities with a view to thwart all endeavours on his part to ascertain what had become of a manumitted slave after his departure from the Zaptia, that in some, if not in most, cases, the slaves when freed are restored to their former state of bondage.

The unsatisfactory state of things referred to above will, perhaps, be better understood after perusal of the inclosed copy of a correspondence which the Undersigned lately had with the Prefect of Police at Cairo, regarding the illegal imprisonment of a slave whose liberty he had demanded.

As stated in that correspondence, the Undersigned did not fail to report the matter to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, and he has no doubt the serious attention of the Egyptian Government has been duly called to it by Colonel Stanton. Should, however, Her Majesty's Government be graciously pleased to further strengthen the hands of Her Majesty's Consuls in Egypt, by taking some additional notice of the subject, he is persuaded the difficulties which he has now ventured to submit for consideration would very soon disappear.

The Undersigned begs, in conclusion, to accompany this Memorandum with a list of slaves who, during a period of two years, obtained their manumission through the intervention of Her Majesty's Consulate at Cairo.

4, Suffolk Place, London, August 13, 1868.

(Signed)

THOMAS F. READE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 32.

Consul Reade to Omar Bey.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

Cairo, May 27, 1868.

HAVING sent to your Excellency yesterday two slaves who had taken refuge at this Consulate in order that they should be furnished with certificates of manumission, I learn with much surprise that one of them named Mousa is detained in prison at the Zaptia, I regret to say I can only regard this case as a proof in addition to the many others that have been afforded of the little inclination evinced by the police authorities of this city to

aid Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate Office here in the course prescribed to it by Her Majesty's Government for obtaining, on the faith of the Imperial Firman of January 1857, and of the engagements so frequently made by His Highness the Viceroy to the same effect, the liberty of persons held in slavery who may invoke its assistance and protection. This assistance and protection by the Consulate, your Excellency will perceive, does not infringe in any way upon the integrity of the Viceroy's Government; for, slavery being abolished by supreme authority, no person of foreign origin held in compulsory servitude is thereby converted into an Ottoman subject, and on recovering his or her liberty, that person has a right to revert to his or her original foreign nationality. The slave Mousa having sought the protection of this Consulate, I must insist upon his immediate liberation. As to the precautionary measures adopted by your Excellency's Department for the alleged purpose of ascertaining the residence and occupation of the freed slave, and of thereby exercising over him a rigid surveillance, they lead naturally to a very general belief or conviction that he has only acquired the semblance of liberty without being actually free. I know not why there should be any difficulty in the case. A manumitted slave can earn his livelihood like any one else, and would not, as your Excellency seems to fear, be more prone than other persons to commit offences, nor, considering the comparatively small number of manumissions sought, would the country under the power of the Viceroy be exposed to any social conflict by making the liberty it grants unrestricted and real, on the delivery of the certificate of freedom to the applicant. With a view, however, to bring about for the future some more satisfactory understanding on the subject of the manumission of slaves, it will be my duty to report at once to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General the difficulties and hardships that have to be encountered by slaves seeking their liberty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. F. READE,

Inclosure 2 in No. 32.

Omar Bey to Consul Reade.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Cairo, 6 Safar, 1285 (May 28, 1868.)

I REGRET very much that the report made to you, and in consequence of which you address the police authorities the letter dated 5th instant, No. 158, are contrary to the real state of things. The proceedings attributed to the police are not true. We perceive that you acted under the impression that the reports made to you are true. The police, as you are aware, does not cease to do the duty imposed upon it. In the matter of Slavery, the police is conducting itself in a manner deserving encomium, for, in addition to the immediate delivery of the certificates of manumission to those who apply for them, the police, according to the wish of the slaves, allow them to remain in the service of whomsoever they may wish to serve.

The two Nubians sent by the British Consulate obtained, both of them, their manumission paper. On one of them asking the police to provide him with the means of obtaining a livelihood, on the plea that he knew nobody who would maintain him, he was sent to the Military Service, in the same way as free men go for the purpose of earning their livelihood; the other, wishing to enter the service of a person whom he named, he was conducted to the latter's house, but that person being absent, he returned to the Zaptia; and after remaining there two or three hours, was taken back to the house of the person in whose service he wished to enter; but that person would not admit him; so he returned to Zaptia, and then absconded altogether. Notwithstanding all this, the person who caused his detention for the few hours mentioned, has been punished, as it was deemed necessary. The facts being as above stated, I address the present for your information.

(Seal of Omar Sully Bey, Prefect of Police, Cairo.)

Inclosure 3 in No. 32.

Consul Reade to Omar Bey.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

Cairo, June 4, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in reply to the one I addressed to your Excellency on the 27th May last, with reference to a slave named

Mousa, who, on obtaining, in conformity with my request, a certificate of manumission, had been put into prison at the Zaptia.

Although, so long as the police authorities persist in enforcing, with regard to manumitted slaves, measures which no other class of the community is subjected to, and which render it very questionable whether the condition of a slave in this country is at all bettered by the acquirement of a manumission certificate, an explanation similar to the one contained in your Excellency's letter, cannot be deemed entirely satisfactory, I am happy to learn that the complaint I had put forward was so promptly redressed by your Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. F. READE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 32.

LIST of Slaves Freed by Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, from June 26, 1866, to June 19, 1868.

Date of Manumission.	Names of Slaves.		Names of their last Masters.
1866			
June	26	Ambar Aga (eunuch)	Mohamed Bey, son of the late Khursheed Pasha, ex-Governor of Alexandria.
	30	Farag Maccawee (male)	Emin Effendi, a merchant at Khan Khaleeli.
July	7	Nasra (female)	Raffia Hanem, daughter of Husseyn Bey Tabbuz Oglu.
	12	Mansoor (male)	Hassan Bey, ex-Mudeer of Sudan.
	30	Besheer (ditto)	Sabet Pasha, ex-Governor of Cairo.
	30	Almas (ditto)	Sheik Abdel Kader, Mufti of the Wuakf Divan.
September	1	Rehav (ditto)	The late Saleh el Barrad, timber merchant at Boulae.
	5	Mabruka (female)	The late Jacob Rolo, indigo merchant.
	5	Beheta (ditto)	Ditto.
	10	Haleel Tawfik Sharkas (male)	Mustafa Emin, son of the late Emin Pasha.
	12	Mariam (female)	Zeinab, wife of Mustafa Aga Gheridli, a zawas in the Zaptia.
	19	Farag (male)	Abdalla Abu Shadli, a clerk.
	22	Farag (ditto)	Slave dealer at Assouan.
October	18	Belal (ditto)	Hamed, son of the late Mustafa el Helwe, a merchant at Gorich.
	18	Beheet (ditto)	Mohamed el Zayat, at Benha.
	18	Fadlallah (ditto)	Ditto.
November	3	Ahmed (ditto)	Besheer Aga Daoodee, a eunuch in the harem of the late Abbas Pasha.
	22	Mabruka (female)	Mustafa el Adeely, a merchant at Gamalia.
	22	Mabruk (male)	Ahmed Bey Shukri, in the service of the Military Divan.
	28	Osman (ditto)	Mohamed Shuer, a butcher at Wuarrak el Hadr.
December	24	Zeid el Mal (female)	Autoon el Sabbah.
1867			
January	8	Zuhra (female)	Autoon Saleeb.
	29	Tereza (an Abyssinian girl)	Ghirghis and Farag Shalabi.
February	2	Nahma (female)	Mustafa Effendi, in the Military Divan.
	2	Hamad (son of Namah)	Ditto.
	28	Ambar (male)	The mother of Ali Pasha.
April	22	Fazl el Kerim (female)	Sherif Mussa, a slave-dealer.
June	1	Saluanas (ditto)	Hassan Pasha Topal, President of the Benha Council.
July	22	Hkeir Allah (male)	Hussein Bey, of the Divan of Public Works.
	22	Hadeega (wife of Hkeir Allah)	Ditto.
	22	Marruf (son of ditto)	Ditto.
	25	Hassan Ali Sharkas (male)	Abdel Hafeez, a slave-dealer at Gamalieh.
	29	Abdallah (ditto)	Mohamed Sharawee, Chief of a village named Simbel Rhoda.
	29	Um el Hauna (wife of Abdallah)	Ditto.
	31	Murgau (male)	Sayeb Pasha.
August	6	Marsila (female)	Mohamed Seir el Din.
October	1	Kadam Kheir (ditto)	Saad el Din Bey.
	1	Murgau (male)	Ismael Bey Bushuak.
November	5	Baheeta (female)	Autoon Hareef, of Hamlah.
	5	Mahbuba (her daughter)	Ditto.
	11	Emin (male)	Haggi Hamad Karamani, a slave-dealer in the Sukkaria.
	13	Besheer (ditto)	Heidar Pasha.
	19	Anbar (ditto)	Kamel Bey, in the military service.
	20	Zeinab (female)	Haleel Aga, zawas of the Wuakf Divan, and slave-dealer.
	30	Surur (male)	Mustafa Hewee, a slave-dealer at Haret el Room.
December	10	Khursheed Sharkas (ditto)	The late Mohamed Effendi Fehmi.
	10	Murgau (male)	Ibrahim Abu Rizk, a clerk at Kafr Attallah.
	14	Agamia (female)	Ibrahim Effendi el Hawari, of Tauta.
	17	Tawfik male	Ahmed Bey, son of the late Ibrahim Bey, ex-Nazer of the Verko Divan.
	21	Fatma (female)	Haggi Ahmed, a slave-dealer at Darb Ahmar.
	26	Nesim (male)	Besheer Aga, a eunuch in the harem of Halim Pasha.
	26	Mohamed (ditto)	Sabet Pasha, the wuakil of Raghib Pasha.
	26	Ali (ditto)	Ditto.
1868			
January	5	Almas (ditto)	Abbas el Gamal, a slave-dealer at Dawdeyeh.
	5	Murgau (ditto)	Abdel Nabi Fayet, a fellah at Sharkia.
	5	Abdel Salem (ditto)	Ditto.
	10	Zuhra (female)	Karabet Kalest.
	20	Danesh (male)	Heidar Pasha.
	27	Murgau (ditto)	Ahmed Rashid, cultivator of land at Geeza.
	29	El-Atta-Minnu (ditto)	Arbab Ebn Taha, a miller at Maufalut.
February	8	Zuhra (female)	The late Mohamed Effendi Fahmi.
	10	Danish Aga (eunuch)	Mohamed Bey, son of Ismael Pasha Hassa.
	15	Barazina (female)	Stifau Macari, of Boulae.
	17	Kurunfila (ditto)	Maunæ, daughter of Ghurgee, in the service of Aslau.
	17	Kahb Kheir (ditto)	The late Mustafa Raghab.

Date of Manumission.	Names of Slaves.			Names of their Masters.
1868				
February 17	Saheeda (female) ..	..	..	Mushrekee, a Coptic merchant.
21	Hadem Alla (ditto) ..	..	..	Ellias, a merchant at Gheeza.
28	Farahat Aga (eunuch) ..	..	..	Haleel Pasha, son of Ibrahim Pasha Yagau.
29	Khursheed (male) ..	..	..	Sheik el Bakri.
March 10	Saeed (ditto) ..	..	..	Haggi Hussein Simbi, a fellah.
23	Halema (female) ..	..	..	Jacob Kattawee, a Jew banker.
April 7	Amb-r Aga (eunuch) ..	..	..	Ibrahim Bey Helim, son of Khursheed Pasha, Member of Meglis Istinaf.
21	Farahat Belal Aga (ditto) ..	..	..	Ahmed Bey, son of Hussein Aga Kufri.
21	Saeed (male) ..	..	..	Haggi Ali, a cultivator of lands at Mansura.
28	Zeinab (Abyssinian girl) ..	..	..	Ibrahim Fallah, wheat merchant at Old Cairo.
30	Haleema (female) ..	..	..	Suleyman Abu Daood.
30	Fatma (ditto) ..	..	..	Ditto.
May 6	Selim Aga (eunuch) ..	..	..	Rateb Pasha, Commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army.
6	Kadam Kheir (female) ..	..	..	Rustum, a merchant at Khan Haleel.
9	Zeid el mal (ditto) ..	..	..	Hagga Husna.
12	Mohamed (male) ..	..	..	Mohamed Sarhau, a cultivator at Bahtush.
15	Zuhra (female) ..	..	..	Hussein Bey Kassem, in the military service.
23	Saeed (male) ..	..	..	Sid Ahmed Amr, a cultivator of lands at Kaliub.
26	Mussa (ditto) ..	..	..	Mohamed Mausur, ditto.
June 2	Belal (ditto) ..	..	..	Barber Bashi of the Viceroy.
2	Issa (ditto) ..	..	..	Ismael Pasha Abu Gabal.
2	Hassan (ditto) ..	..	..	Mussa Aga, in the harem of Kamel Pasha.
5	Rasem Aga (eunuch) ..	..	..	Mohamed Bey Sid Ahmed, in the Ministry of the Interior.
14	Ibrahim (male) ..	..	..	Mahbub Aga, in the harem of Kamel Pasha.

No. 33.

Mr. Egerton to Consul Reade.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 28, 1868.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of a Memorandum prepared by you and dated the 13th instant, calling the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the difficulties with which Consuls in Egypt have to contend when they are called upon to assist refugee slaves in obtaining their liberty, and inclosing copies of a correspondence which passed between you and the Prefect of Police at Cairo, regarding the illegal imprisonment of a slave whose liberty you had demanded.

I am, in reply, to state to you that Lord Stanley is not aware of the existence of any Treaty or other engagements which would give Her Majesty's Government the right to interfere with the status of domestic slavery in the Turkish dominions, or to demand the manumission of any slave who may take refuge at a British Consulate. It is no doubt true that on the demand of Her Majesty's Consular officers in Turkey and Egypt numerous slaves who have sought their protection have, from time to time, been liberated, and the list which accompanies your memorandum of slaves who have been liberated by the Egyptian authorities on your application within the last two years, numbering nearly 100, would seem to prove that there is no disinclination on the part of those authorities to attend to any well-founded applications that may be made to them on behalf of refugee slaves.

Under these circumstances Lord Stanley is not prepared to authorize any official representation to the Egyptian Government in the sense suggested in your Memorandum; and his Lordship would, on the contrary, recommend that, except in well authenticated cases of cruelty on the part of masters towards their slaves, when considerations of humanity might justify their interference, the official action of British Consular officers should be limited to preventing, as far as practicable, the importation of slaves into the Egyptian territories, and to procuring the manumission of such as may have been illegally imported.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. C. EGERTON.

MADAGASCAR.

No. 34.

Consul Pakenham to Lord Stanley.—(Received July 17.)

My Lord,

Tamatave, June 8, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I embarked yesterday on board the British barque "Admiral," O.N., 31,713, for the Mauritius, 17 Mozambique slaves, whom I claimed, seized, and manumitted, as having been introduced into Madagascar contrary to the provisions of our Treaty.

Although the Hova authorities so far admitted my right to seize these slaves as to deliver them up to me on the requisition which I had addressed to the Prime Minister as far back as the 9th of last November, a copy of which is inclosed, I still feel sure that such a right has been reluctantly conceded by most of the members of the Hova Government, the more so as this successful seizure enables me fully to substantiate the gravest of the charges contained in my note to the Prime Minister of the 4th September, 1867, respecting the illegal introduction to, and sale of, slaves from beyond sea at some of the military stations on the north-east of Madagascar.

I beg to inclose a note of the names, sexes, and ages of these slaves, who appear to have been landed at Diego Suarez during the early part of last year; and also a copy of the certificate which I delivered to the local authorities when I seized them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 34.

Consul Pakenham to the Prime Minister of Madagascar.

Sir,

Tamatave, November 9, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to bring to Her Majesty Queen Rasoharina's notice that it has come to my knowledge that a considerable number of Mozambique slaves have lately been landed at Diego Suarez, on the North-East Coast of Madagascar, from Arab dhows, and there sold, some of them having been, it is reported, sent to Antananarivo, others to different stations in the interior, and fifteen to Vohemaro.

I beg to point out that such proceedings constitute a very grave infraction of the provisions of our Treaty, and to request that you will move Her Majesty to issue orders that all slaves from beyond sea introduced into Madagascar since the 27th of June, 1865, be at once sent down to Tamatave, with a view to their immediate manumission. I have further to request that the Arab dhows engaged in this abominable traffic, as well as their owners and crews, may be seized and held at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's naval forces on the East India station.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 2 in No. 34.

Certificate of Seizure and Manumission of Seventeen Mozambique Slaves, illegally introduced into Madagascar.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Madagascar, hereby certifies that 17 Mozambique slaves, of whom 2 male adults and 10 boys, with 1 female adult and

4 girls, have this day, on his requisition, been delivered to him by his Excellency the Governor and the officers of Tamatave, under orders from his Excellency the Prime Minister of Madagascar.

The Undersigned further certifies that the said Mozambique slaves have been claimed, seized, and manumitted by him as having been landed and sold in Madagascar, contrary to the provisions of the Treaty concluded between Her Britannic Majesty and her late Majesty Rasoherina, Queen of Madagascar, on the 27th June, 1865, and their respective heirs and successors.

*Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Madagascar,
Tamatave, June 7, 1868.*

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 3 in No. 34.

NOTE of Seventeen Mozambique Slaves seized and Manumitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Madagascar, as having been landed and sold contrary to the provisions of the English Treaty, embarked on board the British barque "Admiral," for the Mauritius.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Toledy (male), 10 years. | 10. Aoalila (male), 10 years. |
| 2. Imbarakala (ditto), adult. | 11. Imitetioa (ditto), 10 years. |
| 3. Takomalia (ditto), 15 years. | 12. Ibeloke (ditto), 10 years. |
| 4. Imanamiaka (ditto), 12 years. | 13. Imilaliva (female), 10 years. |
| 5. Ikiazoambo (ditto), 16 years. | 14. Avania (ditto), adult. |
| 6. Imoraopava (ditto), 10 years. | 15. Halima (ditto), 9 years. |
| 7. Innasalavisy (ditto), 14 years. | 16. Vantanana (ditto), 13 years. |
| 8. Ironto (ditto), 12 years. | 17. Iveriela (ditto), 16 years. |
| 9. Imilikonie (ditto), adult. | |

*Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate in Madagascar,
Tamatave, June 7, 1868.*

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

No. 35.

Lord Stanley to Consul Pakenham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 24, 1868.

I HAVE received your despatch of 8th June last, reporting your having procured the liberation of 17 Mozambique slaves which had been illegally introduced into Madagascar; and I have to inform you that I approve of the course which you pursued in this matter

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 36.

Consul Pakenham to Lord Stanley.—(Received August 13.)

My Lord,

Tamatave, June 15, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Prime Minister of Madagascar respecting the Slave Trade, alleged by Commander Brown of Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Vigilant," to be carried on at the Hova Military Stations of Angoney, Vohemar, and Diego Suarez, to the north of Tamatave, in the exact manner mentioned in my report to that officer, a copy of which was inclosed in my despatch of the 22nd of last August.

I fear, my Lord, that there can now be no longer any doubt that the Prime Minister must have been fully aware that the nefarious Traffic of which I had complained, was being really carried on at those stations at the very time he wrote to me, on the 1st November, 1867, denying the fact.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure in No. 36.

Consul Pakenham to the Prime Minister of Madagascar.

Sir,

Tamatave, June 15, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for the information of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, an extract from Commodore Heath's Report to the Secretary to the Admiralty, and a copy of Commander Brown's Report therein mentioned;* and I beg to call Her Majesty's serious attention to the Slave Trade distinctly alleged by Commander Brown to be carried on at the Military Stations of Angoney, Vohemaro, and Diego Suarez, on the north-east coast of Madagascar; and this in presence of the formal assurances to the contrary, which your Excellency has so repeatedly given me.

I may add, that both the Extract and the Report in question have been published, and are amongst the Slave Trade papers presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

No. 37.

Consul Pakenham to Lord Stanley.—(Received August 13.)

My Lord,

Tamatave, June 16, 1868.

INFORMATION, which I believe to be perfectly trustworthy, having reached me, that the 17 Mozambique slaves seized and manumitted by me on the 7th instant, are only part of a cargo of 200 landed and sold at Diego Suarez, on the north-east coast of Madagascar, in May or June last year; and also that two other cargoes, one consisting of 200, the other of 300 Mozambique slaves, were landed and sold at Passandava Bay, on the north-west coast, during the months of August and September last year; I have considered it my duty to address the Prime Minister on the subject, and I have the honour to inclose copies of my letters to him.

I cannot but believe that his Excellency must have been in possession of the information which has been communicated to me in respect to these alleged slave-dealings, long before it reached me. If such be really the case, the fact of no report having been made on the subject, reflects gravely on the good faith of the Hova Government in respect to their Treaty engagements.

I shall not fail to report to Commodore Heath the slave-dealings alleged to have taken place at Diego Suarez and Passandava Bay.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 37.

Consul Pakenham to the Prime Minister of Madagascar.

Sir,

Tamatave, June 16, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a report has reached me, which I believe to be perfectly true, that the 17 Mozambique slaves whom I seized and manumitted on the 7th instant, are only part of a cargo of 200 landed at Diego Suarez during the early part of last year.

I beg, therefore, to request, that you will be so good as to let me know whether you have received any information respecting the despatch of the remaining 183; and also what steps have been taken to bring to trial the subjects of the Queen of Madagascar, who have thus openly violated the provisions of the English Treaty by introducing to, and selling in, Madagascar, slaves from beyond the sea.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

* Papers relating to the Slave Trade, 1867, Class A, page 73, No. 88.

Inclosure 2 in No. 37.

Consul Pakenham to the Prime Minister of Madagascar.

Sir,

Tamatave, June 16, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that it has been reported to me by a person present at the time, and who saw these slaves landed, and to whom they were offered for sale, that 300 Mozambique slaves were landed and sold at Izousa, Passandava Bay, the end of last August; and also that during the night of the 22nd September following, a further cargo, consisting of 200 Mozambiques, was landed at the village of Ambasbiti, Passandava Bay.

I beg, therefore, to request that you will move Her Majesty to cause immediate steps to be taken to ascertain what has become of these 500 slaves from beyond sea, who have been landed and sold in Madagascar, in open violation of the provisions of the English Treaty.

In your note to me of the 1st of last November, your Excellency inquires where Passandava Bay is situated. Whilst I certainly feel disappointed that so important a part of the dominions of the Queen of Madagascar as Passandava Bay should not be known to your Excellency, I beg to state that this bay is situated on the north-west coast of Madagascar, about sixty miles north of Nourousanga, in the immediate vicinity of, and directly opposite to, the French Island of Nossibé.

I trust that being now in possession of these particulars as to the exact position of Passandava Bay, your Excellency will find no difficulty in discovering the parties who have carried on slave-dealing in those parts; and I look forward with hopeful confidence to having these 500 slaves delivered up to me, with a view to their manumission.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

No. 38.

Lord Stanley to Consul Pakenham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 21, 1868.

I HAVE received your despatches of the 15th and 16th of June last, inclosing copies of the letters addressed by you to the Prime Minister of Madagascar, on the subject of slave-dealings, which there is too much reason to fear are carried on in that island with the connivance of the Hova authorities, and in violation of the Treaty engagements of Madagascar with this country; and I have to instruct you to inform the Prime Minister that you have communicated to Her Majesty's Government copies of the letters addressed by you to his Excellency on the 15th and 16th of June, and that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the tenor of those communications.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 39.

Consul Pakenham to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 19.)

My Lord,

Tamatave, June 22, 1868.

HAVING reference to the concluding paragraph in my despatch of the 16th instant, I have now the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of my Report to Commodore Heath, commanding the East India station, respecting alleged slave-dealings on the north-east coast of Madagascar and at Passandava Bay.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure in No. 39.

Consul Pakenham to Commodore Heath.

Sir,

Tamatave, June 16, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 7th instant I obtained possession of 17 Mozambique slaves, of whom 2 adult males with 10 boys and 1 adult female with 4 girls; and that I manumitted these slaves as having been landed and sold in Madagascar contrary to the provisions of the English Treaty, and embarked them on board the British barque "Admiral," O. N. 51,713, which left this port for the Mauritius on the 8th instant. I have reason to believe that these slaves formed part of a cargo of 200 landed and sold at Diego Suarez, to the north of Tamatave, in May or June last year.

I beg further to state that I am informed, on good authority, that two cargoes of Mozambique slaves were landed and disposed of at Passandava Bay, on the north-west coast of Madagascar, during the months of August and September last year. One, consisting of 300 Mozambiques, was landed at the village of Izousa, the latter end of August; the other, consisting of 200, was disembarked at the village of Ambasbiti, during the night of the 22nd September following.

I therefore venture to submit the desirability, as appears to me, of Her Majesty's vessels of war on the station visiting the north-east as well as the north-west coast of Madagascar, as often as the requirements of the service will admit of.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

No. 40.

Consul Pakenham to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 19.)

My Lord,

Tamatave, September 10, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of a correspondence which has passed between the Hova Government and myself relative to the arrest and attempted trial by Hova Law of a British subject named "Luckman" belonging to Bombay.

A report reached me some time back that Luckman, who had been residing at Vohemaro on the north-east coast of Madagascar, had been engaged in the Slave Trade; but, as Hovas of high rank had shared in his ventures, that an attempt would be made to make him out a Malagasy subject, in order to prevent the matter coming before me for adjudication; and what has occurred certainly lends consistency to the rumour.

Your Lordship will observe that the Prime Minister of Madagascar seeks to justify the course which has been pursued on the ground that Luckman has addressed a letter in Malagasy to the Hova Government, in which he claims to be a Malagasy subject; but, as this happened after my complaint, it cannot possibly justify anterior proceedings; and, besides, there is every reason to believe that the letter in question was written under advice, if not pressure, from the parties to whom it was addressed.

I have, therefore, considered it my duty to inform the local authorities at Tamatave that, unless the engagement taken in the concluding paragraph of the Prime Minister's letter to me, to deliver up Luckman, be fulfilled, I shall be compelled to make a formal demand for his surrender.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 1. in No. 40.

Consul Pakenham to the Prime Minister of Madagascar.

Sir,

Tamatave, June 20, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to call your attention to the following fact which has come to my knowledge:—

An Anglo-Indian subject of Her Britannic Majesty named Luckman, residing at Vohemaro, who had already lately been summoned to the capital by the Hova authorities to attend a Rabar, has, I am informed, been again called up there.

I have on more than one occasion complained to your Excellency of the assumption, by the Hova authorities, of powers of jurisdiction over British subjects which, under the

provisions of the English Treaty, exclusively belong to Her Britannic Majesty's Consular officers in Madagascar; and I beg now again to invite your Excellency's serious attention to this subject, as you must be fully aware how carefully I myself have always abstained from exercising or endeavouring to exercise any jurisdiction over Malagasy subjects.

Being desirous, as far as possible, not to do anything which might lower Hova authority in the eyes of foreigners residing in Madagascar, I shall not issue any orders on the subject to British residents until I receive your Excellency's reply to the present communication.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 2 in No. 40.

The Prime Minister of Madagascar to Consul Pakenham.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Antananarivo, 5 Adimizana (July 24, 1868).

I HAVE received the letter you wrote to me on the 20th of June last, and I am surprised to see you accusing us, saying that the great ones among the Hovas take power to judge English subjects.

Wherefore, this, I say to you, neither in time past, nor at the present, have we yet judged English subjects, and we do not like to trouble ourselves with judging English subjects: and who is our Governor who you told me judged English subjects? or, is it I who have judged? Wherefore, I would like you to think well, having begun to accuse us; for it is not right that a great man should accuse vainly: yet, if there are true witnesses who saw us judging English subjects, then tell (who they are).

And this also I say to you. In the days of Queen Rasoharina, Queen of Madagascar, that Queen liked peace, and it was exceedingly hateful to her when any person transgressed the Treaty she made with the Sovereign of Great Britain; and when she heard that there were people who brought in Mozambiques, she was angry, and gave word to the Governor of Hiarana to seize the people who brought Mozambiques, that she may be informed who traded and who did not: and you say that Lokoman is an English subject who has therefore been seized, and on the day in which Lokoman was taken by the Governor of Hiarana, he did not say, I am an English subject; and, granting that it even be so, we have not yet judged Lokoman. And behold! the letter written by Lokoman, declaring himself to be a subject of the Queen of Madagascar, I have caused to be inclosed in this that you may see.

And this also I say to you: our accusing Lokoman at Tananarivo resulted in making him out to be a subject of the Queen of Madagascar, and we determined that he should be judged; but we do not shelter him that he may not be judged by you by English law if he is an English subject. If he carries on that bad Traffic, and if you still say that he is indeed an English subject, then look well to your English subjects. And, granted that he even be so, we have not yet judged Lokoman, and do not yet know the truth whether he traded in Mozambiques or not; and when he declared to us that he was a subject of the Queen of Madagascar, and I received your letter saying he is an English subject, behold, I have sent him down to you there at Tamatave to stand before you that you may see what he says.

May you live and be happy; God bless you, says your friend.

(Signed) RAINILAJARIVONY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 40.

Consul Pakenham to the Prime Minister of Madagascar.

Sir;

Tamatave, August 20, 1868.

I HAVE before me a translation of the Prime Minister's note in reply to mine of the 20th of June last, in which his Excellency charges me with accusing the great ones amongst the Hovas of judging British subjects; but as I have referred to the copy of my note, and find no such charge preferred therein, I can only presume that the misunderstanding has been caused by an incorrect translation.

In stating that, on more than one occasion, I have complained of the assumption by the Hova authorities of powers of jurisdiction over British subjects, I cannot admit that this statement necessarily applied to the "great ones" at Antananarivo. The cases to

which I alluded are those of the village Chief of Tranocoditra, who judged and punished a British subject in July last year; and also that of Fairlambie, a Hova police officer, who openly violated the domicile of a British subject at Tamatave in August 1867, by breaking into his premises and forcibly carrying off one of his Malagasy servants, and this at night and during the absence of the party whose domicile was thus violated. Both these cases have been settled, and I only now refer to them in order to show that the statements contained in my note to the Prime Minister are based on facts.

As regards the case of Luckman, a British subject, who, as his Excellency himself admits, had been summoned up to the capital for the purpose of being judged by Malagasy law, the facts of the case are precisely as I represented them; and I beg, therefore, to request that in future great care may be taken to avoid similar infractions of the English Treaty. Luckman's letter in no way proves that he is a Malagasy subject; whilst the fact of his being a British subject, and its being rumoured that in carrying on the Slave Trade in the north he has only been a tool in the hands of others, renders it desirable that a full and searching inquiry should take place into the whole of the circumstances connected with his arrest and seizure by the Governor of Vohemaro.

In conclusion, and with reference to the censure of my official acts implied in the second paragraph of the Prime Minister's note, I beg to state that I must leave my own Government to judge of my official duties, which I am always desirous of performing with every feeling of friendship towards the Malagasy Government, but which are nevertheless imposed upon me by my instructions.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 4 in No. 40.

Luckman, a British Subject, to the Hova Government,

(Translation.

Antananarivo, 24 Asombola (July 13, 1868.)

AND may you live to be old, and not be sick, ye great ones, and tell ye this to my Lady. May God bless you all, Sirs.

And I went to Mojanga, and stayed there. I followed the law of Ranavalona, the Queen, the mother (of the late Sovereign), with Rainimanjy, fifteen honours, in 1854.

And I dwelt at Anonroutsanga five years, following the law of the Queen; and my house was next to Ralaizato, ten honours, for it is hereditary property.

And I arrived at Hiarana in 1860, and I came there with Rainikotomavo, twelve honours, and I offered hasina to the Queen, for I followed the law of my Lady.

And I am no longer a British subject, but a subject of Queen Ranavalona.

And this is my word.

May you live to be old, and not be sick; and tell ye this to my Lady.

God bless you, says your servant.

(Signed) LUCKMAN.

No. 41.

Lord Stanley to Consul Pakenham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 24, 1868.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 22nd of June last, I have to acquaint you that I approve the letter addressed by you to Commodore Heath on the subject of the Slave Traffic stated to be carried on at Passandava Bay and on the north-east coast of Madagascar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 42.

Lord Stanley to Consul Pakenham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 24, 1868.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 10th of September last, inclosing copies of a correspondence which has passed between the Hova Government and yourself relative to the arrest and attempted trial by Hova law of a British subject named Luckman, belonging to Bombay, who is suspected of having been engaged in Slave Traffic, and I have to acquaint you that, assuming that you had good and sufficient grounds for believing Luckman to be a British subject, I approve your proceedings in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 43.

Consul Pakenham to Lord Stanley.—(Received December 21.)

My Lord,

Tamatave, September 24, 1868.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 15th and 16th of June last, I have now the honour to transmit copies of further correspondence which has passed between the Prime Minister of Madagascar, the Chief Secretary of State, and myself on the subject of alleged slave-dealings reported in my former despatches.

The Prime Minister's reply to my letters of the 15th and 16th June is extremely unsatisfactory, and leaves the question in very much the same position as before.

His Excellency endeavours, as usual, to deny, without in any way disproving facts, which, nevertheless, are public and notorious; and at the same time suggests the adoption of measures which, even if practicable, could scarcely prove effectual in checking the Slave Trade in Madagascar.

Under these circumstances, as on the one hand, I fully believe that the Slave Trade has been, and is still carried on in Madagascar under the circumstances and at the places mentioned in my former despatches; and, on the other, as I am unable to report that any effectual steps have hitherto been taken by the Hova authorities for the suppression of this abominable Traffic, I beg to submit for your Lordship's favourable consideration the desirability as appears to me of a small steamer of about seventy tons being stationed at Tamatave, to enable me to visit, as often as may be practicable, at least a portion of the extensive sea-board which is under my political and consular charge.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 43.

The Prime Minister of Madagascar to Consul Pakenham.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Antananarivo, July 24, 1868.

I HAVE received the letters you wrote to me on the 15th and 16th of June, and the copies of the letters written by Commodore Heath and Commander Brown, and I have also told the Queen the contents of your letters.

And this I say to you, since the exchanging of the ratifications of the Treaty, Queen Rasoharina gave strict injunctions to stop the introduction of slaves from across the sea, and to carry out the Treaty which had been concluded between Great Britain and Madagascar, on account of the peace which she liked to exist with Queen Victoria. Since that time, and especially after the journeying to the sea-coast, she herself enjoined and warned the governors strictly to observe the Treaty which had been concluded, for she viewed their faults as those of persons who had transgressed it; and then again she did not hold Kabars only, but was always writing to confirm those Kabars. And when I received the letter you wrote which said there were persons who introduced Mozambiques on the north-east coast of Madagascar, that also I told her, and she sent with all haste to look after that, and those seventeen who were made over to you were taken. And now you say again, there were 500 introduced; and you inquire of me whether I have heard, wherefore, I tell you I had not yet heard that until you told me; and with regard to what you say, "the person who saw them introduced told me," that

makes me glad, and now, send that person who told you that, to go with an officer from Tamatave to the Governor of that place where the Mozambiques were introduced, for I have given letters to the officers there (Tamatave) to send together with him whom you send to search into the lie of that Governor, who reports and gives confidence, saying:—There are no slaves introduced, as far as the country is concerned of which I am Governor, and if there are persons whom we understand to be persons stolen, even from across the sea, there is no one of us who buys, and if that be true he will be condemned, for he is always lying to the Queen, and also that you may see the justice of your constant complaints, and it will rejoice me also because the liar will be condemned by his lie; and if it be not true, that your constant complaints may cease.

And also I say to you that there are not Governors and soldiers at all the ports of Madagascar; and lest there should be any one coming from across the sea introducing Mozambiques into those ports, you should tell your ships to be careful and prevent slaves crossing the sea, so that they be not brought here; for both and each of us engage to stop that in the Treaty, for the Queen relies on your ships to prevent that kidnapping by the Arab ships, for you see there were subjects of the Queen of Madagascar who live a considerable distance from the military stations, who were killed by that wicked man Tsimiharo, when they endeavoured to prevent slaves being introduced into Madagascar, and we have not captured Tsimiharo, but he has escaped across the sea, although Raharolahy, fifteen honours O.D.P., showed you the letter from the Governor of Hiarana reporting that. Wherefore, I would wish you to reflect on this, and this I say, warn your ships that they may stop that, for if it truly exists, it may be traced across the sea.

And this also I say to you: When Queen Ranavalona, Queen of Madagascar, commenced to reign, for the purpose of carrying out the Treaty which had been concluded, for she desires exceedingly that there should be peace with Queen Victoria, she commanded all the Governors strictly to observe the Treaty, and that no Mozambiques, not even those derived from ancestors, and who may long have been Mozambique slaves, should be conveyed into the interior. And should there be persons who introduce [such slaves], she has determined that they be held as having transgressed the laws of the Kingdom, and more particularly those who shall buy slaves newly landed, coming from across the sea.

And as regards the copy of the letter you sent, saying: The copy of the letter of Commander Brown to Commodore Heath, which says: "Angoney, Voahemary, and Diego-Suarez, are places whence slaves are introduced into the interior of Madagascar." I ask you to give me the proof of that. For I have not yet seen fresh Mozambiques brought here into the interior. Yet, if you know and tell me, the doer of such things will be easily condemned, in order that he break not the law in future.

And as regards the ports of Antomboko, and Hiarano, and Amorontsanga, where you are always saying that Mozambique slaves are introduced from across the sea, it would be best if you appointed a Vice-Consul there to take charge, together with our Governor, and to be a witness whether it is true so or not, for you have seen the denial of the Governor when he met Commander Brown, saying it is not so, though he says it is indeed so.

And as to what you say with regard to Passandava Bay, as far as I know, there is, as it were, no military station in that part of the country. And as regards the Governor of Antomboka, the Queen has determined that he shall be replaced, because he did not see the introduction of Mozambiques into the district of which he is the Governor, and when he shall have arrived here he will be judged according to the law of Madagascar, both he and the Malagasy subjects who did it. And it will rejoice the Queen exceedingly if you appoint a Vice-Consul at those ports where you are always saying that slaves are introduced that you may ascertain the truth.

May you live and be happy. God bless you, says your friend.

(Signed) RAINILAIARIVONY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 43.

Consul Pakenham to the Chief Secretary of State, Madagascar.

Sir,

Tamatave, September 24, 1868.
I HAVE before me a translation of the Prime Minister's letter dated the 24th of July last in reply to certain communications from myself on the subject of the Slave Trade carried on on the north-east coast of Madagascar, and at Passandava Bay.

In that letter his Excellency recapitulates the steps taken by Her late Majesty Queen

Rasoherina with a view to the suppression of that abominable Traffic, and mentions those adopted by Her Majesty Queen Ranavaloa.

His Excellency also suggests that the party who informed me of the landing of 500 Mozambique slaves at Passandava Bay be sent with a Hova officer to confront the Governor of the place where such landing was effected; requests to be furnished with proof of the accuracy of the statements contained in Commander Brown's report to Commodore Heath respecting alleged slave-dealings on the coast north of Tamatave; urges the necessity for increased vigilance on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's cruizers; and, finally, recommends the appointment of British Vice-Consuls to different ports on the coast of Madagascar.

In reply, I have the honour to submit that the Slave Trade Reports of Her Britannic Majesty's Consular and naval officers are in every respect accurate, and consequently deserving of attention at the hands of the Hova Government; whilst those emanating from parties, who are themselves engaged in the Slave Trade, and whose interest consequently lies in concealing the truth from the Prime Minister, are unworthy of credit. I beg further to represent that my residence on the coast furnishes me with sources of information which the Members of the Hova Government, who constantly reside at Antananarivo do not possess; and this probably accounts for the Prime Minister being in ignorance of the existence of abuses notorious to every one who has resided at, or visited the sea-port towns of Madagascar.

With reference to his Excellency's request that the party who saw the 500 Mozambique slaves landed at Passandava Bay should accompany a Hova officer to that place, in order to point out the Governor in whose district they were landed, I regret being unable to accede to this request, as I possess no means of forcing my informant to undertake so long, tedious, and dangerous a journey, and one, which if accomplished, could not, in my opinion, be attended with useful results, inasmuch as his Excellency states that there are no military stations at Passandava Bay. Nor do I feel it my duty under existing circumstances, to recommend to Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State the appointment of British Vice-Consuls to those ports in Madagascar where the Slave Trade has been carried on, as it appears to me that the reports of such subordinate officers could not carry greater weight than those of their immediate superiors.

In conclusion, I beg to assure the Hova Government that nothing is further from my wish or intention than to trouble them with unfounded or vexatious complaints; but as I am satisfied of the accuracy of the reports which I have received, and that the parties implicated are subjects of the Queen of Madagascar, I feel it my duty again to urge the subject on the serious consideration of the Hova Government, expressing a hope that the utmost diligence may be used to discover the parties who introduced, sold, or purchased 200 Mozambiques at Diego-Suarez in May last year, and also those who landed, sold, or purchased 500 Mozambiques at Passandava Bay in the following months of August and September. The seizure and manumission of these slaves could not fail to have a most salutary effect in checking future ventures; whilst the loss to, and punishment of, the parties who introduced, sold, or purchased them consequent thereon, would in all probability deter others from engaging in such an abominable Traffic.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

No. 44.

Consul Pakenham to Lord Stanley.—(Received December 21.)

My Lord,

Tamatave, September 24, 1868.

I HAD the honour of reporting to your Lordship on the 10th instant, certain proceedings of the Hova Government at Antananarivo in regard to Luckman, an Anglo-Indian subject of Her Majesty, and I beg now to submit the following additional particulars:—

Luckman appeared before me on the 22nd instant. At first he begged me not to question him as to what had lately passed between himself and the Hova Government, alleging that, if he spoke the truth, he would be sure to incur the enmity of the "great men of the Kingdom."

I told Luckman that he need not fear, as England was powerful and able to protect her subjects in the remotest parts of Madagascar: at the same time I fully explained to him that anything he stated would be taken down in writing, and might be used as

evidence, and that I did not, therefore, require him to make any statement incriminating himself.

He said that he would speak, provided I granted him a pass to show that he was under British protection, which I did in the terms of Inclosure No. 1.

I beg to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of Luckman's deposition.

This document speaks for itself and requires little comment at my hands. It proves more clearly than anything I can advance that no reliance whatever is to be placed on the anti-slavery protestations of the present Hova Government. It also discloses the means resorted to by them to justify infractions of the Treaty between Great Britain and Madagascar.

After illegally seizing Luckman and compelling him to abandon his property and trade, and undertake a long, tedious, and dangerous journey, without ever notifying to Her Majesty's Representative in Madagascar the nature of the offence of which he was accused, the Hovas seek to justify such a course by producing a letter, which Luckman himself was made to write by Rainimaharavo, Chief Secretary of State, with a view to deceive British authority as to his nationality. Thus, not satisfied himself with deceiving Her Majesty's Consul, the Chief Secretary induces a British subject, under Consular jurisdiction, to follow his example. But as the cause of truth in the end always prevails, so the whole proceedings of the Hova Government in connection with this case have been brought to light by Luckman's own deposition; and the reason for their reluctance to allow him to appear before me is at once accounted for.

Prior to Luckman's arrest, considerable numbers of Mozambique slaves had been openly introduced at Diego-Suarez and thence conveyed to Vohemaro. Some of the leading men engaged in this abominable Traffic, Allybarack, Tophikia, and Masikio, had been discovered in the very act of slave-dealing and conducted to the capital; but, instead of receiving the punishment they deserved, they had been set at liberty and the whole matter studiously concealed from Her Majesty's Consul; and this in presence of the most formal assurances from the Hova authorities that no Slave Trade was carried on, either at Vohemaro or Diego-Suarez. Luckman knew all that had taken place, and might have communicated what he knew to Her Majesty's Consul, hence the necessity for preventing any communication between the Consul and Luckman.

It is evident, my Lord, if the Hova Government had been really desirous that the whole truth, in connection with the Slave Trade which is carried on in Madagascar, should be known, that Allybarack, Tophikia, and Masikio, with the whole of the other witnesses, would have been brought before me and interrogated in my presence. No more favourable opportunity could have been offered to the Hova Government for vindicating their conduct and disproving any connivance on their part in regard to slave-dealings carried on in Madagascar in direct violation of the Treaty between that country and Great Britain. But the course which they have adopted and followed necessarily leads to directly an opposite conclusion.

I beg to inclose for your Lordship's information a copy of my letter to the Chief Secretary of State on the subject of Luckman's appearance and deposition, and trusting that my proceedings in this matter will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 44.

Pass from Consul Pakenham to Luckman.

THE bearer of this, Luckman, a native of Kutch, is under British protection. So long, therefore, as the said Luckman engages in lawful trade, and does not deal in slaves, the Malagasy authorities are requested to protect and assist him in case of necessity.

Given under our hand and seal of office, at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Madagascar, Tamatave, the 24th day of September, 1868.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM,

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Madagascar.

Inclosure 2 in No. 44.

Deposition of Luckman, a British Subject.

Appearance and deposition of Luckman, on solemn affirmation, before me, T. C. Pakenham, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Madagascar, this 22nd day of September, 1868, who saith :—

I AM a native of Kutch, but for the last fourteen years I have resided in Madagascar, and since 1860 at Vohemaro. I know the letter now shown to me: it is in my own handwriting. I wrote it at the instance of Rainimaharavo, whom I know perfectly well, and whom I saw daily whilst at Antananarivo. He himself dictated it, and, if he had not done so, I should never have written it.

About fourteen months ago, 15 Mozambique slaves, 6 of whom were in the possession of an Arab named Ally Barack, and 9 belonging to a Hova officer named Tsimvadimandri, ten honours, the whole having been purchased at Diego Suarez, were seized by the Governor of Vohemaro; and at the same time two Mozambique children given to me by my brother Adamjee, who resides at Nossi-bé, were taken from me.

About nine months ago, Tsimvadimandri, Ally Barack, myself, and two Antalotes, from Diego Suarez, named Tophikia and Masikio, were conducted by Hova officers to Tamatave, and then to Antananarivo. After being detained at the latter place nearly a month, Ally Barack and the two Antalotes were dismissed, and I was told that I might also go; but I complained of having been compelled to abandon my property and business at Vohemaro; and I requested a letter from the Hova Government, setting forth their reasons for thus treating a British subject. I was told to return to Tamatave, and that the letter would be sent. I did so; but instead of receiving any letter, I was summoned up a second time to Antananarivo, and detained there until after the Coronation of the Queen of Madagascar, when I was sent down to Tamatave.

Before the seizure of the 17 Mozambiques, Mozambique slaves were daily brought from Diego Suarez, and sold at Vohemaro.

Signed in the Guzerattee character by

LUCKMAN.

At Tamatave, Madagascar, before me, the date first-before written.

(Signed)

T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 3 in No. 44.

Consul Pakenham to the Chief Secretary of State, Madagascar.

Sir,

Tamatave, September 24, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Prime Minister, writing to me on the 24th of July, informed me that the British subject named Luckman, had been sent down to Tamatave, to appear before me. I have now the honour to state, that Luckman only arrived here a few days ago, and that he appeared before me on the 22nd instant.

I have carefully taken down Luckman's deposition, which discloses many important features in connection with his case; but as the Hova Government have not produced any evidence against him, I have been unable to detain him. In order, however, to protect him from future molestation, I have given a certificate that he is under British protection, and entitled to that of the Malagasy authorities so long as he is engaged in legitimate trade.

I remain, &c.

(Signed)

T. C. PAKENHAM.

No. 45.

Consul Pakenham to Lord Stanley.—(Received December 21.)

My Lord,

Tamatave, October 26, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 21st August, in reply to my despatches of the 15th and 16th of June last, in which I had transmitted copies of the letters addressed by me to the Prime Minister of Madagascar, on the subject of alleged slave-dealings carried on in that island, and instructing me

CLASS B.

G

to inform the Prime Minister that I had communicated to Her Majesty's Government copies of the letters addressed by me to his Excellency on the 15th and 16th of June, and that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the tenor of those communications.

In obedience to your Lordship's instructions, I addressed the Prime Minister on the 22nd instant, and I beg now to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of my note to his Excellency on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure in No. 45.

Consul Pakenham to the Prime Minister of Madagascar.

Sir,

Tamatave, October 22, 1868.

HAVING submitted to Lord Stanley copies of my letters addressed to your Excellency on the 15th and 16th of June last, on the subject of the Slave Trade carried on at the military stations of Angoncy, Vohemaro, and Diego Suarez, on the north-east, and at Passandava Bay on the north-west coast of Madagascar, in violation of the Treaty engagements of Madagascar with Great Britain, I have received his Lordship's instructions to inform your Excellency that copies of those letters have been communicated to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and that Her Britannic Majesty's Government entirely approve the tenor of those communications.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

No. 46.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Pakenham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 28, 1868.

I HAVE received your two despatches of the 24th of September last, addressed to Lord Stanley, inclosing copies of a further correspondence which has passed between you and the Hova Government, respecting the alleged slave-dealings on the north-east coast of Madagascar, and in Passandava Bay, and in the matter of the protected Indian subject named Luckman; and I have to acquaint you that I approve your conduct in these matters as reported in your above-mentioned despatches.

You will inform the Hova Prime Minister that the accounts received by Her Majesty's Government from the Commanders of British cruisers engaged in the suppression of the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa confirm your reports, and leave no room for doubting that slaves, occasionally in considerable numbers, are introduced into Madagascar, and you will add that this could not be done without the connivance of the authorities where the disembarkations are effected.

You will further state that Arab dhows have been captured by British cruisers engaged in conveying slaves to Madagascar, and that while the Commanders of Her Majesty's ships will do their best to prevent the introduction of slaves into Madagascar, it is nevertheless the duty of the Hova authorities to prevent the landing of slaves in their territories, and that Her Majesty's Government must regard the Hova Government as responsible for any infraction of their Treaty engagements, by which they are bound to discountenance the Slave Trade, and to punish Hova subjects engaging in the Traffic.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON

PORTUGAL.

No. 47.

Mr. Lytton to Lord Stanley.—(Received January 13.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 3, 1868.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch dated the 29th of November, 1867, I have the honour to inclose herewith, translation of a note which I have received from M. Cazal Ribeiro in reply to the extract from Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner at Loanda, which, by your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch, I was instructed to communicate to the Portuguese Government. M. Cazal Ribeiro expresses himself in this note with some irritation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RT. LYTTON.

Inclosure in No. 47.

Senhor Ribeiro to Mr. Lytton.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Lisbon, December 28, 1868.

I HAVE received the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 14th instant, communicating to me, in accordance with the instructions of your Government, an extract from the Annual Report of Mr. Hewett, British Commissioner *ad interim* at Loanda. This officer asserts that the conveyance of negroes under the name of libertos to the Islands of San Thomé and Prince, not only from the coast opposite those islands, but also from the ports of Angola, still continues, though it be on a smaller scale; and he concludes by saying that he cannot imagine how, if His Most Faithful Majesty's Government are really in earnest in suppressing the Traffic, there can be any great difficulty in discovering, if they have not already been discovered, the persons guilty, and punishing them according to law.

In your sagacity you will hardly have failed to note the vague character of Mr. Hewett's statement, the more to be wondered at from the fact that he considers himself authorized, without pointing out a single fact, or furnishing any clue, to express a doubt as to the sincerity of the earnestness of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government in suppressing all unlawful Traffic. On the 17th of April last Sir A. Paget wrote to me that the Governor-General of Angola had stopped the conveyance of libertos to San Thomé, and expressed the satisfaction of his Government at that fact. On the 20th of May of this year I made known to Sir A. Paget the instructions which had been issued to the Governor-General of Angola upon that subject.

The information received by the Government up to the present time, confirms the opinion which I expressed in the note of the 20th of May, that those instructions would be rigorously carried out. For Mr. Hewett's statement to counterbalance the official reports to the contrary, for it to diminish the value of Sir A. Paget's declaration, something more is certainly required than a mere generic affirmation, unaccompanied not only by any proofs, but even by the slightest mention of any fact, concerning which the proper authorities might be able to institute an inquiry.

Mr. Hewett speaks of the conveyance of negroes to San Thomé, but to what kind of conveyance does he allude? Is it a question of any clandestine or of any authorized Acts? If it be of the former, where, how, and by whom is it suspected that they were committed? What clue is there with a view to the discovery and punishment of the crime? And if the Commissioner *ad interim* alludes to negroes who have left Angola for San Thomé,

provided with passports, what are the circumstances of the cases to which he alludes? It is absolutely necessary to mention the same in order to ascertain the legality or illegality of the conduct of the authorities, and to enforce their responsibility, should they have committed any contravention of the express orders of the Government.

The Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, lays down in the Vth Article the strict conditions under which the conveyance of slaves is allowed from one Portuguese possession to another. According to the letter of that Article, any Portuguese subject on a voyage can be accompanied by two slaves *bond fide* in his service; and when a colonist together with his family definitively changes his place of residence in a Portuguese possession on the coast of Africa, he can carry with him as many as ten slaves who are *bond fide* his domestic servants. Within these limits, and provided the other conditions mentioned in the aforesaid Article V shall have been proved, the conveyance of slaves is lawful. Should the number, however, be greater in any of these hypotheses, or should any of the other conditions be wanting, then the conveyance of slaves acquires a criminal character, and remains liable to the legal penalties.

The Treaty does not speak of libertos, but only of slaves. Nevertheless, a dispute has arisen between the Governments of His Most Faithful Majesty and that of Her Britannic Majesty as to the interpretation of the Treaty to libertos who were declared to be such by the Decree of the 14th December, 1854. Although the latter were not included in the express letter of the stipulations, the Portuguese Government, however, being desirous to carry its scrupulous good faith as far as possible, and to prove, even at the cost of valuable interests, its earnest wish to remove from the Portuguese Colonies any pretext for, or even the slightest appearance of the Traffic, did not hesitate, without, however, giving up the point of law as settled, to issue express orders to the Governor-General of Angola, in order that the conveyance of libertos to the Islands of San Thomé and Prince, or to any other place, should not be tolerated, except under the very precise conditions in which the conveyance of slaves is allowed.

With respect to the conveyance of free negroes, it is not prohibited either by the laws or by the Treaty. Whenever the proper authority shall have duly ascertained the free condition of any one, it would be absurd to confound the emigration of free negroes with the Slave Trade. The laws and principles which condemn the Traffic, with the object of protecting the African race, could not condemn the latter to be deprived of the natural liberty of looking out for a place of residence, and for labour wherever it might suit their convenience. And in no other manner are the laws understood and carried out by the British cruisers, when, instead of conveying the liberated slaves to their native country, they carry them as free men to the British Colonies, as, it appears, was the case last year with respect to a great number of negroes found in a dhow which was captured on the eastern coast of Madagascar, and who were landed at Port Victoria Mahé, and at other places, for the purpose of being employed as labourers by the inhabitants of Mauritius.

The entrance of negroes into the islands of San Thomé and Prince is subject to the same rules as their departure from Angola, or from any other point. With respect to the mainland opposite those islands, the Government is in no way responsible for what is done there, because that part of the coast is not under the dominion and in the possession of Portugal.

The statements of the Commissioner *ad interim* might be taken into consideration, if, on his specifying the facts, it should be ascertained that they constituted a contravention of the provisions of the Treaty, or even of the rules laid down by His Majesty's Government with respect to libertos. But in the terms in which they are drawn up, and being contradictory to the information furnished by the Portuguese authorities, and even with the declarations made in the note of the 17th of April by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at this Court, such statements are altogether void of any importance whatsoever.

In the concluding part of the extract an appreciation is expressed which it would be my duty energetically to repel, if I did not possess beforehand the certainty that the sincerity of the wishes of the Portuguese Government in putting in practice everything that can tend to repress the Traffic, is duly appreciated by Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Without any need of appealing to other testimonies, it suffices that I should quote the notes which you did me the honour to address to me on the 15th of June and 14th of August, 1866, in which you furnish a loyal and valuable testimony to the endeavours of Governors Cardozo and Andrade, and of other Portuguese functionaries. This, however, is not the first time that British functionaries persist in maintaining vague propositions, and void of all proofs or clue as far as regards the Traffic in the Portuguese

Possessions. This kind of tradition, which resists every kind of evidence, has sometimes caused a justification of such propositions to be sought by means hardly compatible with the spirit of impartiality which ought always to animate those who are discharging functions, whose object it is to protect the interests of humanity, and not to oppress lawful trade with insupportable vexations. A fact of this nature was that which occurred on the trial for the demand of compensation to the owners of the barque "*Dahomey*," and also the false denunciation received from the sailor Baxter.

It is not my intention to revert at present to an examination of these facts which were fully made known to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, or to re-open a discussion which I consider at an end in view of the note which, on the 17th of September last, I received from Mr. Harriss, then Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at this Court; but it is my duty to observe that the note in question is limited to general statements respecting the character of the existing relations between the British Commissioner at Loanda and the Colonial authorities, and does not contain any explanation of the facts in question, among them there being that most serious one relative to the trial of the "*Dahomey*."

It would be sufficient to oppose a simple denial to the groundless assertions of Mr. Hewett, without entering into any further details, if I did not think it necessary once more to call the attention of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to the inconvenience caused by the exaggerated zeal or inveterate prejudices of some of their Agents to the very cause which both Governments have at heart to promote.

It is not by fostering suspicion and mistrust among themselves that the authorities of both countries can effectually combine for the destruction of the last vestiges of the Traffic; it is by rivalling each other in zeal, and inspiring mutual confidence, that their functions will be advantageously discharged. The Portuguese Government, on its part, has maintained, and is disposed to maintain, even beyond the strict letter of the Treaties, the humanitarian engagements into which it has entered; and it considers itself entitled to expect that Her Britannic Majesty's Government, having on several occasions acknowledged the spirit of loyalty which exists on our part, will become convinced of the necessity of instilling into their Agents that confidence which they have themselves expressed, and which is the best guarantee of our common efforts being crowned with success.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) CAZAL RIBEIRO.

No. 48.

Lord Stanley to Mr. Lytton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 23, 1868.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, copies of a despatch and its inclosures from Mr. Hewett, the Acting British Commissioner at Loanda,* reporting the circumstances under which the Portuguese vessel "*Pepito*," formerly the "*Paquete do Havre*," was destroyed whilst engaged in shipping a cargo of slaves between Mangue Grande and Mangue Pequena in the month of October last, and inclosing also copies of a correspondence which has passed between Mr. Hewett and the Captain-General of Angola relative to this affair.

I have instructed Mr. Hewett to express to the Captain-General the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the energy which his Excellency has acted in his endeavours to bring to justice the master and crew of the "*Pepito*," and in bringing this affair to the notice of the Portuguese Government, which it will be right that you should do, I have to desire that you will express to the Portuguese Minister the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that every effort will be made on the part of the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty to discover and to punish the owners of the "*Pepito*," or other parties in Portugal engaged in this slave-trading transaction.

You will see it is stated that a Senhor Leivas was the originator of the enterprise, the same individual who has the credit of being the promoter of all the slave-trading transactions that have taken place within the last few years, and with regard to whom Sir A. Paget was instructed, in a despatch dated the 5th of February last, to make inquiries, which did not result, however, in his procuring any information whatever respecting this person.

I am, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 49.

Mr. Lytton to Lord Stanley.—(Received January 28.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 3, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, herewith, translation (by Mr. Duff) of a note which I have received from Senhor Cazal Ribeiro, expressing the satisfaction of the Portuguese Government at the contents of an extract from a despatch from the British Commissioner at the Cape of Good Hope, dated October 1, 1866, which I was instructed by your Lordship's despatch of the 5th of December last, to communicate to the Portuguese Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RT. LYTTON.

Inclosure in No. 49.

Senhor Ribeiro to Mr. Lytton.

(Translation.)

Foreign Department, Lisbon, December 24, 1867.

I HAD the honour to receive the note which you addressed to me on the 4th instant, transmitting to me copy of a part of a despatch from the British Commissioner in the Mixed Commission Court established at the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 1st of October of last year, in which he relates a conversation which he had held with the new Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlements on the East Coast of Africa. In the same note you express the pleasure felt by Her Britannic Majesty's Government on learning the praiseworthy intentions of that officer with respect to the suppression of the Slave Trade, and to the efforts which he proposes to make in favour of lawful trade and for the encouragement of agriculture in that part of Africa.

Having taken cognizance of the contents of your above-mentioned note, I thank you for the communication which you were pleased to make to me; and His Majesty's Government cannot but feel grateful for the recognition on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Government of the endeavours of the Portuguese authorities for the suppression of the Slave Trade. The effectual co-operation of the authorities of the two countries, rivalling each other in the loyal and zealous discharge of their duties, has produced the advantageous results of which mention is made in the last annual Report from the Mixed Portuguese and British Commission Court at the Cape of Good Hope. This Report closed on the 31st of December, 1866, and published in the "Diario de Lisboa," No. 80, of the 9th of April last, mentions the fact, which I had already the occasion to point out in my note addressed to Sir A. B. Paget on the 20th of March of this year, that no case of Slave Trade had been brought before the Mixed Commission Court in the course of the year 1866.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) CAZAL RIBEIRO.

No. 50.

Lord Stanley to Mr. Lytton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 5, 1868.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 23rd ultimo, I inclose for your information, a copy of a further despatch from the Acting British Commissioner at Loanda* respecting the case of the Portuguese vessel "*Pepito*," formerly the "*Paquete do Havre*," which lately attempted to ship a cargo of slaves on the African coast, between Mangue Grande and Mangue Pequena.

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 51.

Mr. Lytton to Lord Stanley.—(Received March 5.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 23, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches of the 23rd ultimo and 5th instant, relative to the circumstances of the burning of the Portuguese slave-trading ship "*Pepito*," and the escape of her captain.

I have lost no time in communicating with the Portuguese Government on this subject, with a view to the discovery and punishment of the persons connected with the undertaking on which that vessel was engaged.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RT. LYTTON.

No. 52.

Mr. Lytton to Lord Stanley.—(Received March 9.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 3, 1868.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatches of the 23rd of January and 5th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith translation (by Mr. Duff) of a note from Count d'Avila, acknowledging the receipt of one which, conformably with your Lordship's above-mentioned instructions, I addressed to his Excellency relative to the circumstances of the burning of the Portuguese vessel "*Pepito*," engaged in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RT. LYTTON.

Inclosure in No. 52.

Count d'Avila to Mr. Lytton.

(Translation.)

Foreign Department, Lisbon, February 26, 1868.

I HAVE received the note which you addressed to me on the 19th instant, communicating to me a despatch in which the British Commissioner in the Mixed Commission Court at Loanda reports to his Government the circumstances which took place concerning the Portuguese ship "*Pepito*," formerly "*Paquete do Havre*," destroyed in October last, between Mangue Grande and Mangue Pequeno, at the time when she was preparing to receive a cargo of slaves.

Having taken notice of what you state, I have the honour to inform you that I write this day to the Minister of Marine, calling his Excellency's attention to the contents of your above-mentioned note and of the document inclosed therein, especially as far as regards the measures adopted by the Governor-General of Angola on the conjuncture in question. I must, however, state to you that His Majesty's Government was highly gratified to learn that the prompt measures adopted by the said Governor-General, for the purpose of discovering the authors of that slave-trading attempt, had merited the approbation of the British Government.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) COUNT D'AVILA.

No. 53.

Sir C. Murray to Lord Stanley.—(Received July 3.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, June 23, 1868.

ON the 20th instant, the Marquis Sá de Bandeira introduced a Bill into the Chamber of Peers for the immediate abolition of slavery in all the Portuguese Possessions. This Bill is the same as that which was presented by the Marquis on the 21st of January of last year. His Excellency on the occasion of laying his Bill before the Chamber, remarked that it is impossible that Portugal should still persist in keeping up slavery when all nations possessing Colonies had either abolished it, or were on the point of doing so, without

excepting Brazil, where several projects of law for that purpose had been laid before the Chambers.

Although his Excellency stated that the Minister of Marine had promised to give the Bill his best support as soon as the Committee shall have reported upon it, and although there does not appear to be any opposition to this Bill, yet the backward state of the many measures presented by the Government to the Chamber of Deputies, and the exceedingly dilatory manner in which public business is conducted in the Cortes, do not allow me to hope that this important and useful measure will become law in this session.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CH. A. MURRAY.

No. 54.

Lord Stanley to Sir C. Murray.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 12, 1868.

WITH reference to Mr. Lytton's despatch of the 3rd March last, and to former correspondence relating to complaints preferred against Mr. Vredenburg by the authorities of Loanda, I inclose for your information copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner at Loanda,* inclosing a letter from the Governor-General of the province, commenting in the highest terms upon the good understanding which has always existed between himself and the British officials with whom he has had to act, and upon the friendly consideration which they have manifested towards him; and I have to instruct you to communicate this letter from the Governor-General to the Portuguese Government, and to express to them the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the harmony existing between the British and Portuguese officers at Loanda, and the high value which they set upon its continuance.

I am, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 55.

Sir C. Murray to Lord Stanley.—(Received September 15.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, September 9, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose translation of a note addressed to me by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that the gun-boat "Guadiana," 3 guns and 60 horse-power, left Lisbon on the 3rd instant for the West Coast of Africa, to be employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade, in accordance with the Treaty of July 3, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CH. A. MURRAY.

Inclosure in No. 55.

Senhor da Silva to Sir C. Murray.

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir, *Foreign Department, Lisbon, September 8, 1868.*

IN accordance with what is laid down in the second paragraph of the IIIrd Article of the Treaty between Portugal and Great Britain of the 3rd of July, 1842, for the complete abolition of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to state to your Excellency, for the information of your Government, that, according to a communication which I have received from the Minister of Marine, under date of the 3rd instant, the gun-boat "Guadiana," 60 horse-power, 270 tons, and armed with a 40-pounder pivot gun of Blakely and two other small guns under the command of the 2nd Lieutenant of the Portuguese Royal Navy, Pedro Guilherme dos Santos Diniz, sailed from the Port of Lisbon on that day for the purpose of reinforcing the naval stations on the West Coast of Africa.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) CARLOS BENTO DA SILVA.

No. 56.

Mr. Doria to Lord Stanley.—(Received October 5.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, September 23, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 12th instant addressed to Sir Charles A. Murray, and to inform your Lordship that in obedience to the instructions contained therein, I have addressed a note to the Portuguese Government inclosing copy of the letter addressed by the Governor-General of the Province of Angola to Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner, bearing witness to the perfect harmony which has existed uninterruptedly between him and the British officials there.

In my note of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, I did not fail to express the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the good understanding existing between the authorities of both countries in that Province.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. DORIA.

Inclosure in No. 56.

Mr. Doria to Senhor da Silva.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, September 23, 1868.

I HAVE received from Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley, with an instruction to communicate it to your Excellency, the inclosed copy of a letter from the Governor-General of Angola, addressed to Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner in that Province; and I am further instructed by Lord Stanley to express to the Portuguese Government the satisfaction experienced by that of Her Majesty at the harmony existing between the British and Portuguese officers at Loanda, and the high value which they set upon its continuance.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) WM. DORIA.

No. 57.

Mr. Doria to Lord Stanley.—(Received October 29.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 21, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship a translation of the answer I received from Senhor Carlos Bento da Silva, relative to the good understanding existing between the English and Portuguese authorities at Loanda.

His Excellency states, that it is his duty to notify to me the gratification experienced by his Government on hearing that the relations between the British Agent and the Chief Authority of the Province of Angola were marked by such harmony and good intelligence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. DORIA.

Inclosure in No. 57.

Senhor da Silva to M. Doria.

(Translation.)

Foreign Department, Lisbon, October 17, 1868.

I HAVE before me the note which you addressed to me on the 23rd of last September, inclosing the translation of a despatch which the Governor-General of Angola addressed to the *ad interim* Commissioners of Her Britannic Majesty in that province, in reply to the communication which that employé had made to him, giving him information as to the instructions which he had received from his Government relative to the means employed by the above-mentioned Governor for the prevention of the Slave Trade, and especially as far as regards the steps taken in the case of the ship "Pepito," wrecked to the north of Ambriz.

Having taken notice of the contents of that note, I beg to inform you, that I am about to acquaint the Minister of Marine therewith, as well as with the document inclosed therein; and it is my duty to state to you that His Majesty's Government was highly pleased to see the good intelligence and harmony which subsists between the Chief Authority of the Province of Angola and the British Agent.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) CARLOS BENTO DA SILVA.

SPAIN.

No. 58.

Lord Stanley to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 18, 1868.

I INCLOSE herewith a memorial to Her Catholic Majesty, praying for the abolition of slavery in all Spanish possessions, which was delivered to me on the 10th instant, by a deputation of the Society of Friends; and I have to instruct you take an opportunity of placing this document unofficially in the hands of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 59.

Lord Stanley to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 28, 1868.

I INCLOSE herewith for your information copy of a despatch which I have received from the Acting Commissary Judge in the Havana,* inclosing a translation of the circular which Captain-General Lersundi has issued, relative to the Slave Trade, upon his reassuming the Government of the Island of Cuba.

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 60.

Lord Stanley to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 6, 1868.

I INCLOSE herewith an extract of a despatch from Commander Parry of Her Majesty's gun-vessel "Speedwell,"† which has been communicated to this Office by the Admiralty, reporting that a brig with 96 slaves on board was run ashore to escape capture, and set fire to in the neighbourhood of the River Congo.

I have to instruct you to communicate this information to the Spanish Government, and at the same time to call their attention to the evidence it affords that the slave dealers have not yet given up the idea of introducing slaves into Cuba.

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 61.

Sir J. Crampton to Lord Stanley.—(Received March 7.)

My Lord,

Madrid, March 3, 1868.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 18th of January last, I have the honour to state that I have this day forwarded unofficially to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Memorial to Her Catholic Majesty from the Society of Friends, inclosed therein, praying for the abolition of slavery in all Spanish Possessions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

* Class A, No. 6.

† Ibid., No. 39.

No. 62.

Sir J. Crampton to Lord Stanley.—(Received March 14.)

My Lord,

Madrid, March 10, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 6th instant, in which I am instructed to communicate to Her Catholic Majesty's Government, that a brig with 96 slaves on board was run ashore in order to escape capture; and I now beg to inform your Lordship that I have this day addressed a note to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

No. 63.

Sir J. Crampton to Lord Stanley.—(Received March 21.)

My Lord,

Madrid, March 17, 1868.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has placed in the hands of the Minister for the Colonies the Memorial from the Society of Friends, which, in accordance with your Lordship's instruction, I had forwarded unofficially to Señor Arrazola.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

No. 64.

Lord Stanley to Sir J. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 30, 1868.

I INCLOSE herewith copies of a correspondence which has passed between Mr. John Crawford, Acting Consul-General at the Havana, and the Captain-General,* relative to the destruction of a slave brig on the West Coast of Africa; and I have to inform you that I have approved the answer returned by Mr. Crawford to the Captain-General's note.

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 65.

Sir J. Crampton to Lord Stanley.—(Received July 14.)

My Lord,

San Ildefonso, July 8, 1868.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 17th March last, in which I stated that the Memorial of the Society of Friends, which your Lordship instructed me to forward unofficially to the Spanish Government, in your despatch of the 18th of January last, was in the hands of the Minister of the Colonies, I have now the honour to inclose a copy of the reply of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the communication which I made to his Excellency on the subject.

In this the Marquis de Roncali, after observing that the acts of the Spanish Government can leave no doubt as to their determination to repress the Slave Trade, states that the Department of the Colonies continues to make the subject of slavery the object of its attentive study, although for the present, and in view of the peculiar position of the Spanish West Indies, it is not possible to resolve the question in a manner so ample as that proposed by the Society of Friends in England.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 65.

The Marquis de Roncali to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Palace, July 2, 1868.

IN reply to a note which you were pleased to address to my predecessor in office dated the 3rd of March last, I have the honour to inform you, that well-known by everyone, as the noble and humane sentiments of the Queen, my Mistress, are, it is to be hoped that she will take into consideration the petition addressed to her by the Religious Society of Friends of Great Britain. In support of what I have stated, permit me to remind you of the energetic measures lately adopted by Her Majesty's Government for the suppression and punishment of the Slave Trade, which clearly proves what are the desires which animate it with regard to so important a question. Moreover, the Minister of the Colonies in acknowledging the receipt of the above-mentioned petition, informs me that he is studying the matter attentively in order to arrive at a proper solution of it, although at present, and in view of the peculiar position of the Spanish West Indies, it is not possible to attend to the request in as ample a manner as the Members of the Society propose.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) THE MARQUIS RONCALI.

SPAIN. (Consular)—Havana.

No. 66.

Lord Stanley to Acting Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 10, 1868.

I INCLOSE herewith an extract of a despatch from Commander Parry, of Her Majesty's gun-vessel "Speedwell,"* which has been communicated to this office by the Admiralty, reporting that a brig, with 96 slaves on board, was run ashore to escape capture and set fire to in the neighbourhood of the River Congo.

I have to instruct you to communicate this information to the Captain-General, and, at the same time, to call his attention to the evidence it affords that the slave-dealers have not yet given up the idea of introducing slaves into Cuba.

I am, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 67.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 28.)

My Lord,

Havana, April 30, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 10th ultimo, inclosing an extract of a report received from Commander Parry of Her Majesty's gun-vessel "Speedwell," that a brig with 96 slaves on board was run ashore to escape capture, and set fire to in the neighbourhood of the River Congo on the 10th of December last, which information your Lordship instructs me to communicate to the Captain-General of Cuba, and at the same time to call his attention to the evidence it affords that the slave-dealers have not yet given up the idea of introducing slaves into this island.

I have the honour of laying before your Lordship a copy of the correspondence which has passed between me and the Captain-General on the subject, by which your Lordship

will observe the manner in which General Lersundi has answered my letter, affecting to ignore its official character, and stating that he neither admits any such information nor will he allow his attention to be called thereto.

As such an answer could not be allowed to pass unnoticed I trust that your Lordship will approve of my last letter to his Excellency dated the 20th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 67.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Most Excellent Sir,

Havana, April 15, 1868.

I AM instructed by Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform your Excellency that on the 10th of December last, the cutter of Her Majesty's ship "Speedwell," boarded a brig, name and nation unknown, which was run ashore and set fire to, in order to escape capture, at a place on the west coast of Africa, about two miles north of Blackwater Point.

Ninety-six slaves which were on board at the time, were seized by the native Chiefs, and it appears that there were 700 slaves ready for embarkation at a barracoön close to the beach, about five miles north of Mangue Grande; but that on the "Speedwell's" anchoring off that place they were all marched inland.

I beg leave to call your Excellency's attention to the evidence this information affords that the slave-dealers have not yet given up the idea of introducing slaves into this island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 67.

The Captain-General of Cuba to Acting Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, April 19, 1868.

I HAVE received your Honour's writing informing me by its tenor that Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State, Lord Stanley, has acquainted you that a vessel, name and nation unknown, was boarded by the "Speedwell" near the coast of Africa, north of Blackwater Point, which was set fire to in order to escape capture, 96 slaves who were on board having been seized by the native Chiefs and, on the approach of the "Speedwell," were marched into the interior with 700 more slaves that were ready to be embarked in Mangue Grande, on which account you take the liberty to call my attention to the evidence that the slave-traders have not abandoned the idea of introducing slaves into this island.

In answer, I have to say to your Honour that the Slave Trade being abolished in all the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen my august Sovereign, by no means, nor under any pretext, so long as I govern this island, shall the slave-dealers be able to introduce any slave; for should any imprudent person attempt it, I shall be inexorable in the strict fulfilment of Her Majesty's orders concerning this reprobated Traffic, and consequently I do not admit your Report, nor still less do I permit your Honour to call my attention unto the subject: for it involves an offence, inasmuch as this Government cannot prevent the slave-traders from embarking negroes on the coasts of Africa when there are other countries to which they can go.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) FRANCO. LERSUNDI.

Inclosure 3 in No. 67.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Most Excellent Sir,

Havana, April 20, 1868.

I HAVE received your Excellency's letter of yesterday, from the tone of which it is evident that your Excellency has entirely misunderstood the purport of the communication which, under instruction from Lord Stanley, I had the honour of addressing to your

Excellency on the 15th instant, inasmuch as by bringing under your Excellency's notice any information which may lead to frustrate the attempts of the slave-traders whose temerity has so often set all law at defiance, Her Britannic Majesty's Government only gives a proof of its sincere desire to act in concert with that of Her Catholic Majesty, whose most worthy representative you are in this island, in putting an end for ever to a Traffic which is reprobated by both.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

No. 68.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 28.)

My Lord,

Havana, May 1, 1868.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith to your Lordship a list of the arrivals of Chinese labourers at this port since the last Return which was made in September 1866, showing that up to the present date, 274 vessels measuring 198,239 tons, have landed 96,581 Chinese alive in Cuba, of which large number only 52 were women.

These importations come from Macao, and are effected in any but British or United States' vessels.

The expenses attending this Traffic have greatly increased, owing to the number of persons who have engaged in it, the crimp or agency money being double what it used to be at Macao.

The cost of each emigrant to the importer is about 225 dollars, but this varies according to the mortality or sickness which occurs on the voyage. The last sales of the eight years' contracts were at 374 dollars, such is the demand here for labourers.

There can be no doubt whatever that this trade will be most vigorously prosecuted, but it can never prove a successful or beneficial emigration for this island, in the way it is, and has been hitherto carried on.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure in No. 68.

CHINESE Labourers imported at Havana since September 1866.

Arrived.	Vessels.				Tonnage.	Chinese Landed.
1866						
Oct. 26	French barque "St. Croix"	..	..	..	754	432
1867						
Feb. 2	Ditto, "Medoc"	..	..	..	604	324
14	Russian barque "Suomi"	..	..	..	792	510
March 8	Portuguese barque "Gica"	..	..	..	340	281
11	Ditto, "Nina"	..	..	..	1,099	514
11	Spanish barque "Loyola"	..	..	..	567	372
13	Portuguese barque "Joven Tomas"	..	..	..	350	356
15	Spanish barque "Aureliana"	..	..	..	587	296
20	Russian barque "Glenlee"	..	..	..	635	393
26	French barque "Eugène et Adèle"	..	..	..	853	376
April 13	Portuguese barque "San Vicente de Paul"	..	..	..	422	286
14	Russian barque "Avon"	..	..	..	1,086	473
14	Spanish barque "Luisita"	..	..	..	1,049	516
14	Ditto, "Manila"	..	..	..	428	236
19	Spanish ship "Bilbaina"	..	..	..	673	367
20	Belgian ship "Egmont and Horn"	..	..	..	700	361
20	Spanish brig "Dos Hermanos"	..	..	..	305	225
20	French barque "Sagitaire"	..	..	..	329	128
21	Ditto, "Nizam"	..	..	..	460	254
22	French ship "Henri IV"	..	..	..	757	447
22	Spanish barque "Hong Kong"	..	..	..	470	313
May 3	French barque "Delangle"	..	..	..	352	270
7	Hanseatic barque "Confucius"	..	..	..	342	213
25	French barque "Bangkok"	..	..	..	399	229
June 3	Spanish barque "Reina de los Angeles"	..	..	..	504	343
3	Ditto, "Esperanza"	..	..	..	1,067	474
8	Portuguese ship "Josefita y Almira"	..	..	..	1,142	511
12	Spanish barque "Mina"	..	..	..	435	282
13	Austrian barque "Victoria"	..	..	..	352	274
27	Dutch barque "Krimpen Ed Leck"	..	..	..	604	363
July 12	Spanish barque "Alta Gracia"	..	..	..	420	303
18	Ditto, "Justa"	..	..	..	334	273
19	Ditto, "I. A. V."	..	..	..	525	312
19	Ditto, "Encarnacion"	..	..	..	433	298
22	Ditto "Alavesa"	..	..	..	501	324
Aug. 2	French barque "Ephrem"	..	..	..	389	278
11	Austrian barque "Niemen"	..	..	..	644	396
19	French barque "Arioste"	..	..	..	783	409
Feb. 9	Russian barque "Falcon"	..	..	..	412	250
Aug. 27	Dutch barque "Onrust"	..	..	..	907	436
31	Spanish barque "Cervantes"	..	..	..	1,025	370
Sept. 4	Spanish steamer "Cataluna"	..	..	..	371	430
Oct. 6	French barque "Nouvelle Penelope"	..	..	..	490	318
1868						
Jan. 26	Ditto, "Claire"	..	..	..	498	243
Feb. 10	Ditto, "Tamatave"	..	..	..	509	255
19	Ditto, "Antifer"	..	..	..	426	425
Mar. 17	Ditto, "Nelly"	..	..	..	830	433
25	Portuguese barque "Donna Maria Pia"	..	..	..	671	200
Apr. 3	French barque "Orixa"	..	..	..	937	540
25	Spanish barque "Hong Kong"	..	..	..	443	316
25	French barque "Malabar"	..	..	..	815	493
Total 51 vessels.					30,820	17,721

Grand total to May 1, 1868:—

274 vessels, 198,239 tons.

Chinese landed—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	96,529
Females	..	..	..	..	..	52

96,581

Havana, April 30, 1868.

(Signed)

JOHN V. CRAWFORD,
Acting Consul-General in Cuba.

No. 69.

Lord Stanley to Acting Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 30, 1868.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 30th of April last, containing copies of your correspondence with the Captain-General relative to the destruction of a slaver-brig by Her Majesty's ship "Speedwell," on the West Coast of Africa; and I have to inform you, in reply, that I approve the answer which you returned to the Captain-General's note.

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 70.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Lord Stanley.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Havana, June 20, 1868.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th ultimo, conveying your Lordship's approval of the answer which I returned to the Captain-General's note relative to the destruction of a slaver-brig by Her Majesty's ship "Speedwell," on the West Coast of Africa. There has been no further correspondence on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

No. 71.

Acting Consul-General Crawford to Lord Stanley.—(Received December 28.)

My Lord,

Havana, December 5, 1868.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing, herewith, a list of the importations of Chinese labourers during the period which has elapsed since my last Report of the 1st of May, showing that of 5,489 embarked at Macao, 5,016 were landed at this port.

The unusual mortality which occurred is owing to the heavy loss by sickness on board of the French ship "Carmeline," that vessel having been obliged to put into Mauritius dismasted, and having been eleven months on her voyage here.

The total number of Chinese imported up to this date is 101,597, but I estimate that there are not over 70,000 at present alive in this island.

They are a most intelligent and hard-working race, and if a suitable proportion of women was permitted to be imported, the emigration would be highly beneficial to Cuba, but, as at present conducted, it cannot be considered as either very successful or very moral.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure in No. 71.

CHINESE Labourers imported at Havana, from May 20, 1868, to this day.

Arrived.	Days at Sea.	Vessel's			Tonnage.	Chinese.			From.
		Rigging.	Nationality.	Names.		Shipped.	Landed.	Dead.	
1868									
May 20	112	Barque	Central America ..	America	1,545	610	607	3	Macao.
31	131	Ditto	French	Esperanza	443	300	279	21	Ditto.
June 9	112	Ship	Russian	Avon	1,163	553	538	15	Ditto.
21	119	Barque	Spanish	Alta Gracia	420	360	326	34	Ditto.
26	114	Ditto	French	Ville de St. Lo ..	374	281	274	7	Ditto.
July 2	124	Ditto	Ditto	Mysore	443	294	279	15	Ditto.
5	102	Ditto	Spanish	Encarnacion	432	302	286	16	Ditto.
11	123	Ship	French	Eugène et Adèle ..	853	466	455	11	Ditto.
Aug. 1	121	Barque	Spanish	Alavesa	501	418	406	12	Ditto.
4	112	Ship	Russian	Suomi	950	525	508	17	Ditto.
29	175	Barque	French	Guantánamo	319	213	205	8	Ditto.
Sept. 16	Months								
	11	Ship	Ditto	Carméline	1,255	650	350	300	Ditto.
	Days								
	93	Steamer	Spanish	Cataluña	361	517	503	14	Ditto.
				Total	9,059	5,489	5,016	473	
Previously imported							Chinese.		
							96,581		
							5,016		
Grand total							101,597		

Havana, December 5, 1868.

(Signed)

JOHN V. CRAWFORD,

Acting Consul-General in Cuba.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—Porto Rico.

No. 72.

Acting Consul Cowper to Lord Stanley.—(Received January 28.)

My Lord.

Porto Rico, January 1, 1868.

I HAVE much satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship that no attempt at the African Slave Trade has been made in this island during the whole of the year ended yesterday.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FRANCIS H. COWPER.

No. 73.

Acting Consul Cowper to Lord Stanley.—(Received April 29.)

My Lord.

Porto Rico, April 1, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that there has been no attempt at the African Slave Trade during the past quarter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FRANCIS H. COWPER

No. 74.

Acting Consul Cowper to Lord Stanley.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Porto Rico, July 1, 1868.

I HAVE much satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship that no attempt at the African Slave Trade has been made in this island during the quarter ended June 30, 1868.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FRANCIS H. COWPER.

TUNIS.

No. 75.

Mr. Wood to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 11)

My Lord,

Tunis, April 24, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report that 5 female slaves having escaped and taken refuge in Her Majesty's Consulate-General, His Highness the Bey furnished them, upon my application, with the necessary manumission papers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHARD WOOD.

ZANZIBAR.

No. 76.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received January 27, 1868.)

My Lord

Zanzibar, November 30, 1867.

TAKING into consideration the important fact of Sultan Majid's having acquiesced, in writing, to the establishment of a Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar, provided always that a delegate of His Highness be present when ships of his subjects are brought to the said Court for adjudication, I have taken upon myself the responsibility of waving Dr. Seward's objections to the establishment of the Court in question at Zanzibar, and have condemned two dhows engaged in the Traffic of slaves, which have recently been seized by Her Majesty's ship "Penguin," the one off the coast of Madagascar, and the other in the River Lindy, within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Although the latter belonged to Arabs of the Coast of Arabia, the capture having been made within the Sultan's territorial waters, it appeared to me expedient to invite the Sultan's delegate to be present at the adjudication.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL.

No. 77.

Lord Stanley to Consul Churchill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 6, 1868.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 30th November last, reporting that you had established a Vice-Admiralty Court, at which you had invited a delegate of the Sultan's to attend, and had condemned two dhows for slave-trading; and I have to inform you that I approve of the steps which you took in dealing with these cases.

I am, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 78.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received February 18, 1868.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 14, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have received no information from Bagamoyo respecting Dr. Livingstone, further than that the individual named Benduky, who is said to be the bearer of letters from the Doctor, is detained on the way by a larger quantity of ivory than he and his companions can carry at a time.

On the other hand, His Highness Seyd Majid sent me his Secretary, a few days ago, to inform me that a Chief had latterly reached Rilwa, from the neighbourhood of the Lake Nyassa, with a large retinue; and that, according to his report, people coming from the north-west had seen, some eight months ago, a white man on a river between Nyassa and Moniamwezi, at a place called M'roua.

The only M'roua, or Roua, that I can see on the maps is to the west of Ujiji, and he could scarcely have been seen there and at Marungu at the same time, unless the maps are incorrect and make the distance between the two places greater than it actually is.

We have no news of the expedition sent in search of Dr. Livingstone. Her Majesty's

ship "Racoon," that was here last week, will, according to instructions, proceed to the mouth of the Zambezi, and remain there until the 15th December, for the purpose of embarking the said expedition on its way home.

I have, &c.
[(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL.

No. 79.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received March 12, 1868)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 30, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of my despatch dated 22nd December, addressed to Mr. Gonne, Secretary to Government, Bombay, on the subject of British jurisdiction over Indian subjects and the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL

Inclosure 1 in No. 79.

Consul Churchill to the Secretary to Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Zanzibar, December 22, 1867.

IN a despatch addressed by the Right Honourable Lord Stanley to Dr. Seward, of which I beg leave to transmit to you a copy, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, I am requested to inform Her Majesty's Government "whether any of Her Majesty's Indian subjects in Zanzibar are in the habit of holding slaves," and am told "that it would be satisfactory to know that the steps taken by Colonel Rigby in releasing a large number of slaves held in bondage by British Indian subjects have proved effective to prevent a continuance of the abuse by Her Majesty's Indian subjects of British laws for the suppression of the Slave Trade."

Already, on my arrival at Zanzibar, I had learnt with no little concern the fact that although Colonel Rigby had succeeded in emancipating all the slaves in the possession of the natives of India established in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, upwards of 1,200 slaves were still held in bondage by natives of that country, and that they enjoyed this privilege because they were under the protection of His Highness Said Majid. It struck me as being a circumstance worthy of notice that the Sultan should call himself the best friend of the British Government and yet assist natives of India, by the protection he extended to them, in frustrating the efforts of the British Government to put a stop to the Slave Trade, and I did not fail to draw His Highness' attention to this anomaly. I told His Highness that it was a matter of much importance that the existence of this state of things should cease, and that I should soon do myself the honour to speak to him seriously on the subject; but from His Highness' evasive reply, I felt that he was not over anxious to discuss the question with me; and as I was desirous, on my part, to read up the instructions and see how far I should be borne out by Government in promoting the liberation of the said slaves, I was not sorry to put off, for a while, the discussion.

3. I learnt from an attentive perusal of the instructions:—

(1.) That up to Colonel Rigby's departure from Zanzibar no native of India had dared to possess a slave, after the sweeping emancipation prosecuted by that energetic officer.

(2.) That Colonel Rigby had received the approval of Government in all his proceedings with regard to the Slave Trade and the emancipation of the slaves above alluded to.

(3.) That it was after Colonel Rigby's departure that natives of India were allowed to place themselves under the Sultan's protection.

From other sources I ascertained that the natives of India under the Sultan's protection, in whose country domestic slavery had ceased to exist for a considerable time, had within the last five or six years purchased many slaves, and were inducing their countrymen, under British protection, to reap the advantages of slave-labour through their instrumentality, and several cases in which Banyans under British protection were accused in Her Majesty's Consular Court of holding slaves had to be dismissed, from the simple assertion that the slaves did not belong to the accused individual, but to his brother or his uncle, who were under the Sultan's protection, and as this plea proved to be a

sufficient one, for it was invariably well supported by evidence, it soon became obviously fruitless for the poor slaves to come to the Consulate and complain that they were held in bondage by British subjects.

4. But my predecessor's resolution to protect no subject of the protected States of India who had not applied for such protection, was fully borne out by the instructions of the Honourable the Bombay Government, and had there been no later instructions than those of the 25th July, 1863, I should have hesitated to take any steps in the matter. In a letter, however, from the Secretary to the Government of India, of the 3rd February, 1866, addressed to the Secretary to Government of Bombay, it is ruled, "that the natives of any native State bound, as Kutch is, to have no relations with foreign Powers, are morally entitled to be admitted in foreign territory to all the privileges which natives of India enjoy in the same locality, and as the Sultan of Muscat and the subjects of Kutch resident in his dominions seem, from the passages marginally quoted, neither of them to entertain any doubt on this point, his Excellency in Council concurs that there can be no obstacle to the Political Agent at Muscat exercising the same authority in respect to Kutchees as in respect to British subjects. The Political Agent should be authorized to act in accordance with this opinion."

5. It is obvious that the above quoted resolution of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council is meant for Zanzibar as well as for Muscat; and His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, like the Ruler of Muscat, has never doubted the right of the British Government to exercise jurisdiction over the natives of Kutch or any other protected State of India; but, since the abandonment by my predecessors of the right of protecting such of these natives of India who did not seek our protection, His Highness assumes that we have no further right of jurisdiction over them.

6. While weighing these considerations I received the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs' despatch, inclosed herewith, expressing a hope that the steps taken by Colonel Rigby had proved effective to prevent a continuance of the abuse, by Her Majesty's Indian subjects, of British laws for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

7. Now as ninety-nine out of a hundred of the slaves liberated by Colonel Rigby were the property of Kutchees, the Secretary of State evidently referred to the subjects of British Protected States in India residing in the dominions of Sultan Majid, including those who have since sought the protection of His Highness Said Majid; and I hesitated no longer in addressing the Sultan two letters which I beg leave to inclose in translation. The first claiming at his hands, for trial, a native of Kutch, under His Highness' protection, who had committed a misdemeanor; and the second, attacking the whole question of jurisdiction.

8. His Highness may be said to have tacitly admitted my right to exercise Consular jurisdiction over the natives of India under his protection by having sent me, without any comment, the accused person, and by having allowed me, without protest, to try him and sentence him to imprisonment in His Highness' own fort; but he may also be said to have done this out of courtesy, and I believe this to be the case.

9. My second letter resulted in his calling upon me to explain matters.

In the interview that ensued, His Highness argued that, had not my predecessors allowed it, no native of India would this day be holding slaves in his dominions; but that, having been told that Kutchees and subjects of other protected States of India might be looked on as His Highness' Arab subjects, His Highness had allowed them to purchase slaves, and that it was not now fair to punish them for what they had done innocently, believing that they were doing no wrong. This argument I thought a fair one, for though I have never seen the document by which Colonel Pelly and Colonel Playfair authorized the natives of India under the Sultan's protection to possess slaves, they may, by the policy of non-interference adopted by these officers, have led them and the Sultan to infer that Her Majesty's Consul would not take cognizance of anything they did; and I therefore made known to Said Majid my readiness to refer the matter to his Excellency the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to transmit to you, in translation, Said Majid's letter in reply to mine on this subject.

10. I have reason to believe that His Highness would be satisfied if the Kutchees who had become slave-owners through his instrumentality were indemnified on being deprived of their slaves.

Under any circumstances it will be necessary for me, before the receipt of your reply, to ascertain the exact number of slaves held by these people, as I apprehend an increase or a decrease in the number of the said slaves according to the chances they have of being indemnified or not.

Their craftiness is beyond conception ; nor would they hesitate to get free men to swear that they were their slaves if they had a chance of getting paid for them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 79.

Consul Churchill to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(After compliments.)

Zanzibar, December 10, 1867.

FOR some time past theft has been rife in Zanzibar, and, notwithstanding the exertions of your officers intrusted with the police of the town, houses and shops are being broken into or opened with false keys, and property is stolen.

Within the last few days it has been discovered that a native of Kutch, Jeyram Waljee by name, was at the head of a gang of thieves, whom he furnished with information and with the necessary implements to penetrate into the premises containing valuable property.

Certain depositions having been made at this Consular Court by British subjects with reference to a quantity of stolen goods found in the possession of Jeyram Waljee, it becomes my imperative duty to cause this individual to be apprehended and to be tried for his misdeeds ; and although he has forfeited the protection of Her Majesty's Government by not inscribing his name in the Register of British protected subjects, and has placed himself under your Highness' protection, I do not consider that he has in so doing deprived me of the power I have over all British subjects and British protected subjects in your Highness' dominions.

As the said person is under your Highness' protection, however, I shall feel diffident in causing him to be arrested by my own men, and I have therefore the honour to request that your Highness will issue such orders as will insure his appearance before Her Majesty's Criminal Court as soon as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 3 in No. 79.

Consul Churchill to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(After compliments.)

Zanzibar, December 16, 1867.

I HAVE on several occasions had the honour to draw your Highness' attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the Proclamation of the late Seyd Saeed and your Highness' own, issued soon after your father's death, that no slaves be sold to natives of India, and notwithstanding the stringent measures taken by Colonel Rigby to emancipate the slaves held at Zanzibar by natives of India, there are still in the possession of the latter many slaves which it was incumbent on me to liberate.

In my first conversation with your Highness on this important subject, I am afraid that I failed to make clear to your Highness the difference existing between protection and jurisdiction. It will be my task in this communication to explain this difference.

In Colonel Hamerton and Colonel Rigby's time, as your Highness is well aware, all natives of India at Zanzibar were under British protection, and hence it is that no particular mention is made of the subjects of the Rao of Kutch.

It is only of late years that natives of India have been allowed to place themselves under your Highness' protection, and this because they have been deprived of British protection in consequence of their not having inscribed their names in the Register of Her Majesty's Consulate ; but these individuals enjoy your Highness' protection in the same way that all foreigners in your Highness' service enjoy it, and in an equal degree with your Highness' subjects who may be in the service of Europeans at Zanzibar who enjoy the protection of the Sovereign of whom their masters may be the subjects.

If, for instance, one of your Highness' subjects in the service of a European at Zanzibar were to commit a crime punishable by your laws, would not your Highness claim the culprit of the protective Consul of that European, and would not that Consul, on being convinced of the culpability of the accused person, cause him to be given up to your Highness ? This mode of proceeding would be in strict accordance with the Treaties ; and it is but just that your Highness should punish your own subjects, and that

Her Majesty's Government should punish theirs and those of Chiefs under their protection.

The act of buying, selling, or possessing slaves is, according to the criminal laws of India, a crime punishable in a manner less severe than murder but more so than theft, and it is a crime that it behoves me to punish whenever it is committed by a British subject in your Highness' dominions.

The subjects of the Rao of Kutch who have forfeited British protection in Zanzibar are, in my opinion, as much under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Consul as all other British subjects who may not have inscribed their names in the Register of the British Consulate; and if I have not hitherto acted up to this principle it is out of deference to your Highness that I have not done so. But now that I have explained to you the difference between protection and jurisdiction, I deem it to be my duty definitely to put a stop to the holding of slaves by natives of India in your Highness' dominions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 4 in No. 79.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Consul Churchill.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

Zanzibar, Shaaban 23, 1284 (December 21, 1867).

I HAVE received your honoured letter and have understood its meaning.

Let it not be hid from your honour that in the days of our late father, Seyd Saeed, Colonel Hamerton asked him in the name of the British Government to issue an order requiring all natives of India in his dominions to free their slaves; and our father replied that he would do so, but asked for the natives of India two years time, and this on account of friendship.

This request was complied with, but before the expiration of the two years both my father and Colonel Hamerton died, and Colonel Rigby arrived, and acting up to what had been agreed between my late father and Colonel Hamerton, he liberated all the slaves belonging to the natives of India.

On Colonel Rigby's departure from Zanzibar, Colonel Pelly came and made known to me in writing his wish that all British subjects in our dominions present themselves before him and subscribe themselves in a register; and they accordingly presented themselves before him.

Then came Colonel Playfair and sent us a register containing the names of all British subjects residing in our dominions, and wrote to explain to us that the names of all British protected subjects were in that register, and that with the exception of British subjects born on British soil, none others whose names were not in the register should enjoy British protection.

A few days subsequently our good father, Suleiman bin Hamed, issued a notice which did not meet with Colonel Playfair's approval, and the latter wrote to us a letter stating that all such as had not entered their names in the Consular Register that he had sent us should be considered as Arabs, and that those alone who had caused their names to be written in the book were under British protection.

We agreed to this decision, for Colonel Playfair had brought us a letter from the Honourable the Governor of Bombay requesting us to accept without hesitation all Colonel Playfair's suggestions in matters connected with the British Government and their subjects dwelling in our dominions, adding that the British Government reposing full confidence in that officer's discretion, capacity, and experience, had sent him to Zanzibar.

We thereupon abided by what had been done by Colonel Playfair, and considered the *status* of all such as had not entered their names in the Consular Register as assimilated to that of the Arabs in reference to jurisdiction, and at liberty to buy slaves.

Colonel Playfair knows this very well, and will not deny it.

This continued during Dr. Seward's tenure of office, and until your arrival.

Such, Sir, is the true state of the case, but now we perceive the advent of different policy, namely, that slaves shall not be held by natives of India of any denomination, whether they have registered their names or not, and that although they are not under your protection, they continue, nevertheless, to be under your jurisdiction.

This view of the case is at variance with that entertained by your predecessors at Zanzibar.

Those who have not entered their names in the Consular Register have committed no crime in possessing slaves, for we gave them permission to do so: their *status* having been

assimilated by Colonel Playfair, in his letter to us, to that of the Arabs, having been abandoned to our jurisdiction.

We urgently request your Honour to represent this to the Government, and to await their reply.

I have now, moreover, many natives of India in our service whom we consider as being under our protection, and as Arabs, so long as they remain in our service, many of these, although of Indian parentage, are born in the country, some of them as far back as fifty years ago, and we look upon these and their children as our subjects the Arabs.

We expect a reply from Government on all these matters, and may peace be with you.

(Signed) SEYD MAJID BIN SAEED BIN SULTAN.

No. 80.

Lord Stanley to Consul Churchill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 1, 1868.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith an Address to the Sultan of Zanzibar on the subject of the Slave Trade, which the Committee of the Paris Anti-slavery Society are anxious should be presented to His Highness, and I have to instruct you to take an opportunity of presenting this address to the Sultan, and of explaining to His Highness the deep interest which Her Majesty's Government take in the attainment of the objects which the Address has in view.

I inclose for your information a copy of the Address.

I am, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

Inclosure in No. 80.

Address from the Committee of the Paris Anti-Slavery Society to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Altesse,

Paris, le 25 Mars, 1868.

LES Soussignés sont les représentants de plusieurs Sociétés coopérant pour l'extinction de l'esclavage et de la traite dans le monde entier.

Au mois d'Août dernier, les amis de la cause anti-esclavagiste tinrent une Conférence à Paris, où assistèrent les délégués de presque toutes les parties du monde, qui se réunirent pour protester solennellement contre la continuation de l'esclavage et de la traite. Il chargèrent le Comité de la Conférence d'adresser un Mémoire à tous les Souverains dans les Etats desquels sévissent encore ces deux terribles fléaux de l'humanité.

Des documents présentés à la Conférence prouvent que, non seulement l'esclavage existe dans les Etats de votre Altesse, mais encore qu'ils y font un Commerce d'Esclaves très-étendu; il en résulte des souffrances de la plus terrible nature, et en même temps une mortalité si grande; qu'elle a causé le presque entier dépeuplement de plusieurs districts Africains, d'où l'on tire des victimes de ce Trafic.

Votre Altesse ayant accepté les Traités que le père de votre Altesse, feu l'Iman de Muscat, avait conclus en 1840 et 1850, avec le Gouvernement Anglais pour la suppression de la Traite, les Soussignés aiment à croire que votre Altesse est convaincue de l'immoralité de ce Trafic, le regardant comme une violation de la justice et des droits de l'humanité; c'est pourquoi ils voudraient vous représenter que le Commerce des Esclaves étant admis comme un mal moral immense, il ne peut exister aucune excuse pour l'esclavage même, cause première de la Traite et par conséquent beaucoup plus blâmable que ce Trafic.

Les Soussignés se permettent de rappeler à votre Altesse que le Coran reprouve l'institution de l'esclavage, en défendant aux Musulmans de réduire leurs coreligionnaires en servitude; or, s'il est mal à un Musulman d'en tenir un autre en servitude il est mal également à un Musulman de réduire en esclavage et de vendre un être humain, quel qu'il soit.

Les Soussignés espèrent que votre Altesse, ayant égard seulement aux grands principes de la justice, de l'humanité, et de la religion, voudra bien prendre des mesures pour l'extinction de l'esclavage et de la Traite dans ses Etats.

L'expérience prouve qu'il est de l'intérêt des Souverains, comme des nations, de commencer par faire ce qui est juste et équitable. Les bénéfices résultant de l'esclavage et de la Traite ne pourront jamais former la base d'une prospérité durable ; au contraire ils seront toujours une cause féconde de démoralisation et de corruption. D'un autre côté, nous croyons que votre Altesse, en faisant disparaître ces maux, et en ouvrant ses ports et ses rivières au commerce légal de toutes les nations, augmentera grandement le bonheur et la prospérité de son peuple et fortifiera la stabilité de son Gouvernement.

Nous avons,

Pour le Comité Français,

(Signé)

EDOUARD LABOULAYE, *Président du Comité.*

AUGUSTIN COCHIN, *Sécrétaire.*

EUG. GUNG, *Sécrétaire.*

Pour la Société Abolitionniste Espagnole,

JULIO DE VIZCARRONDO.

Pour la Comité Anglais,

JOSEPH COOPER, *Vice-Président.*

L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, *Sécrétaire.*

No. 81.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received April 18.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 27, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report the receipt of letters from Dr. Livingstone.

Bundouky (gun), or Maguru Mafupée (short legs), as his real name appears to be, who was said, some four months ago, to be on his way to the coast, arrived on the 24th instant, and delivered the long-expected and welcome letters into my hands.

While others who had left Wemba with Bundouky had reached this month ago, he had been, within a few days, a whole year on his journey. His excuse, which is after all a good one, is that he was detained in the interior by business.

Dr. Livingstone's letters, which I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship as per accompanying list, will speak for themselves.

He was first deterred from passing to the north of the Nyassa by the dread his followers had conceived of the merciless Zulu or Mafitu tribe inhabiting the north-western border of the lake. In proceeding towards the southern extremity, the behaviour of the Sepoys was such, killing, as they did the beasts of burden with the hope of inducing the traveller to return, that they had to be dismissed. The Hawildar had to be sent away next and on attaining the southern end of the Nyassa, the Johanna men left in a body. Dr. Livingstone, little disheartened by the dismemberment of his party, proceeded on his journey with only nine lads hardly capable of carrying his lighter loads, and after many difficulties and privations, of which he will, it is to be hoped, live to give an account, he arrived on the 1st February, 1867, at Bembo or Wemba. He expected to reach the Tanganyika by the month of May last, and will have been at Ujiji in June. At Ujiji he will have found provisions and medicines sent to him in July 1866, by Dr. Seward. It is little likely that further provisions sent to him now, reaching Ujiji as they probably would a year after his expected arrival there would ever be received, particularly as no direction of his course is given after that place.

Bundouky and his two companions, one of whom had accompanied Dr. Burton to the Tanganyika as one of the "sons of Ramjee," were questioned with reference to the geography of the country between Wemba and the coast, and from their description it would appear that no river of any magnitude had been crossed anywhere. Nor does Dr. Livingstone mention the existence of a river of any size other than the Chambese or Zambezi, and the Loapula, which do not join the Tanganyika or the Nyassa. Under such circumstances (a complete circle having been described round the Nyassa conjointly by Dr. Livingstone and Bundouky's party) the important question of the disconnection of the Nyassa and the Tanganyika, as Dr. Kirk well observes, appears to be satisfactorily solved.

It may be interesting to your Lordship to read what Bundouky and his companions say relative to the country they have travelled over, and although information of this nature cannot be implicitly relied on, it is, nevertheless, not quite valueless.

I beg leave to transmit to your Lordship a transcript of Bundouky's replies to my questions.

The Johanna men deserve punishment for the want of truth they have exhibited

CLASS B.

K

in reporting Dr. Livingstone's death. I propose addressing His Highness Sultan Abdallah and Mr. Sunley on the subject as soon as an opportunity offers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL.

P.S.—We have further news of Dr. Livingstone's arrival at Ujiji towards the middle of last October, as your Lordship will perceive from Issa bin Abdallah's statements.

February 7, 1868.

H. A. C.

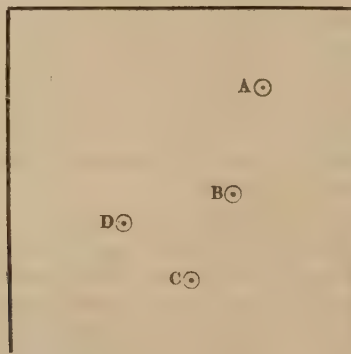
Inclosure 1 in No. 81.

Statement of Bundouky, the bearer of Dr. Livingstone's Letters to the Coast.

Zanzibar, January 25, 1868.

I ARRIVED here on the evening of the 24th from Wemba, which I left almost a year ago. I quitted Wemba in company with one Sherif, who had about as many porters with him as I had. Mine were thirty-five in number; his were a few more. We parted company before we reached the coast, I having business on the way. Ouled, one of my fellow travellers, was with Haji Abdallah's (Captain Burton's) expedition to Ujiji some yeas ago. My name is, properly, Magur Mafupee—short legs—but I am also called Bundouky. We were on the point of starting for the coast when the Mzungu, the white man, requested me to take charge of a packet of letters for the Consul at Zanzibar. The Mzungu looked in very good health; he had allowed his beard to grow, and wore a white cloth round his cap, as if it had been spoiled. M'toka is the Sultan of Wemba. Marungu is not Wemba, which is some distance from the former.

If, for instance, we suppose Tanganyika to be at point A, and Marungu at B, Wemba would be at point C, and M'taka's at D.



There is no large river near Wemba. The streamlets are small, and I don't know what river they join, but I think they go towards the west. I have crossed the Chambese. It is a large river, and it would take one five days to get to it from M'takas. I crossed no large river between Wemba and Bagamoyo.

I ascertained from Bundouky and his companions that it would take at least three months for letters or provisions to reach Ujiji, provided that no stoppages were experienced on the way. The distance between Wemba and Marungu is said by Makanjeera (the third individual) to be nineteen marches, namely, one day from Wemba to M'lenda, one day to Mwirwa, one to Ungara Kusuma, one to Keebué, and fifteen days' journey to the Samu (the title of the Chief of Marungu). No rivers were crossed as far as Keebué. It was in the rainy season that Makanjeera made this journey. The Chambese flows towards the setting sun. The streamlets crossed on the way go in the opposite direction. The country is not mountainous; it is very wooded, and the forests are extensive. Canoes are not in use there, but boats are made of basket-work, covered with the bark of a tree. They are swum on the Chambese and in the Ruaha. Merere is the chief of Urori. It is ten days from this to Usa'a, seven from thence to Twaga, whose chief is Zunda, six days to Nika, where there are many streams running to the Ruaha, then eight days to Wiwa, a level country, twelve days to Unyamwenga, and fourteen to Mambue. This is near to Wemba, only one day's distance. A small river from Wemba passes Marungu.

The people of Urua and those of Uguha frequently fight. Those of Urua are the more powerful of the two. No slaves come from thence, it being too far in the interior. Caravans go beyond Urua for ivory. Urua is a large town, governed by the Chief Kecombo. There are other large towns in the neighbourhood of Urua. Kasanga is the chief of Uguha, which is on the border of the Tanganyika. Very little ivory is produced in the district of Urua.

Statement of Issa bin Abdalla Kharrusee, an Ivory Merchant, who has just arrived from Ujiji.

I LEFT Ujiji on the 6th October and went to Sabusee, where I remained ten days, previous to setting out for the coast. While there I learned that an European, an Englishman, had arrived at Ujiji. Mussa, a Persian established at Ujiji, was expecting him when I was at Ujiji.

Zanzibar, February 5, 1868.

Inclosure 2 in No. 81.

LIST of Despatches and Letters for England from Dr. Livingstone.

	No.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	2
The Rev. Norman Macleod, Glasgow	1
W. Webb, Esq., Newstead Abbey	1
His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B.	1
W. H. Wylde, Esq., Foreign Office	1
The Rev. Professor Sedgwick, Cambridge	1
T. Livingstone, Hamilton	1
Charles Braithwaite, Westmoreland	1
James Young, West Calden	1
Sir R. J. Murchison	1
Miss Agnes Livingstone, care of John Murray	1
Horace Waller, Esq., 1, Warnford Court	1
Total	13

No. 82.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received April 18.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 8, 1868.

IT may be interesting to your Lordship to read Dr. Livingstone's letter to Her Majesty's Political Agent at Zanzibar forwarding to him his despatches; I therefore beg leave to inclose herewith a copy of it for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure in No. 82.

Dr. Livingstone to Dr. Seward.

My dear Seward,

Bemba, February 1, 1867.

I SEND you my despatch to Lord Clarendon, and beg you to send a copy for Sir Bartle Frere's private information; I cannot possibly copy it, and have not taken a copy of the concluding sheet, nor of the geographical despatch.

We found a party of Bagamoyo slavers here, all ready to start and hungry, so could not expect them to wait longer than a day. One of them was with Speke, so understands the nature of despatches, and I think they will be delivered. I send at same time the documents you kindly lent, with many and sincere thanks.

I sent a letter to go with the sepoys, but in charge of an Arab slaver named Suliman, and fear that these fellows may have destroyed it. I shall first give you from memory the heads of the indictment.

The sepoys seem to have planned my compulsory return as soon as they had killed all the beasts of burden; one camel they beat with the butts of their guns till he expired on the spot, and a mule was killed. Certain sores were cruelly probed and lacerated when I was not in sight, and I came upon them one day when one was mauling a poor camel with a stick thicker than his arm; next day we had to leave it with inflammation of the hip joint, the point where I saw the blows directed. They gave or paid 8 rupees into the hand of (A) our Arab guide to feed and take them down to the coast, when the animals were nearly all done for, so sure were they of returning with their scheme triumphant. The havildar was seen paying the money by one of the Nassick boys. Then when we came to a part where provisions were scanty they refused to obey orders to come up to me, whither I had gone to secure provisions; they would not rise in the morning though

called by the havildars, but I saw reason afterwards to believe that the havildars and Naik were out and part in the plot. A great deal of blubbering took place when I hauled them up and was about to send them back as prisoners. I sentenced the Naik to disratement, and all to carry small loads as punishment; but they were such a disgraceful looking lot, and by disobedience had prevented my carrying out the only plan of getting provisions, namely, by my going forward and sending in all directions to purchase them, that they had to suffer hunger. They stole and sold their cartridges, gave their muskets and belts to people to carry for them, telling them that I would pay for carriage, lay down perpetually on the march and went to sleep. This was their custom all the way from the coast, and so filthy in their habits while we had plenty of food, gorging themselves, then putting the finger down the throat to relieve their stomachs, and, lastly, threatened to shoot the Nassick boys, when away from English power, in some quiet place, because, as they supposed, the boys were my informants.

I sent them back from Mataka's, leaving sixty yards of cloth with that Chief to give to the trader Suliman, who was expected and came a few days afterwards to convey them to the coast. This cloth was amply sufficient for all their expenses; but I heard that the seven Mahometans did not go with Suliman, but remained at Mataka's, where food was abundant, and where their pay would be running on. They had their belts and ammunition pouches and muskets and bayonets all complete then. The havildar pretended that he still wanted to go on with me; he thought I did not understand the part he had played. "They won't obey me, and what am I to do," was his way of speaking. Bring the first man to me who refuses a lawful order, and I shall make him obey; none was ever brought. When he talked of going to die with me I said nothing. He soon got sulky; was a useless drag. I had to pay two yards of calico per day for carriage of his bed and cooking things, and could make no use of him. He could not divide provisions even without partiality, nor measure off cloth to the natives without cheating them. He complained at last of unaccountable pains in his feet, ate a whole fowl for supper, slept soundly till daylight, and then commenced furious groaning. He carried his bed one mile the night before without orders; then gave off his musket and belt to a native to blind me as to his having stolen and sold the cartridges. The native carriers would not follow us through a portion of jungle, and when I sent back for the loads, the gallant havildar was found sitting by his own baggage and looking on while the carriers paid themselves by opening one of the loads; he then turned back to join his fellows at Mataka. The country abounded in provisions, and the people were very liberal.

The Johanna men fled from mere terror of an enemy they never saw. I shall pay them what they deserve, but certain advances were made to them besides 29l. 4s. by Captain Ganforth, and I must deduct.

We have lately had a great deal of hunger, not want of fine dishes, but want of all dishes except mushrooms. The rains are very heavy, and for six weeks we have had hard lines. The Babisa country is depopulated by their own slaving. We are going to rest here a little, and may be at Tanganyika by May, but we travel slowly.

I have had no information whatever from the coast. If you can send anything more to Ujiji at Tanganyika, 50 lbs. of coffee, a small box of candles, a stick of sealing-wax, a cheese in tin, a small box of soap, some French preserved meats, half-a-dozen bottles of port wine, well packed, and some quinine, and calomel, and resin of jalap. Don't exceed these things please, for heavy things we cannot carry. Please pay them with what you have in hand. The severest loss I ever sustained was that of my medicines; every grain of them, except a little extract of hyoseyamus. We had plenty of provisions after we left Lake Nyassa, but latterly got into severe hunger.

Don't think, please, that I make a moan over nothing but a little sharpness of appetite. I am a mere ruckle of bones. Did all the hunting myself, and wet and hunger with fatigue took away the flesh.

Captain Fraser's rifle did good service; it is a splendid weapon; I feel extremely thankful for it.

If Dr. Kirk is with you will you give him all the information, with kind regards. I cannot write at present.

The head man of the slaving-party is named Maguru Mafupi Nadim Sirkar a Lamji. I told him to take the packet to the Sultan as a letter for His Highness is on the outside, and you would pay whatever was right for the service on my account.

Despatches are open, they may adhere from damp.

Remember me kindly to Captain Garforth if he is still on the station; they were very kind. Please gum the despatches when you send them on. I send twelve letters large, and (if I can) two notes.

(Signed)

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

No. 83.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 4.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 20, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a despatch I have addressed to the Sultan of Johanna relative to the punishment of the Johanna men who deserted Dr. Livingstone.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HY. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure in No. 83.

Consul Churchill to the Sultan of Johanna.

May it please your Highness,

Zanzibar, February 15, 1868.

SOME time since I had the honour to receive from your Highness a letter by which you requested the payment of the arrears of salary claimed by the subjects of your Highness, who had returned from the interior of Africa more than fifteen months ago, reporting the death of Dr. Livingstone. In my reply to your Highness I had the honour to observe that an expedition having recently been sent by the British Government to verify the declarations made regarding Dr. Livingstone's fate, I could not take upon myself the responsibility of paying the claimants before the result of the expedition's researches was made known; the more so, that reports had reached Zanzibar of the existence of an European traveller between the Nyassa and Tanganyika, whose description tallied much with that of Dr. Livingstone.

I have now much pleasure in announcing to your Highness the receipt of letters from the Doctor, dated Bembo, the 2nd February, 1867, that is to say, several months after his reported death. From these letters it is proved that the Johanna men abandoned the man they had pledged themselves to follow at the southern extremity of the Nyassa, and at a time when no danger of any kind was at hand; and they doubtless concocted the story of the Doctor's death with a view to receiving pay and perhaps a reward after having basely deserted their Chief and left him to pursue alone the object of his researches.

The result of their misrepresentations they are little likely to conceive, for it is not usually given to lying cowards to appreciate the bereavement of a parent or the grief of a nation over the loss of one of their most enterprising explorers. These men will perhaps better understand the expense to which England has, through their cupidity, been put, in fitting-out an expedition to ascertain the truth of their statements, when I say, and I think I am far within the mark, that that expense will have amounted, in the end, to more than one hundred times the sum the Johanna men would probably have received had their tale proved true.

Far, then, from receiving remuneration for services rendered, these individuals are deserving of the most severe punishment for their dishonesty. They made a declaration which a public servant was authorized, if he was not bound by law, to receive as evidence of a fact which they knew to be false. When they made this declaration they were under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Consulate at Zanzibar, and were consequently liable, in accordance with the 193rd and 199th paragraphs of the Criminal Code of India, to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and also with fine.

These individuals having now ceased to be under the jurisdiction of this Consulate, and having returned to that of your Highness, it remains for your Highness to punish them in a manner commensurate with the offence they have been guilty of, so that a repetition of it should be obviated in future.

I trust your Highness will honour me with a reply stating the nature of the punishment that it has pleased your Highness to inflict on these men.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HY. A. CHURCHILL.

No. 84.

Lord Stanley to Consul Churchill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 6, 1868.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 20th of February last, inclosing a copy of a letter addressed by you to the Sultan of Johanna suggesting that the Johanna men who deserted Dr. Livingstone and spread a report of his having been murdered, should be punished, and I have to acquaint you that I approve the communication addressed by you to His Highness on this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 85.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 28.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 14, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of my despatch of the 4th March, addressed to the Secretary to Government at Bombay, relative to the proceedings of the Maviti at Kilwa.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 85.

Consul Churchill to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Zanzibar, March 4, 1868.

A REPORT reached Zanzibar from Kilwa (Quilwa), some time ago, of the approach of a considerable body of the Maviti, a tribe in Central Africa renowned for their courage and dreaded by their neighbours on account of their ferocity.

Some of the Banyans established at Kilwa had left the place precipitately, fearful of a sudden attack on the town, as the same tribe had done some twenty-five years before, but the enemy was still at a distance, and the only thing that denoted their presence was the stoppage of all coastward bound slave caravans.

Some time after the reports of the approach of the Maviti were circulated, and the Arab garrison of Kilwa, some forty strong, together with about 200 indifferently armed slaves—slaves belonging to the Banyans it is said—went out to meet them: a first encounter took place at a few miles distance from the town with the outposts of the enemy, in which the naked horde was driven back. The Arab party advanced and repelled the enemy a second time, but there the soldiery stopped, while the armed slaves, elated with victory, went on. The Maviti withdrew before them until they had advanced too far into the waterless plains to insure an orderly retreat. They there attacked the slaves in good earnest and made them fly in terror. The soldiers, on seeing this quasi stampede, instead of offering resistance joined the flying column, and those who reached Kilwa told the sad tale of their utter defeat. The report of the number of killed and missing varies between 40 and 200, but it is not likely that the fugitives were spared.

Dr. Kirk, in his travels with Dr. Livingstone, had once come across this warlike tribe, and I have requested him to give me a succinct account of them. He has drawn up a very interesting report on their origin, their ways, and their habits, which I have the honour to forward, herewith inclosed.

The steps taken by the Central Government of Zanzibar can scarcely be called prompt, although they may prove to be effective in the end. 600 men have been sent to protect Kilwa. Like the Locust tribe, the Maviti are never known to remain long in the country they have overrun, and, as it is only cattle they hunt after, they may not be expected to remain long before Kilwa. The results of this raid on trade will be twofold. It will have for effect the stoppage, for a time, of the importation trade, consisting principally in cotton cloths, brass-wire, and beads, and it will prevent the slave caravans, coming from the Nyassa, from reaching the coast.

The general export trade of Kilwa consists of slaves. It is an error to think that the slaves brought down the coast are made to carry ivory. They are brought down in gangs

chained together lest they should run away, and they are so poorly fed on the way that they can scarcely carry their own weight when they reach Kilwa. They cost so little in the interior, and they are worth so little on the coast at the end of their land journey—their value at Kilwa being but 5 dollars—that it would not pay to feed them properly; besides, if they were strong they might take it into their heads to overpower their masters. The presence of the Maviti near Kilwa would, perhaps, prove a blessing if it could only last, for it would effectually put a stop to the exportation of slaves from that place; unfortunately, after their departure, slave caravans will come in as usual. In former days slaves were brought down to all parts of the coast; now Kilwa appears to have monopolized the trade entirely, and it has, to some extent, increased of late years at that port.

The following figures will show the exportation during the last five years. Counting from September to September:—

In 1862-63	..	..	..	..	18,500
1863-64	..	..	..	..	17,500
1864-65	..	..	..	..	16,821
1865-66	..	..	..	..	22,344
1866-67	..	..	..	..	22,038

Making an average of 19,440 a-year.

They were exported to Zanzibar and other places, including Mombassa, Lamoo, Pemba, Moufia, and Madagascar, in the following manner:—

Year.	Zanzibar.	Elsewhere.
1862-63	13,000	5,500
1863-64	14,000	3,500
1864-65	13,821	3,000
1865-66	18,344	4,000
1866-67	17,538	4,500

From these figures it will be seen that in the course of the last five years nearly 100,000 registered slaves have been exported from Kilwa, besides those who may have been smuggled away, while 76,703 of these were brought to Zanzibar alone. Now, is it a fair question to ask if Zanzibar really requires all those slaves for the cultivation of its plantations?

The reply is undoubtedly negative. Then why should these slaves be brought to Zanzibar when $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per head are paid at Kilwa for every slave exported to Zanzibar, and 2 dollars per head are again paid on every slave exported from Zanzibar?

The reply is, that it is not safe for a slave-dealer to keep his stock-in-trade on the mainland, as he would run the risk of its disappearing. By bringing the slaves to Zanzibar, or to any island away from the coast, they cut off from the poor slaves all hope of flight.

Zanzibar is preferred to the other islands because it is a central place, and the rendezvous of those who generally act as agents to the people of the north, with whom slaves are in great demand. To please Her Majesty's Government some show of obstruction is made by the Sultan, but it is not serious. His Highness' own brothers and sisters run slaves, and his courtiers are all involved in the Trade. When a pressure is exercised at Zanzibar the slaves are by stealth shipped off to some other island away from all other supervision. About 3,000 slaves are yearly shipped at Kilwa direct for Pemba, and about 3,000 more are smuggled out of this island; these, together with about 2,000 that are yearly stolen by the northern Arabs, and 1,000 more, who are taken up the coast, find their way, one way or another, to Arabia.

The pressure of Her Majesty's cruisers has some effect on the Trade, and if it does not put a stop to it, it modifies the way in which it is carried on, for some slavers now risk the passage direct from Kilwa to the coast of Arabia, while many get up the Lamoo, where the cruisers cannot chase them, and thence the poor slaves are driven by land and up creeks to Tola, where they are shipped for the north.

From 1,000 to 2,000 are said to go up this way.

This year it was first believed that, owing to the Abyssinian war, but a few dhows would come from the north. It was soon rumoured, however, that the cruisers had left the station, as they really had done; and now the harbour of Zanzibar is crammed with dhows waiting, no doubt, for the south-west monsoon, to take in their live cargo and be off.

Many more dhows are waiting at Monfia Pemba and other places for the same fair wind. They are all prepared to make the most of our difficulties.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HY. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 85.

Vice-Consul Kirk to Consul Churchill.

Sir,

Zanzibar, March 6, 1868.

THE natives attribute the present disorders at Quiloa to the Maviti, a people well known on the Nyassa Lake, and of whom many rumours reach the coast by the trading Arabs. The true Maviti of the hills west of Nyassa came originally from Zulu land, where their Chief rules as feudal lord from Delagoa Bay to Senna on the Zambezi, exacting tribute from the Crown estates of Portugal on the south bank of that river.

The founder of this branch of the Kaffir family was Ziti, brother of Zulu. On the death of successive Chiefs it has been the custom in Zulu land, as among the Arabs of Oman, for the members of the Chief's family to strive for superior power, the unsuccessful claimants being either killed or quitting the country with their followers, and amalgamating with the outlying people, or, if powerful enough, taking the country that best suits them. In this way Mosilikatze founded the Matibele, a people whose name is still the terror of Southern Africa. In like manner, about the time when Manakhouse, the late Chief of the Maziti (people of Ziti), began to rule the country south of the Zambezi, a small band crossed that river near Senna, and taking the tribal name of Maziti, fought their way along the mountain ranges which overhang the eastern side of the Shire and Lake Nyassa.

The lands of the Bororo, of the Manganja, and Waiao were desolated in their line of march. Men and women were remorselessly killed, only those between the ages of 5 and 10 being spared. These the Maziti took to bring up, not as slaves, but as free men of their tribe. In the Waiao country they found abundance of cattle, which they drove off.

At last, having gone round the north end of Lake Nyassa, they settled on a high plateau, 4,000 feet above the sea, in a healthy land, well suited for cattle, in which their only riches consist.

In 1860, Dr. Livingstone and myself met the outlying guards of these people, but were unable to gain access to their Chief. We were fortunate then in having among our escort one Matibele, who had been taken in war, and others, who spoke fluently the Zulu language.

In dress, as in language, those we saw corresponded exactly with the natives of Natal.

On the Nyassa they are known as Mafiti or Maviti, a native corruption of their proper name, meaning, as modified in the Nyassa tongue, "sorcerers" or "witches;" so in the island of Zanzibar it gives to the native mind the idea of "warriors."

Although these Maviti have the language, mode of warfare, and habits of the southern Zulus, the individuals we saw had certainly no Zulu blood; but their filed teeth proclaimed them to be children, now grown up, of the tribe through which the conquerors had passed.

These people are in the habit of sending out marauding parties to keep their borders a desert, and thus protect their cattle posts from sudden attacks, and make war on all who possess herds and flocks.

The Maravo, Manganja, and A-Bisa have thus in succession suffered, and I have been myself a witness to the utter destruction which follows in their track.

This system of plunder they have lately carried out along the Roomna, and the Arabs believe that the marauders who are causing so much bloodshed in the present time in the neighbourhood of Quiloa are the genuine Maviti of the lake.

From the crude reports which reach us it is impossible to form a definite opinion as to whether this is or is not the case, but for my own part I am inclined to think that these people are a mixed band of Waiao and other tribes, who from contact with the Maviti of the interior have adopted in part their mode of warfare and dress.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 86.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 28.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 14, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of my despatch of the 9th of April addressed to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, relative to the efforts of Seyd Majid to put a stop to the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 86.

Consul Churchill to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Zanzibar, April 9, 1868.

HIS Highness Seyd Majid has latterly, on my suggestion, issued certain rules and regulations calculated to check the Traffic in Slaves, which this year, owing to the recall of Her Majesty's cruizers or their temporary absence from the station, promised to be one of remarkable activity.

I beg leave to forward to you a copy of the above-mentioned rules, in translation, for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council. His Highness the Sultan, far from hesitating to adopt the measures I deemed expedient to suggest to him, added some very stringent clauses to them, which shows that he, at least, has no personal interest in favouring the Muscat and Persian Gulf pirates.

Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to learn that some few days after the publication of the regulations in question the "Penguin" steamed into the harbour, and her commander, Lieutenant J. J. Martin, having immediately placed himself in communication with me, I was fortunate enough to be in possession of sufficient evidence concerning a dhow that was preparing to sail with a cargo of slaves, to enable this officer to seize her.

With the concurrence of Seyd Majid, who sent his Secretary to be present at the trial, I lost no time in adjudicating on the said dhow, and she was condemned and burned within twenty-four hours of her seizure. The slaves and the crew of the dhow were handed over to the Sultan, and out of the 9 former, 6 were graciously sent by the Sultan to the English Missionary Society established at Zanzibar, and the remaining 3, who were of an age to attend to their own wants, received their papers of freedom. The crew were sent to the fort, and put in chains until further orders. Nor have the Sultan's efforts to check this trade stopped here. The slaves were questioned one by one, and the individuals who had sold them were discovered and are now on their trial.

These stringent measures, followed up as they have been by others of equal earnestness, have somewhat surprised the Northern Arabs. They might have been adopted at an earlier season had any of Her Majesty's ships of war been here, but in their absence nothing could be attempted until half of them had left; that half may have been made up of the cargoes in which the grantees of Zanzibar are interested, but, however this may be, His Highness seemed to be in earnest when he congratulated Lieutenant-commanding Martin on his arrival, and expressed to him his hope that he would co-operate with him in checking the Slave Trade. Nor did His Highness' subsequent conduct denote weakness or hesitation, for he allowed his Vizier to accompany me in a tour of inspection of the northern dhows in the port, and we were fully prepared, with a joint escort of British marines and Arab soldiers, to lay hands on any slaver; but the Northern Arabs were keen enough to remove all proof of their secret pursuits.

I subsequently advised Lieutenant-commanding Martin to proceed northward, keeping well out so as not to be seen, and then closing in with the coast and coming south against the wind, by which means many of the dhows that left Zanzibar previous to the "Penguin's" arrival might be captured. Lieutenant Martin is now occupied in carrying out this suggestion.

But the more I think of the best means of checking this execrable Trade, the more I am inclined to opine that it is not so much at the source as at the destination, that the check should be attempted. Obstacles may, with some degree of success, it is true, be thrown in the way of those engaged in this Trade, but so long as an article of trade is in demand, and it is profitable to procure it, so long will men be found ready to risk their lives and fortunes to procure it.

The Slave Trade, as all other trades, is regulated by the principle of supply and demand, and so long as there is a slave-market in any part of the world slaves will be taken there. Seyd Majid, with his limited authority and his weak Government, may do his best to check the Trade, and our cruizers may here and there burn a slaver, but the high price that slaves fetch in Arabia will always induce adventurers to embark in this Trade, if some serious check is not applied on that coast.

Now, it is a known fact that many of the dhows that come here for slaves bring letters from the Sheikhs on the Arabian coast line. These Sheikhs, who are all, more or less, bound to observe the Treaties, know that the said dhows come here for no other purpose than to run a cargo of slaves. They, furthermore, allow the dhows to land the slaves they have succeeded in smuggling out of the Sultan's dominions. Seyd Majid shows himself ready to punish the Arabs he detects engaged in the Trade, whether they be his own subjects or those of the Sultan of Oman. Could not the Sultan of Oman and the

other Chiefs in the Persian Gulf be induced to issue orders calculated to prevent their subjects from carrying on this Trade? Those orders, once issued, we should have the power of enforcing. At the present moment there is at Zanzibar a Sheikh, Abdalla bin Abdalla, whose dhows have been burnt three years in succession, and he is now here with no other object, although it is not avowed, than to embark a cargo of slaves. They can be obtained here for a trifle—nay, many are stolen—and in Oman they are worth 50 or 60 dollars.

When the Northern Arabs come here in force, as they have done this year, the Sultan's authority is simply defied. A few days ago an instance of this occurred. In a quarrel amongst the Northern Arabs, that is said to have originated in an old blood feud, but which was renewed by a question of precedence on the grand feast of the sacrifice, a fight took place in the streets of Zanzibar, in which upwards of twenty individuals were hacked to pieces. One poor woman who was passing by was killed by a stray shot, and others who had nothing to do with the dispute were severely injured. During this time the Sultan's troops were looking on. The day before, 150 men had been sent to a part of the town inhabited by the Northern Arabs to rescue slaves who had been collected preparatory to their being embarked. The soldiers were defied, and the Sultan deemed it his best policy to leave the poor slaves to their fate. We may well laugh at the Sultan's soldiers, with their antiquated matchlocks, and their shields, and those long-handed straight swords; but how could His Highness' crippled finances, already heavily tried by the payment of the Oman subsidy, bear the outlay of an organized army required solely to keep the Oman slave-stealers in order?

I have, &c.
(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 86.

Decree by the Sultan of Zanzibar, prohibiting the Traffic of Slaves in his Dominions during the Monsoon, namely, from the 1st of January to the 30th of May.

In the name of God, the forgiving and the merciful.

From him who is in the keeping of God, Majid bin Saeed.

BE it known to all men, that all vessels proved to be carrying slaves during the monsoon, between the known limits of Kilwa and Lamoo, shall be burned: also all vessels in which there shall exist proofs of their being fitted-out for the purpose of carrying slaves; an extra quantity of tanks and food, and the presence of irons, shall be deemed to be sufficient proofs to condemn the vessel.

2. Also all persons of our subjects proved to be engaged in the Slave Trade with the Coast of Arabia, shall be exiled from Zanzibar, and shall be further fined, for every slave so exported, 10 dollars; and their property shall be sold, if necessary, to pay the said fine.

3. All persons concealing slaves for the Northern Arabs, and others (from the Coast of Arabia), shall be fined, for every slave so concealed, 10 dollars; and their property shall be sold, if necessary, to pay the fine.

4. Whosoever shall give information regarding slaves having been hidden in houses occupied by Northern Arabs, shall receive 1 rupee for every slave so discovered; and whosoever shall give information of a vessel with slaves on board, shall receive 20 dollars on its being proved that such is the case.

5. Whosoever shall sell slaves to the Arabs other than our subjects shall be fined, for every slave so sold, 20 dollars; and he shall be further subjected to imprisonment in irons for two calendar months. Likewise auctioneers, unknown to the authorities, shall not sell slaves during the monsoon; and whosoever shall sell slaves contrary to the orders of the Slave Bazaar Master, shall be fined, for every slave so sold, 5 dollars; and he shall further be punished with imprisonment in irons for two months. Also, all auctioneers selling slaves during the monsoon, shall make a report of the number of the slaves sold, their names, and the names of the purchasers, to the Slave Bazaar Master, so that he may make the necessary entries in the books; and all persons acting contrary to this shall be fined, for every slave so sold, 10 dollars; and they shall be further punished with two months imprisonment in irons. And, likewise, every person found to be buying more slaves in the monsoon than his means will warrant, shall be reported by the auctioneers to the Government, who shall cause an inquiry to be made in the matter; and if the slaves so purchased are found to be in the possession of the said purchaser, or if they have been

sold to our subjects, well and good, otherwise such individuals shall be fined, for every slave so purchased, 10 dollars; and they shall be subjected to six months' imprisonment in irons.

(Sealed) MAJID BIN SAEED BIN, *Sultan.*

Dated the 27th Dhelkaada, 1284 (March 22, 1868.)

No. 87.

Lord Stanley to Consul Churchill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 30, 1868.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 14th April, and I have in reply to instruct you to express to the Sultan of Zanzibar the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the decree issued by His Highness, prohibiting the Traffic in Slaves during the south-west monsoon.

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 88.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received July 4.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 8, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of my despatch of the 8th instant, addressed to C. Gonne, Esq., Bombay, relative to the late resolution of Seyd Majid to burn all Northern dhows coming in future to Zanzibar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 88.

Consul Churchill to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Zanzibar, May 8, 1868.

AS a proof of His Highness' earnest wish to throw obstacles in the way of the Slave Trade, Seyd Majid has addressed letters to the Sheiks along the coast of Arabia, giving them notice, that as the Northern Arabs repair to the East Coast of Africa with no other motive than that of running slaves to the Persian Gulf, henceforward all dhows coming to Zanzibar, or any part of the Sultan's dominions from the slave-trading coast of Arabia, shall be seized and burned forthwith.

His Highness has addressed me a letter in this sense, a copy of which I have the honour most respectfully to subjoin.

It is a known fact, that not one out of a hundred dhows that come here from the Persian Gulf, comes for any other purpose than to carry a cargo of slaves stolen from the inhabitants of Zanzibar, and yet Seyd Majid gets the credit of these proceedings. Our Indian mercantile marine will, moreover, shortly replace the Arab dhows in any traffic that may be carried on legitimately between Zanzibar and Muskat.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 88.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Consul Churchill.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

10 Moharrem, 1285 (May 3, 1868.)

BE it known to your Honour that we have written letters to the Chiefs of the Northern Arabs to prevent their people from coming to Zanzibar; and we warn them that, in future, every Northern dhow reaching Zanzibar shall be burned forthwith, as their sole business here is to steal the children of the inhabitants of Zanzibar and their slaves.

Be this known to you.

This is from your friend, Majid bin Saeed.

No. 89.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received July 4.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 8, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of my despatch of the 24th May addressed to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, relative to the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HY. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 89.

Consul Churchill to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Zanzibar, May 24, 1868.

IN my despatch of the 7th May I had the honour to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council, the original of a letter in Arabic that I had received from the Sultan of Zanzibar, with reference to His Highness' determination to destroy every Northern Arab dhow arriving at Zanzibar.

Although this measure did appear to me to be a somewhat sweeping one when it was first suggested by His Highness, I did not oppose it on the ground that it was undoubtedly a well-aimed blow against the Traffic in Slaves, and it was, moreover, notorious that few, if any, of the dhows coming from the Persian Gulf were unconnected with this illicit Trade; but, in reading over our Treaty engagements with the Arabs of the Persian Gulf, I perceived that Her Majesty's Government were bound to take notice of any hostile proceedings evinced against the Arabs with whom we were in Treaty, so long as they did not engage in the Slave Traffic; and having pointed out to His Highness, Seyd Majid, this clause, he immediately caused a second letter to be addressed to me in which His Highness states that he will confine himself to destroying the vessels of such as have failed to fulfil their Treaty engagements with Her Majesty's Government.

This modification of His Highness' first decision will, I venture to hope, meet any objection that may be raised against the Sultan's determination to punish men-stealers in his dominions, and to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in putting a stop to the Slave Trade.

That the Sultan is in earnest in this matter is proved by the fact of his having lately burned two dhows seized in Zanzibar in the act of embarking kidnapped slaves for the Persian Gulf. The last of the two was burned on the Queen's birthday, at noon, when a Royal salute was fired in honour of the occasion.

The obstacles thrown in the way of the Northern Arabs this year by Seyd Majid have been considerable, and many slaves have been rescued from deportation. Unfortunately, however, the Abyssinian war has deprived the East African Coast of nearly all Her Majesty's cruisers, and the result is that many will have succeeded in making off with a full cargo of negroes.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HY. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 89.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Consul Churchill.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

26 Moharreim, 1285 (May 20, 1868).

ON a former occasion we had the honour to inform you that we had determined to burn all dhows belonging to the northern people (Arabs) arriving at Zanzibar, and this on the ground that their only object in coming here is to kidnap the children and the slaves of our people; but it having subsequently been brought to our knowledge that the above named people have Treaty engagements with the British Government, I now decide that every dhow of theirs that fails to fulfil the conditions stipulated in the Treaty between the said Northern Arabs and the British Government shall, on its arrival at Zanzibar, be immediately burned.

The above-mentioned conditions are, that they carry a white flag pierced with red, and be provided with two authentic papers, signed by their Chiefs, containing in clear terms the name of the vessel, the name of its owner and that of its neckbotha (captain),

the number of its crew and passengers, the quantity of arms on board, together with a statement of the vessel's length and breadth, and the port of clearance, and her ultimate destination.

Be this know unto you.

Written on the 26th day of Moharreem, 1285, by your friend, Majid bin Sayd.

No. 90.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 30, 1868.

CAPTAIN FRASER, late of the Indian Navy, has been good enough to give me a copy of the interesting memoranda collected by him at the Seychelles, relative to the wreck of the "St. Abbs," in 1855, and although they do not, to my mind, bring us any closer to the momentous question as to whether any of the survivors of the wreck are, at the present moment, in captivity in the Somali country, the light that is thrown on the circumstances connected with the wreck is of no little value.

It was believed by Colonel Rigby, Her Majesty's Political Agent at Zanzibar in 1860, that the hull of the "St. Abbs," with some of the passengers on board, had been drifted by the south-west current as far as Brava and Magdosha; the fallacy of this assumption is, however, clearly made out by Captain Fraser's investigations, it being now proved beyond a doubt that the hull of the "St. Abbs" had never moved from the spot on which it was broken to pieces. And in justice to Colonel Rigby's immediate successor, Lieutenant Colonel Pelly, who had been instructed to make every effort to ascertain the truth of the allegation that some of the survivors of the "St. Abbs" were still alive in the Somali country, I must add that already in 1862 it was reported by that officer in a letter dated the 10th July to the Government of Bombay, that "he understood from Captain Oldfield that the wreck of the 'St. Abbs' was lying at the bottom of the sea off the Island of San Juan de Nova."

The hull of the "St. Abbs" never having moved from San Juan de Nova, how then did the books, uniforms, and musical instruments mentioned in Colonel Rigby's letters reach Brava and Magdosha in so perfect a state of preservation?

The information collected by Captain Fraser will, I think, furnish a satisfactory reply to this question. After Captain Bell and his party had left the ship, nothing is known of her beyond the fact that she had disappeared the next morning, having gone to the bottom. The survivors belonging to Captain Bell's party remained thirty-seven days on the island of San Juan de Nova before they left for the Seychelles; and it was only in the early part of August that an attempt was made to save the cargo which had been lying strewn on the reef for nearly two whole months.

Now, towards the year 1860 a thriving trade in cattle was carried on between the Somali coast and Mauritius. The south-west monsoon was blowing at the time, and many Somali dhows must have been on their way to Brava and Magdosha to get further supplies of cattle for the Mauritius market.

San Juan de Nova is exactly half-way between the Mauritius and the Somali coast, and it is more than probable that some of these dhows put into San Juan de Nova, either for water or from stress of weather. Is it, then, not likely that a portion of the cargo of the "St. Abbs," which was lying on the reefs and on the sand-banks for nearly two months without any sort of protection, should have been picked up and taken to the Somali coast for sale. Indeed, the report that portions of the cargo had turned up at Magdosha and others at Brava would lead to this conclusion, for the distance between the two places is considerable, and the surf in the south-west monsoon is very heavy, so that they could not have been washed ashore in a perfect state of preservation.

Captain Bell informs us in his protest that the long-boat was smashed and the third boat capsized, but he says nothing of the other boats, nor does he know what may have occurred on board after he left the ship in the early part of the 16th. Between that and the time the "St. Abbs" is said to have disappeared, viz., the next day, the unfortunate passengers and crew had ample time, if they only had the means at their command, to construct a raft, and some of them may have succeeded in quitting the sinking wreck. It is fairly possible this supposition once admitted that while in this desperate position at the mercy of the waves, a dhow proceeding to the Somali coast may have sighted and rescued them; nor is it beyond the limits of probability that, having rescued them, the Arab captain and crew may have discovered that money might be made by selling them.

It has been stated so positively that white men were in captivity in the interior behind the Somali coast that I, for one, knowing pretty well as I do the Oriental character, cannot disbelieve the assertion, for I fail to see the motive that could have induced various parties at different places to concoct the self-same story; but whether the unfortunate captives, if they are still alive, are some of the survivors of the "St. Abbs" or no, is a question that may ever remain enveloped in darkness.

I trust that Mr. Heale, who is now at Brava, may be able to learn something on this stirring subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure in No. 90.

Summary of Protest of Captain Bell, of the "St. Abbs," noted at Port Victoria, Seychelles, on the 20th of August, 1855.

THE "St. Abbs" struck at half-past 11 P.M. on the 14th of June, 1855, on the Island of San Juan de Nuova, and immediately came broadside on; mainmast went by the board, carrying away fore-top gallant mast and mizen-top mast.

Found on sounding two fathoms alongside, the vessel drawing 18 feet; she was ascertained to be bilged.

Third boat was got off the skids, but the night being very dark and the sea making a clean breach over the vessel, all hands were ordered into the cuddy; some obeyed, others went forward.

At daylight chocks of long-boat were found split, and the lee bulwarks and stanchions having been washed away, the long-boat was launched with little difficulty, and supplied with provisions, water, charts, instruments, &c. Crew and passengers were ordered into her, but none would venture, except the mate and two men; in ten minutes she was dashed to pieces alongside, and the mate and seamen saved with great difficulty. The vessel was found to be on a reef connecting two islands. The wind continued strong and the sea heavy, and the flood tide running from the reef to the vessel made it impossible to reach the shore.

At daybreak on the 15th a spare topmast was launched with a long line attached to it, in the hope that it might ground on the reef and form a means of communication with the shore. The mast, however, drifted over the reef into deep water, and the attempt to save life by this means failed. The third boat was then lowered, and the mate ordered to go in her to establish communication with the shore; he refused, alleging he had been nearly drowned on the previous day. All the crew except three similarly refused, and deeming that the salvation of all on board depended on communication being established without delay, the wreck showing symptoms of breaking up, Captain Bell considered he had no alternative but to make the attempt in person.

About thirty yards from the wreck the boat was capsized, and rolled over and over. With great difficulty Captain Bell and the two men succeeding in reaching a narrow part of the reef in an exhausted state, and being unable to render any assistance to those on board, waded to the nearest island, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, in search of aid. They were shortly after joined by the carpenter, who swam on shore, supported by an empty oil can fastened to his back; Mr. Ross, a cadet, also reached the shore.

On looking for the vessel at daylight in the following day she had disappeared, but a piece of wreck was observed to leeward of the reef with three persons clinging to it, to whom those on the island, having no boat, could give no assistance, and they were soon lost sight of.

On the 14th of July the schooner "Uranie," of Port Victoria, arrived, and on the 23rd the survivors left for Mahé, which they reached in a few days.

After remaining a considerable time at Port Victoria (Mahé) Captain Bell was accused by the survivors of the crew with having deserted the wreck, and left his passengers and crew to perish; he was consequently sent to Mauritius as a prisoner, but released on arrival there before landing.

The "Uranie" immediately returned to the scene of the wreck with her owner, now resident at Port Victoria, and a party of police under the charge of Mr. Ross, at present Inspector of Public Works at Seychelles.

The owner of the "Uranie" and Mr. Ross kindly furnished the following details regarding the lost vessel, and her ill-fated crew and passengers.

The "Uranie" arrived off San Juan de Nuova early in August, to effect salvage of

such cargo, &c., as might be recoverable. The police were landed to protect the same. A considerable quantity of cargo, stores, and miscellaneous articles were found strewn on the reefs and islands, which were sold subsequently for 6,000 dollars at Port Victoria.

The fore part of the "St. Abbs," cut clean athwartship by the foremast, was high and dry on the reef at low water, and the hull was visible in about five fathoms; the decks and much of the upper works, top-side, &c., having been washed away. Divers were employed in recovering property from the submerged hull, and several tons of copper, upwards of 100 casks of beer, porter, &c., were got out of the wreck after their arrival. Large packages of heavy machinery prevented diving operations being continued with success, as the salvors possessed no means of raising them.

Some miles west of Gullet Island (where the survivors first landed, and whence they waded at low water to Farquhar Island), the salvors found a small sandy islet, on which they discovered two shallow graves, containing the bodies of two men dressed in sailor's clothes; also a part of a turtle hung up to dry in the sun; a case of gin and a broken jib-boom.

On a similar islet, which could be reached at low water, another body was found, dressed as the others, and on the person of the dead man were found two watches, several silver rings, &c. These were evidently the remains of the three hapless men who were seen, as stated in Captain Bell's protest, on the piece of wreck to leeward of the island on which the survivors landed on the 15th of June, and great culpability must attach to Captain Bell for omitting to inform the master of the "Uranie," on her first visit, of the fact that they had been so seen, the owner of the "Uranie" being strongly of opinion that they were then alive, and could have been rescued from a miserable death.

Small portions of the cargo of the "St. Abbs" were found at the Casmoledo Islands to the westward, and probably some portions, getting within the influence of the strong northerly current near the African coast, were eventually cast on shore at Magdosha.

It will not improbably be averred that if not the "St. Abbs," some other vessel was wrecked and her crew enslaved near Magdosha, as General Rigby asserts, on the authority of a "respectable native," that there was a vessel cast on shore there, and her crew seized, divided into two parties, and sent into the interior as slaves.

As this alleged outrage took place within the dominions and on the sea-board of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, to whom General, then Colonel, Rigby was accredited as Consul and Political Agent, there could have been as little difficulty then as now in obtaining full and authentic corroboration of the fact, particularly as Magdosha is an important place of trade, dependent entirely on Zanzibar for sale of produce and purchase of supplies, and that its chief traders annually visit Zanzibar. These men, who are among the most intelligent of their class, many speaking fair English, universally scout the assertion indorsed by General Rigby. They admit that certain articles, as stated by him, were cast on their coast, but ridicule the idea of any vessel being boarded and plundered; and, judging from personal knowledge of the coast in the neighbourhood of Magdosha, it is my belief that any merchant-ship afloat, whether wrecked there in the north-east or south-west monsoon, would be in toothpicks in five minutes.

Zanzibar, July 20, 1868.

(Signed)

H. A. FRASER, *Captain,*
Late of Indian Navy.

No. 91.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 8, 1868.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 1st April, which I only received on the 2nd instant, I took an early opportunity to wait upon His Highness Seyd Majid, and to present to him the Address of the Paris Anti-Slavery Society, expressive of their anxiety to see the Slave Trade suppressed in the Sultan's dominions.

His Highness, after reading over the Address, said he was doing and would continue to do, everything in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the slaves who entered his dominions, but that slavery was an institution involving not only the welfare of his people, but their very existence, and to do away with it altogether, as the Society demands, would be more than he could venture to try. His Highness promised me, however, as a preliminary measure, to prevent the crowding that is unfortunately but too frequent in the transport of slaves from one part of his dominions to the other.

I took the opportunity of suggesting likewise that the tax levied on slaves exported from the coast, and imported into Zanzibar, be doubled, and that the slave-market be done away with.

His Highness said he would take all these matters into his earnest consideration, and would instruct his Envoy, whom he intended shortly to send to England, to make arrangements with Her Majesty's Government to this effect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HY A. CHURCHILL.

No. 92.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 9.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, August 19, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that letters dated 25th September and 14th December have been received from Dr. Livingstone.

Dr. Livingstone, at the date of his last letter, was at Cazembe, the furthest point reached by the Portuguese expedition sent from Zambezi under Montero, and expected to leave for Ujiji in a few days.

The report that Dr. Livingstone had reached Ujiji, which I had the honour to communicate to your Lordship in a former despatch, has, therefore, proved false, although it is true that he had been seen by Ujiji traders, and might have proceeded thither in a dhow on Lake Tanganyika had he been so disposed.

No record appears to have been made of the goods referred to in Dr. Livingstone's letter, sent by Koorji, either at Her Majesty's Consulate, or in the books of the Customs Master. I have, therefore, after consulting Dr. Kirk and others acquainted with the interior of Africa, sent Dr. Livingstone a selection of such goods as are in demand to the north of Lake Tanganyika, the direction which Dr. Livingstone is sure to follow.

Inclosure 1 in No. 92.

Dr. Livingstone to Dr. Seward.

My dear Seward,

Lopere, September 25, 1867.

I WROTE you by a man called Magara Mafupi, from Molemba, requesting a lot of goods to be sent to Ujiji, exactly the same as those already sent by Koroje, and which, I hear, have safely reached their destination. Should that letter have miscarried, you will take this as supplying its place; and Koroje's books will guide you as to the sort of goods needed. The medicines were the most important want.

A man detained me three-and-a-half months, and during that time I was most kindly treated by the heads of the Arab party, namely, Hamees Wodim Tagh, Syde Ben Alli, and Hamidi Mohamed.

The Chief Insama attacked them as he has done native traders before, plundered and killed some of their people, but got the worst of it at last. I heard but one side of the story; but several collateral circumstances lead me to believe that Insama was to blame.

Hamees lost a good deal of property there, and again at Hara, by an accidental fire. Syde's property—beads, cloth, &c.—suffered severely by Insama's treachery; and Hamide was also a considerable sufferer; yet they tried to make peace, and the peace-making was a tedious process. I ought to have said that the peace-making detained me three-and-a-half months, drinking blood. Don't shudder, my dear fellow; it is in homœopathic doses only. I should prefer it to another party, the negotiation-marrying Insama's daughter, though she was good-looking enough, and came riding pick-a-back on a man's shoulders. I then visited Insama. His people were excessively suspicious, examining my clothes to see if I had no guns concealed. I had good reasons for not going round his country, but cannot enter into them now.

I think that letters will reach you from Ujiji sooner than by this party, which is still going west. I might have gone thither in a dhow last week, but have work here still.

One of the Nassick boys has left us, and will probably try to draw on your charity. His complaint is dislike to work; says that he is a shoemaker; has been a nuisance all along. Hamees says that he will take him to you. I say, let him go where he likes. He was determined not to work when we left the coast, and told me to take my gun and

shoot him if I insisted on the very easy work of leading a mule, and did not allow him to load it with a big bag of maize he had bought as private stores. I tried a simpler instrument in the shape of a stick to his back. He did not venture to rebel again, but was a nuisance by remaining behind in the march, and at last gave his load to a country lad, and went off to collect mushrooms; came up with his bonnet full of them, but minus his bundle, which contained all our medicines, tools, and six large table-cloths. This was in a part so densely covered with forest, no pursuit could be made. Like many of low intellect, he was excessively greedy and careful of all he could call his own. All he had collected at Zanzibar and on the journey was carefully stowed away in his bundle, and he wore a rag only. He never seemed to think that he had done wrong in losing the goods. He next persuaded another to run away with him. This other put down a box containing three chronometers in the jungle, and ran off. When sent for they had no complaint to make. I offered to remedy anything wrong, but they had no fault to find with anything. Their plan was to beg. It showed the folly, losing all their pay, &c.

This fellow called Baraka has put his plan into operation again. He will be a slave to the Arab slaves, and get a share of the food. I suspect that he was drunk with pombe, and burned his thighs, by which he was idle three and a-half months. He was well when we started, but had no load; came two hours and turned back. Hamees says that he will take him to you; but you will not incur any expense on my account. I told Hamees to let him go where he liked.

The buffaloes all died on the way to Ujiji; and there, I hear, the dried flesh awaits my arrival.

I send a note to His Highness Seyed Majid by this same opportunity, acknowledging the kindness of his people. I also give notes to the three head Arabs, as sort of testimonials. They have behaved like gentlemen all through.

I wish you to give Hamees a long single-barrelled rifle if it has come from Bombay; if not, then one of the new breech-loaders I left in a box soldered up in tin at the Consulate. Could you bestow one of your old rifles on Hamieli—a good one? I have not said anything to him, but to Hamees I have explained.

He used to abuse me in Hindustani, to let the others know how bold he was. I think he has a smack of idiocy, but it is often assumed. Do not trouble yourself with him.

(Signed) DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 92.

Dr. Livingstone to Dr. Seward.

My dear Seward,

Town of Casembe, December 14, 1867.

ONE of Syde bin Alle's men leaves this to-morrow to join his master in Buira. He and Hamees have letters from me to you—one of these in the hands of Hamees repeats an order for goods, which I sent by Magera Mafupi in February last. If Magera Mafupi's letter came to hand, then the goods would be sent before this if Hamees could reach you. But if Magera Mafupi's letter were not acted upon, then you will be kind enough to send the list now coming by Hamees, and add a pair of shoes and some ruled paper, which are in my leather portmanteau. I have more fear of want of shoes than anything else. Mr. Webb's shoemaker, Leadon, having neglected the in-seam of those I brought. If you have any tracing paper I should like some; I lost a good deal in fording a river; some pencils and ink powder if you can spare them, and an awl and stick of sealing-wax. I am going to Ujiji in two days, and think that I shall be able to send letters thence to Zanzibar sooner than my friends can reach it by Bagamoio. Moero is one of a chain of lakes connected by a river having different names. When we got there I thought it well to look at Casembe, of which the Portuguese have written much; but I have my letters ready for a post I mean to send from Ujiji, and have no heart to repeat myself

Affectionately yours,

(Signed) DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

No. 94.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 30, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of your Lordship, the arrival here on the 25th instant of Her Majesty's ship "Octavia," having on board Commodore Heath, commanding Her Majesty's naval forces in the Indian Ocean.

On the same day Her Majesty's ship "Nymph" arrived from the coast of Madagascar, having captured nine slave-dhows, which have since been adjudicated and condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court here.

Commodore Heath has been received with all the honour due to his rank by His Highness the Sultan.

At a private interview with the Sultan, a few days after his arrival, Commodore Heath proposed to His Highness, through me, the adoption of certain measures calculated to check the Slave Trade.

The Sultan replied that the matter should receive his fullest consideration, and I shall do myself the honour of transmitting the result in a subsequent despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
For H. A. Churchill.

No. 95.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 3, 1868.

YESTERDAY, Commodore Heath and I waited upon the Sultan of Zanzibar to hear His Highness' reply to the Commodore's proposals relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Addressing Commodore Heath, His Highness said, we have consulted our advisers on the proposals made by you and we have determined on adopting the distinguishing marks by which dhows carrying slaves may be known. We are therefore prepared to issue orders to this effect, but it will require a little time before the measure can be put in execution, as it will have to receive publicity.

On the other hand, we have always issued orders conducive to the comforts of the slaves brought from Kilwa. Dhows carrying slaves shall no longer be crowded as they were before, and after a sufficient lapse of time, any dhow with slaves on board that shall not possess the distinctive marks may be arrested by Her Majesty's cruisers, but I should wish those dhows of my subjects, captured within the limits of my dominions, to be brought to Zanzibar, or taken to the nearest port, in order that they may be ultimately brought to Zanzibar for adjudication.

With regard to the proposal that we make a monopoly of the Slave Trade, we have no desire to profit by it. While the proposal to restrict the Traffic between certain limits would prove ruinous to our treasury.

When a man is held by the throat and is between life and death, he can little think of matters of personal interest or pecuniary loss. With us, the payment of a subsidy to the murderer of our brother, is a question exceeding life and death; for it is contrary to the principles of our sacred book to give even bread to a parricide.

We are, at the present moment, about sending Ambassadors to Her Majesty's Government, and we have made our intention known officially to all the Consuls that we appeal to Her Majesty's sense of justice in this matter. If we succeed, we shall then be in a position to support the loss that the adoption of your proposals will necessitate.

The Commodore observed, that with regard to bringing dhows captured in this neighbourhood to Zanzibar, it was not always practicable; for, during the south-west monsoon, no vessel captured to the north of Zanzibar could be towed to that port; but that as Her Majesty's ships-of-war were liable to pay damages in the event of their destroying dhows that were not engaged in the Slave Trade, it appeared to him immaterial what became of the dhows. He added, that with reference to the loss alluded to by His Highness, consequent on the adoption of his proposal, the Sultan, becoming the sole trader in slaves, might levy whatever taxes he chose, and compensate himself by so doing for any diminution in the number of slaves imported into Zanzibar, and that these measures would be detrimental only to the slave-stealers, with whom the Sultan could have no sympathy.

His Highness replied, that he had shown by his acts how much he was opposed to slave-stealing; and reminded the Commodore of his last Decree, in which he pledged himself to destroy every dhow arriving, without papers, from Arabia. The Commodore went on to say that, with regard to the subsidy, he was not in possession of all the papers relating thereto; but, for his part, he could not see what connection there was between the Slave Trade and the subsidy, and he thought that these questions should be discussed on their own merits; that, as far as he could make out, the two sons of a respected friend and ally of Great Britain had referred a misunderstanding that had arisen between them to the decision of Her Majesty Government, and that the latter had decided that Zanzibar being rich should pay an annual subsidy to Muscat, the poorer of the two. His Highness replied that the object of his sending Ambassadors to England was solely for the purpose of petitioning Government with regard to the subsidy.

The Commodore expressed a hope that his Ambassadors would succeed in their undertaking.

For my part I confined myself to interpreting the sentiments of both parties, adding any explanations that I thought necessary to throw light on the subject under discussion.

His Highness has since replied in writing to my letter embodying the Commodore's proposals, a translation of which I beg to transmit to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. Y. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 95.

Commodore Heath to Consul Churchill.

Sir,

"Octavia," Zanzibar, August 25, 1868.

I HAVE taken the earliest possible opportunity since the conclusion of the Abyssinian war to visit Zanzibar, because I think the time has come for taking more energetic measures than those which have as yet been adopted for putting down the Arabian Slave Trade.

2. Our Treaties with Muscat (binding on Zanzibar since the separation of the two countries) date from 1843, since which time, although England has kept up a large naval force with a view to suppressing this Traffic, there has been no diminution, but rather an increase, of the number of slaves exported from the dominions of His Highness the Sultan.

This export Trade is carried on under cover of the local Trade, which was legalized by the Treaty of 1843, and the experience of twenty-five years shows that there will be no chance of putting it down unless a very broad line of distinction is drawn between it and the local Traffic.

It is with this view that I beg you will propose to His Highness the Sultan—

1st. That he should make the Slave Trade a Government monopoly, and indemnify himself by its profits for the loss of the existing Custom-house duties, or else make it a private monopoly under strict inspection, indemnifying himself by a largely increased import duty.

2ndly. That the vessels employed should either be vessels of European build, or, if dhows, that they should be painted a distinctive colour (say all red), and that the sails should be marked with a distinctive mark (say a large black cross extending right across the sail).

3rdly. That the Traffic should be confined to one port (say Daroa Salam) on the coast of Africa, and one port (say Zanzibar) on the island of Zanzibar.

4thly. That all intermediate Traffic by sea between ports on the mainland be forbidden, as also all direct importations from the mainland to Pemba, or other island dependencies, which should be supplied solely by Government vessels from Zanzibar.

5thly. That the Traffic so regulated shall be legal only, as at present, between May 1 and January 1.

It would be as well that His Highness should be made aware that I submit these proposals for his consideration solely in accordance with my general instructions to do my best to put down the East African foreign Slave Trade, and that I have no special mission on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. G. HEATH.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 9.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, August 21, 1868.

AN Embassy being on the point of leaving Zanzibar for England with instructions to arrange with Her Majesty's Government for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade on this coast, it might be deemed a fitting occasion to lay before your Lordship the result of my reflections on this all-important question; not that I attach any particular value to my ideas on the subject, but because they may, by throwing an additional local light on the question at issue, enable more competent judges to show the course that should be taken to attain the object in view.

That object being the ultimate suppression of the Slave Trade on this coast, the natural but difficult question that first arises is, as to how it should be effected. It is only, I think, by the examination of the question as a whole that a satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at.

First of all let us examine how slavery was originated. How is it that one man becomes the master and owner of another? It is assuredly by no divine right that he does so, but simply the natural state of things in a society deprived of light, in which the rights of the weakest are at the mercy of the most powerful. If all were equally strong slavery would cease to exist of its own accord. In the face of this inequality which generates slavery in uncivilized countries, what are the measures to be adopted to obviate the natural result. The first and most simple appears to be the raising of the weak to the level of their superiors, and this may be accomplished, in the particular case of Africa, by the introduction of arms amongst the natives to enable the weaker class to defend themselves against their aggressors. Wherever this has been done slavery has ceased to exist, but it would perhaps be dangerous to afford these savages the most efficient means of defence, if they were not taught at the same time what is right and what is wrong: in other words, if they were not educated at the same time. This implies the civilization of the whole of Central Africa, which is necessarily a matter of time.

The next means at our command is the employment of a superior power over the strong to deter them from enslaving their fellow-creatures, and this means, we have to a certain extent employed. We have made Treaties with the Chiefs of the people engaged in the Slave Traffic, and with their concurrence we employ cruisers in their territorial waters to impede the Traffic.

The chief market on the East Coast of Africa, in the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions, is Kilwa. Nearly 30,000 slaves are, without doubt, brought down from the neighbourhood of the Nyassa Lake every year. To get that number down perhaps half the original number perishes on the way. At Kilwa they are sold to the slave-agents from Zanzibar, Pemba, Mombassa, Lamo, &c., who ship them for the various ports in Seyd Majid's dominions. Two-thirds of them come to Zanzibar, the remainder is either sent up north or is smuggled out of the country to Mohilla, Madagascar, and the Persian Gulf. The sufferings of these poor creatures may be said to cease when they reach their destination, but no description can convey an idea of the hardships they have to undergo before they reach it, as well on their land journey as in the dhows. When they are landed they are walking skeletons. Many die before the end of their sea journey. In order to keep their slaves from running away they chain them one to the other during the land journey, and at Kilwa a patch is shaved off a part of the head as a distinguishing mark. It is a mistake to think that the slaves who are meant for the market carry ivory to the coast. Ivory is brought down to a different part of the Merima, and is carried by regular porters who are paid so many dollars the journey. This is important, because it has been argued that if you put a stop to the Slave Trade you deal a heavy blow to the ivory trade. This is not the case, and its not being so is corroborated by Dr. Livingstone, who, in writing from Cazembe in December last, says that the Arab merchant of the north who deals in cloth and ivory is quite a different man from the slave-dealer of the south.

There are thus four distinct phases in the Slave Trade, namely, the kidnapping part, the journey by land, the sea voyage, and the condition of the slave at the end of his peregrinations. He passes through different hands at each stage.

In the kidnapping of slaves by the negroes themselves, we cannot, under present circumstances, pretend to interfere; the kidnappers are beyond our reach. In the purchasing of slaves in the interior by the Arabs and Soahilis of the coast, we have not interfered. The carrying of slaves from Kilwa half-way up to the Persian Gulf is allowed by Treaty; but the carrying of a small faction of the slaves imported from Kilwa beyond the limits of the Sultan's dominions is prohibited; and this part of the trade

is what is usually designated as the Slave Trade : 30,000, nay, 50,000 youths are annually purchased in the interior of Africa by the Sultan's subjects ; they are driven down to the coast in a most merciless manner, and what portion of these reaches the coast is sold and carried 700 miles north, and this with our concurrence because it does not technically constitute the Slave Trade. It is only towards the latter part of the journey that we interfere by virtue of our Treaty rights. Having succeeded in getting over this dangerous piece of navigation they are once more beyond our reach, having entered the fourth phase, that termed the "domestic slavery" stage.

In order to stimulate the officers and men of Her Majesty's Navy in the fulfilment of the onerous duties devolving on them, it is thought necessary to offer a premium for every slaver or slave captured, and as the investigations made to ascertain whether a dhow is really engaged in the illicit trade are not always very minute, it not unfrequently occurs that a legal trader engaged in legitimate trade is captured and destroyed. This mode of proceeding, against which, I am sorry to say, many complaints have been forwarded to Her Majesty's Government, without any result, has had the unhappy end of estranging from us those who were friendly-disposed towards us in former days, and of crippling the legitimate trade, which is the most powerful instrument we have in hand calculated to supplant the Slave Trade. It results from the foregoing that the field of our exertions should extend not only over the Sultan's territorial seas, as far as it can be done without interfering with the legitimate trade of the country, but over the second phase of the Slave Trade, the land journey also. The concessions that His Highness Seyd Majid has offered to make, namely, that of allowing Her Majesty's cruisers to exercise a right of search and capture in his dominions to the south of Cape Bouillon, thus effectually blockading Kilwa and to the north of Mombassa where slaves have hitherto been accumulated to be carried north in the proper season, was calculated to widen the limits of our power to put a stop to this nefarious trade. The Sultan's new order that his subjects' dhows shall henceforward carry but half the number of slaves they were in the habit of carrying will, to a certain extent, mitigate the sufferings of the slaves in His Highness' territorial seas, but as a preliminary to the total abolition of slavery on this coast, the following measures, in my conception, should be proposed to the Sultan's Ambassadors for their acceptance, viz. :—

1. The stringent prohibition of all Arabs and Soahilis to purchase slaves in the interior of Africa for the markets on the coast.

2. The gradual abolition of the exportation of slaves from the African coast.

3. The confiscation of dhows carrying more slaves than they should be allowed to carry, plying within the limits of the Sultan's territorial waters.

4. The adoption of the plan proposed to, and the acceptance of the concession offered by the Sultan with regard to the right of search and capture by Her Majesty's ships of war to the south of Cape Bouillon, and to the north of Mombassa.

5. The gradual increase of the tax on slaves exported from the coast within the now prohibited limits, so that the value of slaves may become so elevated at last that the lower classes may be unable to possess any.

6. The abolition of the slave-market at Zanzibar.

7. The gradual decrease, as a natural consequence of the adoption of paragraph No. 2 of the importation of slaves in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba to be determined by mutual agreement ; 17,000 is the present figure. This may be successively reduced to 12,000, 10,000, 8,000, 6,000 and 4,000 a-year, which will be marched from Kilwa to Daressalam, a little to the north of Cape Bouillon.

As a concession on our part a Commissioner may be allowed on the part of the Sultan to be on board every man-of-war engaged in the suppression of the Slave Trade in His Highness' territorial waters, with a view to check the interpreters, who for the most part would not hesitate an instant in leading commanding officers into error as to the nature of the capture, by falsehood and misinterpretation, if they had anything to gain by it.

These, my Lord, are the suggestions that I have ventured to put together for your Lordship's consideration. If they were all accepted they would prove to be important impediments to the Slave Trade, which has become so hateful to the civilized world, and is so injurious to the development of civilization in these regions. I have failed to ascertain how far the Sultan is inclined to go to be agreeable to Her Majesty's Government in this respect. Nor am I authorized to make any overtures to His Highness on the subject.

Inclosure 2 in No. 95.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Consul Churchill.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

September 2, 1868.

YOUR letter has been received, and your friend has understood its contents. With the help of God we will adopt the distinguishing marks for the dhows carrying slaves from Kilwa, in order that they may be known thereby by their sails; for this, however, some four months' time will be required to make the measure known; but let every dhow taken with slaves on board within the limits, being unprovided with the distinguishing marks, be brought by Her Majesty's ships of war to Zanzibar or to the nearest port to the place of capture.

Know this, &c.

Written on the 14th day of Jemadee-ul-ewwel, 1285.

From your friend,

(Signed)

MAJID BIN SAEED.

No. 96.

Consul Churchill to Lord Stanley.—(Received November 9.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, September 27, 1868.

SINCE the establishment of a Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar, in the month of November last, twelve cases have been brought before me for adjudication, each of which had to be gone into with minuteness, and in the presence of a delegate from the Sultan of Zanzibar, in order that the interests of His Highness' subjects might be fairly represented. I am happy to be able to say, that since the institution of the Vice-Admiralty Court, no fresh complaint against Her Majesty's ships of war has come to my knowledge, and every forfeiture has been greeted with apparent satisfaction by Seyd Majid. I think it can now be justly said, that by this institution a standing grievance has been happily disposed of. The inhabitants of Zanzibar appreciate European justice. As a proof of this statement I may mention that in eighty civil cases that passed through the Consular Court of Zanzibar within the first twelve months after my arrival—in which upwards of 54,000 dollars were awarded—only two appeals have been made against my judgments, of which one has been withdrawn; and the Sultan is fully convinced that the Vice-Admiralty Court would harbour no arbitrary proceeding.

If, during the Abyssinian war, when most of the cruisers were off the station, twelve cases in ten months have been brought before this Vice-Admiralty Court, your Lordship may judge how the work of this office is likely to increase in the course of time, when the cruisers will return to this coast.

